

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 1

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

2451. Behrsing, Siegfried (Univ. of Jena). NEUE BEITRÄGE ZUR NEUEREN GESCHICHTE CHINAS [Recent works on the modern history of China]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(3): 463-470.

Report on institutes, professional journals and literature dealing with the history of China since the middle of the nineteenth century, especially with revolutionary movements. H A Staff

2452. Committee on Bibliography of the American Studies Association of Metropolitan New York. ARTICLES IN AMERICAN STUDIES, 1954. American Quarterly 1955 7(2): 153-173. A selective annotated bibliography on American civilization. Two hundred periodicals were searched for articles in compiling this inter-disciplinary bibliography, which is planned as an annual publication. Ruby Kerley

2453. Dollot, René (Editor, Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique). UNE BIOGRAPHIE GÉNÉRALE DES DIPLOMATES DU MOYEN ÂGE À NOS JOURS [A general biography of diplomats from the middle ages to the present]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(3): 269-272. Description and critique of the Dictionnaire Diplomatique published by the Académie Diplomatique Internationale under the direction of A. F.rangulis. L. M. Case

2454. Erdmann, K. D. ZEITGESCHICHTE - AUSSEN- POLITIK (LITERATURBERICHT) [Recent history - foreign policy (Review article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(6): 382-389.

Discussion of twenty-four works published in recent years dealing with international relations of the inter-war, war-time or post-World War II period. K. Selber

2455. Fitzhardinge, L. F. WRITINGS ON AUSTRALIAN HISTORY, 1954. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1955 6(24): 475-478. A comprehensive bibliographical article reviewing historical and professionally related works pertaining to Australian history which were published during 1954. The author regrets the decline in the quantity and quality of historically valuable books. C.F. Latour

2456. Giraldo Jaramillo, Gabriel (Academia Colombiana de Historia). BIBLIOGRAFÍA HISTÓRICA COLOMBIANA DE 1954 [Colombian historical bibliography for 1954]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 2(483/484): 40-68. An annotated list, with an introduction. D. Bushnell

2457. Holm, Nils F. (Archivist, Swedish National Archives). LA LITTÉRATURE SUÉDOISE CONSACRÉE À L'HISTOIRE DE LA GUERRE, AU COURS DE CES DERNIÈRES DÉCADES [Swedish military historical literature of the last few decades]. Revue Internationale d'His-

toire Militaire 1955 4(15): 306-315. Account of Swedish military historical literature, especially the works published by the War Historical Section of the Swedish Defense Staff (Försvarsstabens Krigshistoriska Avdelning) and collective works by private scholars on operations of international interest and on the organization of the Swedish Army. Numerous regimental histories are mentioned. H. Auerbach

2458. McDougall, D. J. CANADA AND COMMONWEALTH AFFAIRS. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(3): 236-255. A review article assessing favorably twenty-one recently published British works dealing with regional nationalism in Great Britain and various parts of the Commonwealth from the late eighteenth century to the present. R. Mueller

2459. Martin, Victor. APERÇU DES ÉTUDES GRECQUES EN SUISSE [Summary of Greek studies in Switzerland]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(2/3): 149-155. The councils of Constance and of Bâle aroused an interest in Hellenic learning in Switzerland and the first center of classical studies was located at the University of Bâle. The establishment of a new periodical Museum Helveticum in 1944 attests to the vitality of Greek studies in Switzerland. S. L. Sponeris

2460. Rassow, Peter (Cologne). GESCHICHTSPHILOSOPHIE (LITERATURBERICHT) [Philosophy of history (Review article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(5): 310-318. Discusses recent publications in the fields of: 1) world history, e.g., Alexander Randa's Handbuch der Weltgeschichte, Bd. 1 [Handbook of universal history, Vol. 1 (Olten/Freiburg i.Br.: Otto Walter, 1954)]; 2) Judaic history of salvation, e.g., Hans Köhler's Die Wirkungen des Judentums auf das abendländische Geistesleben [The influence of Judaism on Western intellectual life (Berlin: Duncker & Humblot, 1952)], and 3) historicism, e.g., Erich Rothacker's Die dogmatische Denkform in den Geisteswissenschaften und das Problem des Historismus [The dogmatic mode of thought in the humanities and the problem of historicism (Wiesbaden: F. Steiner, 1954)]. K. H. Mack

2461. Schnabel, Franz (Munich). DAS NEUNZEHNTE JAHRHUNDERT (LITERATURBERICHT) [The nineteenth century (Review article)]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(5): 318-327. Thirty-seven works on the following subjects are discussed: 1) Domestic and foreign policies from European and non-European aspects; 2) the political history of Germany, Great Britain and France; 3) revolutionary history; 4) war history; 5) intellectual history; 6) municipal affairs; 7) monographs; 8) biographies and autobiographies, and 9) memoirs. K.H. Mack

2462. Škerl, France (State Archives, Ljubljana). BIBLIOGRAFIJA O NARODNOOSVOBODILNEM BOJU SLOVENCEV 1951-1953 [Bibliography of the Struggle for National Liberation of the Slovenes 1951-1953]. Zgodovinski Časopis 1954 8: 353-428. A bibliography of Slovene books and articles in periodicals and newspapers that appeared from 1951 to 1953 dealing with the Struggle for National Liberation 1941-1945.

V. Melik

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including P E D A G O G Y and P E R I O D I Z A T I O N)

See also: 2649, 2720, 2799, 3055, 3140

2464. Anderson, Eugene N. GERMAN INTELLECTUAL HISTORY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1): 214-218. Outlines teaching methods for various phases of German intellectual history and recommends that German philosophy, science and the development of German intellectual institutions should be taught within an international and especially European context. The effect of class factors in the education of the German people on nationalism should be taught. The alien aspects for teaching general nineteenth- and twentieth-century German history are also indicated. R. Mueller

2465. Aydelotte, William O. GESCHICHTE UND SOZIALWISSENSCHAFTEN [History and social sciences]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(4): 212-222. Compares and contrasts the two disciplines, defines their limits and their mutual inspiration. Three works on social science are cited for their stimulation for historical studies: David Riesman, Reuel Denny and Nathan Glazer's The Lonely Crowd: A Study of the Changing American Character (New Haven, 1950); Paul Lazarsfeld, Bernard Berelson and Hazel Gaudet's The People's Choice: How the Voter Makes up his Mind in a Presidential Campaign (New York, 1944), and S.S. Stouffer's The American Soldier: Studies in Social Psychology in World War II (Princeton, 1949-1950). The author also cites his own experiments in the application of Gallup poll techniques to history and discusses problems arising from this. K. H. Mack

2466. Bickmore, D. P. (Head of the Cartographic Department, Oxford Univ. Press). THE REPRODUCTION OF MAPS FOR RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Archives 1955 2(13): 253-259. Discusses the comparative costs in Great Britain of half-tone and line blocks and the problems confronted with each; advises against photostats--which are usually fuzzy. Other processes are "Collotype" and "combined half-tone and line," and interesting effects are obtained by the use of tracing paper overlays and air photographs. Emphasizes the importance of planning ahead the position of the map in relation to the text and of lengthy discussions with the publisher before embarking on map production. Dorothy B. Goodman

2467. Borner, Vaughn D. (Director, Welfare Research Project, Commonwealth Club of California). ORAL HISTORY CAN BE WORTHWHILE. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 241-253. Discusses the use of oral history techniques in the preparation of valuable, scholarly history and refers to the inherent advantages and disadvantages of this method of recording history. Pays particular attention to several examples of the use of oral history techniques, both

2463. Unsigned. TRUDY VYSSHNIK UCHEBNIKH ZAVEDENII I NAUCHNYKH UCHREZHDENII [Works of institutions of higher education and of scientific organizations]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 166-167. Lists the principal publications, and their content of the major scientific and educational institutions of the USSR. M. Raef

formal and informal. Fourteen suggestions for the improvement and standardization of oral history techniques and procedures are included. P. R. Ruge

2468. Catton, Bruce (Editor, American Heritage). AMERICA'S HERITAGE. New York History 1955 36(2): 123-135. History is a documentation of a people's faith and aspirations. The value of local history and folklore in enriching this story is emphasized. A. B. Rollins, Jr

2469. Chesneaux, Jean. L'HISTOIRE DE LA CHINE AUX XIXe ET XXe SIÈCLES; PROGRAMME D'ÉTUDES ET D'INTERPRÉTATION [The history of nineteenth- and twentieth-century China, a program for study and interpretation]. Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1955 10(1): 95-98. Revised version of a communication made to the VIIth International Conference of Junior Sinologists at Durham, August-September 1954. Examines how historical research on contemporary China could be improved in France and Western Europe--basically a problem of division of labor between Western sinologists and Chinese historians. The rapid progress of the Chinese historical school makes it necessary for Western historians to define precisely their fields of research. H. Monteagle

2470. Crone, G. R. (Librarian and Map Curator, Royal Geographical Society). THE USE OF MAPS IN RECORD PUBLICATIONS. Archives 1955 2(13): 247-252. Discusses the techniques of drafting sketch-maps. Pays special attention to scale, location and orientation. Criteria of content are clarity, legibility and balance as reflected in the restriction of detail, modern and uniform lettering, and arrangement of title, key, etc. A periodical should have a uniform cartographic style. Dorothy B. Goodman

2471. Ellis, M. H. THE WRITING OF AUSTRALIAN BIOGRAPHIES. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1955 6(24): 432-446. A reprint of an address given at the Conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science held at Canberra in January 1954, which stresses five prime factors in biographical writing: time, experience, interest, memory and literary facility. C. F. Latour

2472. Eschenburg, Theodor. AUFGABEN DER ZEITGESCHICHTE [Tasks of recent history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(6): 356-361. The significance of recent history for politics is illustrated by examples. It should form a great store of experience for the politician. In a democracy recent history can form an effective balance

the exaggerated power of the electorate. In order further the development of political judgment on the broadest possible basis, more attention should be given to recent history in the school curriculum.

K. Selber

2473. Fan, Wen-lan. CHUNG-KUO CHIN-TAI-SHIH TI N-CH'I WEN-T'I [The question of the divisions of modern Chinese history]. Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-shuo Chi-kan 1955 (2): 26.

A speech delivered by Communist China's foremost historian at a forum of the Third Institute of the History Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in November 1954, discussing the visions of modern Chinese history. He proposes the following divisions: First Period 1840-1864: 1) 1840-1851--Opium War to the eve of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-o; 2) 1851-1856--the war years of the T'ai-p'ing tien-kuo; 3) 1856-1864--the fall of the T'ai-p'ing tien-kuo and the Second Opium War of 1856-1860; Second Period 1864-1895: 1) 1864-1873--the beginning of capitalism in China; 2) 1873-1885--the inroads of foreign capitalism; 3) 1885-1895--the Sino-Japanese war of 1885 and the beginning of industrialization; Third Period 1895-1905: 1) 1895-1900--the 100 Days Reform and the Boxer Rising; 2) 1900-1905--imperialist attempt to partition China; Fourth Period: 1905-1919: 1) 1905-April 1912--the revolution of 1911 and the birth of the Republic; 2) 1912-1914--the failure of the bourgeois revolution and the resignation of Sun Yat-sen; 3) 1914-May 1919--Yuan Shih-k'ai's short-lived empire, the end of the old bourgeois revolution, leading to the transition to the New Democratic Revolution. T. S. Sun

2474. Galarneau, Claude. JEUNESSE DE CLIO OU LA RECHERCHE EN HISTOIRE [Clio's youth or historical research]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 9(1): 3-13.

History writing calls not only for a thorough knowledge of the past but also an acquaintance with all the component parts of human life and with the essence of the community. The most important quality for a historian is an understanding of and interest in the present.

Franziska Schmid

2475. Górska, Krystyna. OSIĄGNIĘCIA METODYCZNE HISTORYCZNEGO ATLASU POMORZA [The methodological achievements of the historical atlas of Pomerania]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(7/8): 434-445.

In connection with preliminary work on historical atlases of Poland and Pomerania, the author presents the methodological background of the "Historischer Atlas der Provinz Pommern." Its preparation was started by Fritz Curschmann in 1909. On the basis of periodical reports by F. Curschmann and publications related to his work, the author points out some shortcomings. Curschmann neglected the reconstruction of geographical environments and of economic factors. Otherwise the atlas is a model of the use of retrogressive methods in establishing political and administrative boundaries of the past.

E. Boba

2476. Greenwood, Gordon (Univ. of Queensland). THE PRESENT STATE OF HISTORY TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES: AN ESTIMATE. Historical studies. Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 324-38.

A presidential address read to the meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Canberra in January 1954. The author deals chiefly with: 1) con-

centration on the outstanding student; 2) specialized studies; 3) the merits of the tutorial system; 4) the neglect of music and literature in history teaching, and 5) inadequately supervised reading. R. Mueller

2477. Lehmann, Eduard. GESCHICHTE AN DER VOLKS-SCHULE [History in the primary school]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(1): 54-60.

A discussion of the German history textbooks published in the last four years for primary school teachers and pupils. Illustrated date-charts are given special attention, and the most important examples of this type of publication are reviewed.

H A Staff

2478. Mähl, Hans. GESCHICHTE ALS DENKFACH [History as a discipline of the mind]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(7): 423-439.

In the light of the experience of two World Wars and especially of the totalitarian teaching of the Nazi regime particular importance should be placed on teaching history not as a memory course but with the object of developing a sound historical sense, ability for independent critical thinking, real curiosity, and a sense of pleasure in grasping historical problems. This can best be done by largely abandoning the lecture and oral recitation method for a period of questions by the students, guided and stimulated to make them work out problems of history by themselves. Suggestions and examples are given.

G. Rehder

2479. Münter, Wilhelm. GEORG KERSCHENSTEINERS GEDANKEN ZUM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [Georg Kerschensteiner's ideas on the teaching of history]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(3): 162-169.

Kerschensteiner, born in Munich in 1854, advocated, within the framework of his reforms for the primary school, a method of history teaching which was focussed on the active participation of the pupil. Even in scholarly subjects like history one should not be content with the mere imparting of knowledge, but should choose an active teaching method, which stimulates the pupils' interest.

H A Staff

2480. Nef, John (Univ. of Chicago). HISTOIRE ÉCONOMIQUE ET HISTOIRE INTÉGRALE [Economic history and complete history]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (12): 1-11.

In limiting himself to economic history or to political economy, the economic historian divides rather than unites humanity and destroys the unity of historical knowledge. Preoccupied with living standards, modern man measures progress by his power over matter, but his problems are essentially moral, philosophical and religious. Since history is largely determined by men whose actions cannot be explained statistically or mathematically, the economic historian is urged to broaden his outlook by writing monographs of general importance, by treating two or more aspects of the history of an epoch or civilization, and, ultimately, by preparing a general or complete history.

R. E. Planck

2481. Rach, Alfred. GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT IN DER OSTZONE [History teaching in the Eastern Zone]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(1): 30-35.

A critical survey of history teaching in East German high schools, which occupies a key position in the curriculum. Nearly all teachers are indoctrinated members of the Communist Party. They are bound to a rigid syllabus. For years the

only textbooks were German translations of Russian history books which follow the Marxist periodization, and whose contents were in line with the standard works of Lenin and Stalin. H A Staff

2482. Rosenberg, Stuart E. JEWISH POPULATION GROWTH IN ROCHESTER, 1843-1938. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 44(4): 237-239. An explanation of the methods used to obtain population figures. F. Rosenthal

2483. Scheibe, Wolfgang. VERANSCHAULICHUNG UND AUFLÖCKERUNG IM GESCHICHTSUNTERRICHT [Making history teaching visual and flexible]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(4): 240-241. The teaching of history to the 12-14 year age group should follow the motto "learn by doing" and employ visual aids. Traces of the past in the neighborhood, photos of historic places and even brochures from travel agencies can be used as introductory material for the visual method. The time chart, to which pupils attach pictures which illustrate chronologically the period studied, can also play an important role. H A Staff

2484. Schmidinger, Heinrich. ZUR FRAGE DER ER-SCHLIESSUNG UND PUBLIKATION NEUEITLICHER AKTEN. DER SCHRIFTVERKEHR ZWISCHEN DEM PÄPSTLICHEN STAATSEKRETARIAT UND DER NUNTIATUR AM KAISERHOF SEIT DER MITTE DES 18. JAHRHUNDERTS [Concerning the opening up and publication of documents on recent history. The correspondence between the Papal Secretariat of State and the nunciature at the Imperial Court from the middle of the 18th century]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1955 63(1/2): 53-63. The Austrian Kulturinstitut in Rome resumed work on the reports of the Vienna Nunciature and has chosen a new form of publication. The increase in quantity of the material accompanied by a decrease in its source value makes full citation of the text impracticable. But brief excerpts have proven to be insufficient for the researcher. The new method presents registries in which all correspondence of the Vienna Nunciature with the Secretariat of the State are presented chronologically with indicative titling, statement of location in the archives and critical annotations. An index lists all names, places and events mentioned in the documents. This method will, it is hoped, enable the researcher to locate materials and arrange for their microfilming. An appendix offers sample pages of the projected edition.

H A Staff

2485. T'ung, Shu-yeh. P'I-P'AN HU-SHIH TI SHIH-YEN-CHU-I K'AO-CHÜ-HSUEH [Critique of Hu Shih's pragmatic research method]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (49). Criticizes the historical research method of Hu Shih which profoundly influenced the Ku-shih-pien series on ancient Chinese history, to which the author was a contributor. Hu Shih's pragmatic method of reaching bold conclusions and drawing inferences from insufficient material is reactionary and basically idealistic. Hu Shih's research on the Dream of the Red Chamber and his textual criticism of the novel, culminating in his conclusion that the novel is autobiographical, is an example of how Hu Shih has failed to realize the historical implications of his subjects. T. S. Sun

2486. Unsigned. NOTES AND QUERIES. Times Literary Supplement 1955 (2793): 527. E. H. Carr's edition of Maxim Litvinov, Notes for a Journal (London, 1955) is subjected to close examination. Some doubts about the authenticity of the work were expressed by Carr in his introduction, although he is inclined to believe that part of the manuscript emanated from Litvinov. It is maintained here, to the contrary, that the whole work is a forgery, as evidenced by anachronisms, errors in fact, and incongruities, numerous examples of which are given. P. H. Hardacre

2487. Unsigned. O PERIODIZATSII ISTORII SOVETS-KOGO OBSHCHESTVA [Concerning the periodization of Soviet society]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 81-86. Summary account of the two-day discussion that took place at the Historical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR on the subject of periodizing the history of the USSR (1917-1955). M. Raëff

2488. Unsigned. O PERIODIZATSII ISTORII SOVETS-KOGO OBSHCHESTVA [Concerning the periodization of Soviet society]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 55-62. Several contributions discussing the article by I. B. Berkhin and M. P. Kim [See abstract 52] on how to periodize the history of Soviet society.

M. Raëff

2489. Zwitter, Fran (Univ. of Ljubljana). GOSPODARSKA ZGODOVINA KOT ZNANOST [Economic history as a science]. Zgodovinski časopis 1954 8: 169-173. Some critical remarks on the article by Rudolf Bičanić, "Ekonomika povijest medju ekonomskim i historijskim naukama" [Economic history and its place among economic and historical sciences], in this journal 1952-3 6/7. The place, tasks and methods of economic history are discussed. V. Melik

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3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 2514, 3035

2490. Bourgin, Georges. LA CARRIÈRE D'HUBERT BOURGIN [The career of Hubert Bourgin]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54(13): 1-2. Discusses the education, politics, teaching career, and writings of Hubert Bourgin. L. M. Case
2491. Cairns, John C. (Univ. of Toronto). CARL BECKER: AN AMERICAN LIBERAL. Journal of Politics 1954 16(4):623-644. Based on writings of Carl Becker, especially his Everyman His Own Historian: Says on History and Politics. Gives the background of his life and presents his philosophy on socialism, communism, fascism and nazism, and his rejection of them as ideologies. Becker's thoughts on American democracy are also given. Concludes that Becker's liberalism and intellectualism are needed today for a better understanding of the problems confronting the United States. A. Dittman
2492. Calamandrei, Piero (Univ. of Florence). IL PIETRO SALVEMINI [Our Salvemini]. Ponte 1955 11(7): 909-1020. A tribute to the octogenarian historian, Gaetano Salvemini, now retiring from academic service at the University of Florence, to which he returned in 1948 after two decades of exile. Calamandrei recalls his associations with Salvemini since 1905, when the latter was already a prominent and controversial figure in Italian politics, advocating universal suffrage and concrete political and economic reforms. Salvemini's greatest achievements--part from his scholarly publications--were his uncompromising opposition to both fascism and communism, his inspiration to numerous Italian democratic leaders, and his effective propaganda abroad during World War II. C. F. Delzell
2493. Cherniak, E. B. AMERIKANSKAIA ISTORICHESKAI ASSOTSIIATSIIA [The American Historical Association]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 179-186. An account of recent historiographical trends in the American Historical Association. As a tool of American finance monopoly capital and imperialism, it defends an unscientific position and even denies the objective existence of history. Only recently have some voices been raised in criticism of the prevailing orientations. M. Raeff
2494. Dmitriev, S. S. ISTORICHESKAIA NAUKA V MOSKOVSKOM UNIVERSITETE V 60 - 90-KH GODAKH XIX VEKA [Historical science at Moscow University from the 1860's to the 1890's]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1954 9(7): 95-115. During the second half of the nineteenth century, bourgeois historiography flourished in Russia. Despite their limitations and reactionary views, the bourgeois historians contributed valuable work. The center of historical research was Moscow University, where the most important historians were active. The principal works and contributions of S. M. Solov'ev, V. O. Kliuchevskii, M. M. Kovalevskii, V. I. Ger'e, and several others are briefly reviewed. W. Walder
2495. Dworzaczek, Włodzimierz. WSPOMNIENIE O PROF. STANISŁAWIE SZCZOTCE [Prof. Stanisław Szczotka, obituary]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(7/8): 524-526. Short biography. Professor Szczotka of the University of Poznań died on 11 August 1954 at the age of 42. He was an outstanding historian of Polish peasantry.
- Contains a short review of his more important works. E. Boba
2496. Figueiredo, Fidelino de (Univ. of São Paulo). HISTORIOGRAFIA PORTUGUÊSA DO SÉCULO XX [Portuguese historiography of the twentieth century]. Revista de História 1954 9(20): 333-349. After the proclamation of the republic in 1910, Portuguese historiography entered a phase of celebration of the national past. In particular the fifth and fourth centenaries of Tomada de Ceuto and Alfonso de Albuquerque respectively aroused fresh interest in local history, and the history of the geographical discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was studied more closely, as the political situation of the time had given rise to an inaccurate tradition. Nationalism and reaction have also been reflected in the history writing of this period. The achievements of prominent historians are examined. Rosemarie Kraus
2497. Fueter, Eduard. WICHTIGE BEITRÄGE ZUR MODERNEN HISTORIOGRAPHIE [Important contributions to modern historiography]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(3): 376-382. Favorably reviews Heinrich Ritter von Srbik's Geist und Geschichte vom deutschen Humanismus bis zur Gegenwart Vol. 1 and 2 (Munich: Bruckmann, 1950/51) and George P. Gooch's new edition of History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century. A minor criticism of Srbik is voiced, in that he seems to have overestimated the importance and significance of German historical writing. C. F. Latour
2498. Gates, Charles M. (Univ. of Washington). TERRORS OF THE TIRED MIND. Montana Magazine of History 1955 5(1): 47-50. An answer to Richard L. Neuberger's criticisms of "scholarly" historians [See abstract 2507]. Reviews the role of the historian and emphasizes the importance of education over entertainment, and the value of facts over "froth and bubbles." C. C. Gorchels
2499. Grafenauer, Bogo (Univ. of Ljubljana). POMEN DELA FRANCA KOSA V RAZVOJU SLOVENSKEGA ZGODOVINOPISJA [The importance of the work of Franc Kos for the development of Slovene historiography]. Zgodovinski Časopis 1954 8: 118-124. Gives a short survey of the state of Slovene historiography in the middle of the nineteenth century. Describes the appearance of a generation of historians who introduced historical criticism and scientific methods into their work ca. 1870. Describes and appreciates the scientific work of their most important representative, Franc Kos (1853-1924). V. Melik
2500. Hirsch, Paul. BRIEFE NAMHAFTER HISTORIKER AN HARRY BRESSLAU [Letters of prominent historians to Harry Bresslau]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(4): 223-241. Edited publication of letters written 1883-1921 by Lamprecht, Marcks and Meinecke to the historian Harry Bresslau who died in Heidelberg in 1926. The letters deal with research problems, the filling of faculty posts, and university teaching. K. H. Mack
2501. Kon, I. S. and A. D. Liublinskaja. TRUDY FRANTSUZSKOGO ISTORIKA MARKA BLOKA [The works of the French historian Marc Bloch]. Voprosy Istorii 1955

(8): 147-159. Account and analysis of the work of Marc Bloch and a critique of his philosophical premises and historiographical position. M. Ræff

2502. Lefebvre, G. NÉCROLOGIE - PHILIPPE SAGNAC (1868-1954). Revue Historique 1955 213(1): 178-181. An account of the academic career and historical writings of the distinguished historian of the French Revolution. H A Staff

2503. Long, Gavin (Canberra). THE AUSTRALIAN WAR HISTORY TRADITION. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 249-260. A sympathetic appraisal of the problems and achievements of officially sponsored and supported projects covering Australian participation in both World Wars. R. Mueller

2504. Lu, Erh-kang. CH'UNG-HSIEH T'AI-P'ING T' IEN-KUO-SHIEH LUN-WEN-CHI TI TZU-WO CHIEN-T'AO [Self-criticism upon rewriting the Essays on the History of T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (51). A preface to the collection of treatises by the author, to be published in seven volumes, on the history of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, deploring that his research method was too much restricted by formal logic in the past so that he failed to see the main currents of the period, and promising to rewrite the articles from the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism. T. S. Sun

2505. Lytle, Scott H. CROCE, IL METODO STORICO E LO STORICO [Croce, the historical method and the historian]. Nuova Antologia 1955 465(1857): 29-44. A reply to an article by Chester Destler in the Journal of Modern History 1952 24(4): 382-390, on Benedetto Croce's relationship to fascism. Examines Croce's historical methods and the charges brought against him and other exponents of modern historiography, and defines the duties of a historian. W. E. Heydendorff

2506. Nabholz, Hans. ALFONS DOPSCH (1868-1953). Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(3): 385-384. A necrology of the well-known Austrian historian, whose work on the economic and legal history of the Germanies was notable for his rejection of the deductive and speculative approach to historiography, as favored by Sombart. C. F. Latour

2507. Neuberger, Richard L. (U.S. Senator from Oregon). THE FIVE "DEVILS" OF THE HISTORIC WRITER. Montana Magazine of History 1955 (5)1: 41-47. A writer of "popular" history criticizes "scholarly" historians, arguing against some of their alleged major faults and suggesting that writers of history decide "what the public wants most to know about our history, and to write it first." C. C. Gorchels See also: 2498

2508. Orcel, Jean (President, Union Française Universitaire), and Georges Lefebvre (Sorbonne). À L'OCCASION DU 80^e ANNIVERSAIRE DE GEORGES LEFEBVRE. REFLEXIONS SUR L'HISTOIRE [On the occasion of George Lefebvre's eightieth birthday. Reflections on history]. Pensée 1955 (61): 25-34. A speech given by Professor Orcel at the Sorbonne on 16 December 1954 in honor of Professor Lefebvre, dealing with the tasks of present-day historiography. Lefebvre's reply deals with the different viewpoints of nineteenth- and twentieth-century historians. Franziska Schmid

2509. Ottenga, Cesare TRE STORIE UNIVERSALI DELL'ETÀ CONTEMPORANEA [Three universal histories the contemporary era]. Società 1955 11(3): 488-49. A consideration of three works by Maurice Baumont, Hans Herzfeld, and Corrado Barbagallo, all dealing with the history of twentieth-century Europe. A major, and highly desirable characteristic of these works is their international approach to the study of history. The fact that recent history has been dominated by two World Wars has helped to set their tone. Similarly, an international approach to peacetime problems characterized the period when such phenomena as the Dawes Plan, international communism, ECA, and NATO were of outstanding historical significance. These three works are in the tradition of Eduard Fueter's World History, 1815-1920 (London and New York, 1922). A. F. Rolle

2510. Paulus, Günther. WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZEITGESCHICHTE ODER APOLOGIE DES DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS? [Scholarly recent history or apology for German imperialism?]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(1): 3-28. A severe criticism of the first two volumes of the Munich journal Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, which is considered representative of West German historiography. The journal propagates an apology for fascism by means of a demagogic distortion of political events in Germany between 1933 and 1935. This is veiled only by the criticism of details, and Hitler is condemned only because he failed. One should instead advance the progressive theory that fascism and capitalism are merely two different forms of bourgeois rule, opposed solely by revolutionary Marxism. H A Staff

2511. Serejski, Marian H. (Łódź Univ.). MIEJSCE POZYTYWISTYCZNEJ SZKOŁY WARSZAWSKIEJ W HISTORIOGRAFII POLSKIEJ XIX STULECIA [The place of the Warsaw Positivist School in the Polish historiography of the nineteenth century]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 66-98. As a result of controversy over his works on historiography [See abstracts 76 and 1933], the author restates his position by analyzing the works of four Warsaw historians of the 1870's to 1880's--Korzon, Smoleński, Pawiński, Rembowski--and by showing their methods to be superior to those of earlier historians. In view of their sharp criticism of the contemporary reactionary Cracow school of history, which resulted in strengthening the spirit of resistance against the oppression of the Polish nation, these historians may be termed "relatively progressive." A. F. Dygnas

2512. Sorenson, Lloyd R. (Univ. of Oregon). HISTORICAL CURRENTS IN AMERICA. American Quarterly 1955 7(3): 234-246. Sketches American historiography from the German influenced "scientific history" beginning in the 1870's with its emphasis on objectivity and history "as it actually was" to the "new history" which emphasizes that written history rests on man's knowledge and therefore must be selective and carry interpretations of the writer. F. J. Turner's attack on "scientific history" and Charles Beard's stress on the historian and his personality are given. Future historiography will stress the distinctive aspects of history rather than fit it into the scientific pattern. Ruby Kerley

2513. Stadler, Peter (Zurich). POLITIK UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG IN DER FRANZÖSISCHEN RESTAURATION 1814-1830 [Politics and the writing of history in the

rench Restoration, 1814-1830]. Historische Zeit-
chrift 1955 180(2): 265-296. While the authors
 the period by no means conformed to the Chateau-
 and stereotype, a common concern about the poli-
 cal affairs of France pervaded the historical
 ings of the era. The search for a new interna-
 onal synthesis, in which France would again find
 self, dominated the writings of the Abbé de Pradt,
 the common Latin and Germanic origins of French
 ivilization those of François Guizot and others
 ing the twenties. Interest in the roots of the
 olution of 1789 was constant in the period. Comte
 ançois-Dominique de Montlosier found the causes of
 e revolution in the excesses of absolutism.
 olphe Thiers and François Mignet treated the French
 olution alternately as historically justified or
 deterministically inevitable. Guizot, Benjamin
 antant, Augustin Thierry, and others wrote on the
 alled theme of the English revolutions of the
 enteenth century. Sponsored by Talleyrand in the
 erest of Orleans, Mignet and Thiers became editors
 the newly founded newspaper, Le National in Janu-
 y, 1830, which instructed a nation in the methods
 anishing the Bourbons by mixing political teach-
 gs with the history of 1688 and 1789. J. L. Snell

2514. Sun, Li-hsing. P'I-P'AN HU-SHIIH TI CHING-
 EN-PIEN CHI CH'I-T'A [Critique of Hu Shih's Land
System in Ancient China]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (55).
 utes Hu Shih's famous argument that the system of
 amon cultivation of land mentioned by Mencius was
 y a theory and did not exist in ancient China. Hu
 h's denial is conditioned by his ideological aver-
 on to the Communist system and has no factual basis.
 e historians of Communist China have not yet agreed
 the interpretation of this ancient land system.
 e school advances the theory that it was a kind of
 icultural co-operative, and another school main-
 ins that it was a system of feudal estate, but the
 ual existence of such a system in the Chou Dynasty
 22-255 B.C.) is now generally admitted. T. S. Sun

2515. Uhde-Bernays, Hermann. TOCQUEVILLE; ANLÄSS-
 CH SEINES 150. GEBURTSTAGES [Tocqueville; on his
 th birthday]. Deutsche Rundschau 81(7): 715-727.
 iews de Tocqueville's life and work, comparing him
 and linking him with Jacob Burckhardt, and analyz-
 g his influence on historians throughout the West-
 a world. C. F. Latour

2516. Unsigned. DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTE NACH MASS
 erman history to measure]. Ost-Probleme 1955 (42):
 620-1624. A shortened reprint of an article in
 e East Berlin newspaper Einheit (September 1955),
 ousing a decision of the central committee of the
 on the improvement of research and teaching in
 istorical science in the German Democratic Republic.
 is possible to achieve a new peak of German his-
 ical science only on the basis of Marxism-Lenin-
 . The historian should create a new image of
 tory to overcome the reactionary, imperialistic
 tortions of history. Some serious defects, which
 ader efforts towards this goal, are pointed out and
 ctical means of overcoming them are determined.
 K. Selber

2517. Unsigned. ZA DAL'NEISHEE UKREPLENIE
 CHNYKH SVIAZEI MEZHDU ISTORIKAMI VSEKH STRAN [For
 e further strengthening of scientific relations
 ng the historians of all countries]. Voprosy
Soviet 1955 (8): 3-10. States the position of

Soviet historiography today and advocates greater
 exchange of information and discussion with histor-
 ians abroad. As Marxist and progressive historio-
 graphy is now spreading to many parts of Asia and
 Europe, it should help foster peace and co-operation.
 M. Raeff

2518. Unsigned. Z POBYTU HISTORYKÓW POLSKICH W
 ZWIĄZKU RADZIECKIM [On the visit of Polish histor-
 ians to the USSR]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955
 62(3): 214-218. Report on a visit of three Pol-
 ish historians to the Soviet Union (4-18 February
 1955). The article summarizes a discussion of the
 Soviet textbook on Polish history and reports on
 other conferences. A. F. Dygnas

2519. Van Den Besselaar (Catholic Univ., São
 Paulo). INTRODUÇÃO AOS ESTUDOS HISTÓRICOS I
 [Introduction to the study of history I]. Revista
de História 1954 9(20): 407-493. The earliest
 history writing was in the form of legends. One
 mark of the progress of historical studies is the
 ever greater distinction between history and legend.
 The foundations of modern historiography were laid
 in the Renaissance period, when the element of
 criticism first made its appearance. History is the
 study of human actions of the past, and the factors
 influencing them, seen chronologically. The usual
 division of this subject matter into ancient,
 medieval and modern periods requires revision. The
 importance of historical studies lies in the oppor-
 tunity they afford for the better understanding of
 the past and the avoidance of mistakes in the future.
 The historian's first principle should be truth,
 even though absolute objectivity cannot be attained.
 Article to be continued. Rosemarie Kraus

2520. Żółtowski, Adam (Director, Polish Research
 Centre, London). SP RAJNOLD PRZEZDZIECKI [The late
 Rajnold Przewdziecki]. Wiadomości 1955 10(42):6.
 Obituary of the prominent Polish diplomat and his-
 torian (1884-1955). He was chief of the diplomatic
 protocol and wrote on the history of Polish diplo-
 macy. A. F. Dygnas

2521. Zwitter, Fran (Univ. of Ljubljana).
 DRAGOTIN LONČAR. Zgodovinski časopis 1954 8: 181-
 191. A description of the life and work of the
 Slovene historian and politician Dragotin Lončar
 (1876-1954), with a bibliography of his works.
 V. Melik

2522. --. DISKUSSION ÜBER DIE DISPOSITION DES
 HOCHSCHULEHRBUCHES DER GESCHICHTE DES DEUTSCHEN
 VOLKES (1918-1945) [Discussion on the outline of the
 university textbook on the history of the German
 people (1918-1945)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichts-
wissenschaft 1955 3(2): 243-275. Reactions to
 a textbook outline published by Albert Schreiner in
 this journal, 1954 2(5): 707 ff. by: 1) W. G.
 Brjunin; 2) Members of the Institute of History of
 the Workers' Movement of the Marx-Engels-Lenin-
 Stalin Institute of the Central Committee of the
 SED; 3) Walter Schmidt and Wilhelm Wehling; 4) the
 department of German history and of the history of
 the German labor movement of the Zentralschule der
Sozialistischen Einheitspartei "Rosa Luxemburg" in
 Erfurt, and 5) Karl Fugger. All comments approve
 the body of the text as applying the principles of
 Marxism and Leninism, as fulfilling SED requirements
 of historical writing, and as picturing the workers'
 movement as the key to German history of this period.
 See also: 3396 H A Staff

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 2504, 2594

2523. Altree, Wayne (Washougal, Washington). TOYNBEE'S BILD DER CHINESISCHEN GESCHICHTE [Toynbee's picture of Chinese history]. Saeculum 1955 6(1): 10-34. In his Study of History, Toynbee sees Chinese history as conforming to his system of the origin, growth and decadence of societies. The author contrasts this thesis with reality. Toynbee is not acquainted with modern research concerning China and interprets history very subjectively. His whole interpretation of history is questioned.

F. Zipfel

2524. Benedek, Károly. GONDOLATOK A TÖMEGLÉLEKRÖL [Thoughts on mass psychology]. Látóhatár 1955 6(4/5): 233-237. The influence of dictators' slogans on the masses illustrates C. G. Jung's statement that world history is an everlasting novel in which the characters are individual peoples or nationalities, each with their peculiar characteristics: they can be naive or intriguing, defiant or fickle, brutal or timid, masters or servants, believers or cynics. The reciprocal effects of these heterogeneous qualities produce the surprising entanglements of history. J. P. Harris

2525. Gouhier, Henri (Sorbonne). LA PHILOSOPHIE DE L'HISTOIRE D'AUGUSTE COMTE [Auguste Comte's philosophy of history]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 503-519. Describes the development of Comte's philosophy of history and relates its formation to historical developments during his lifetime (1789-1857). Comte's law of the three states, designed to study the six scientific categories into which he divided knowledge, provides the key to his scientific study of man. Man's specific characteristic, historicity, the totality of history and the individual's liaison with the species (filiation) are the basic terms of Comte's essentially analytical view of history. This positivist philosophy is a philosophy of the history of the human mind; viewed in any other way, history becomes merely annals.

Ch. LeGuin

2526. Kammari, M. D. V. I. LENIN O ROLI SUB'EKTIVNOGO FAKTORA V ISTORII [V. I. Lenin on the role of the subjective factor in history]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (2): 16-32. According to Lenin's formulation, the subjective factor must be understood broadly as identical with the masses, narrowly, as the consciousness of the masses - the objective processes of societal development as seen by people. Unlike the fatalists, Marxism takes the position that the people themselves make history in concordance with objective laws. Therefore, the entire strategy of the Communist Party is based on the attempt to make the masses conscious of the objective laws of societal development.

W. Walder

2527. Kaufmann, Walter. TOYNBEE AND SUPER HISTORY. Partisan Review 1955 22(4): 531-541. A criticism of Toynbee's approach to history in relation to A Study of History. Instances of errors in fact and of complexity in language are cited, particularly in reference to the "Italian Renaissance" and "The Modern West and the Jews." The work is justly "roundly condemned by historians" although Toynbee remains one of the "idols of our new illiteracy."

S. Makepeace-Lott

2528. Köhler, Oskar (Freiburg i. Br.). WAS IST "WELT" IN DER GESCHICHTE? [What is the meaning of "world" in history?]. Saeculum 1955 6(1): 1-9. The global relations of states and cultures in the twentieth century raises the question of the meaning of universal history. The author points to the former seclusion of political and cultural life and questions any interpretation of universal history based on a single idea or a particular continent. He reviews especially the theses of Wilhelm Kamlah Christentum und Geschichtlichkeit (Stuttgart Kohlhammer, 1951) and Hans Freyer Weltgeschichte Europas (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1954).

F. Zipfel

2529. Muser, Hermann. KANN MAN AUS DER GESCHICHTE LERNEN? [Can one learn from history?]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 (6): 333-344. Individual persons and social groups are unique. In order to make them serviceable for our learning process we classify them into types. Their actions take place in a specified environment which has a determining influence upon them. This environment consists of variable and constant factors, the latter serving as a pattern. History is, however, not a recipe book from which one can procure finished instructions for one's actions.

K. Selber

2530. Piper, Otto A. (Princeton Theological Seminary). A INTERPRETAÇÃO CRISTÃ DA HISTÓRIA [The Christian interpretation of history]. Revista de História 1954 9(19): 17-32 and (20): 265-281. A lecture given to the Philosophical Faculty, São Paulo. In antiquity the Jews interpreted historical events as having a connecting significance in a divine plan. Christianity took over this idea and brought it to the West. Other methods of interpreting history according to cycles, lines or points of development are all unsatisfactory, although they show some advance on heathen naturalism. We can best recognize the origins and aims of mankind in the life of Christ, and only a Christ-centered interpretation of history is of value. The superiority of this system over others can be proved when it is confronted with modern problems. Rosemarie Kraus

2531. Spieler, Albert. STUFEN DES GESCHICHTLICHEN BEWUSSTSEINS [Stages of historical consciousness]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(7): 397-407. A consciousness of history is not the same as a knowledge of history, and it develops step by step from early childhood. A consideration of the role of history in man's life is followed by a description of the early stages of the development of this consciousness from infancy to twelve years. Article to be continued. G. Rehder

2532. Ts'ai, Shang-ssu. HU-SHIH FAN-WEI-WU-LUN TI LI-SHIH-KUAN-TIEN P'I-P'AN [Critique of Hu Shih's anti-materialist view of history]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (49). Examines the element of hero worship, narrow legality, fortuitism, cycle theory, academicism and pluralism in Hu Shih's historical outlook. Hu Shih is consistently a defender of the exploiting classes in his historical studies. T. S. Sun

2533. Underhill, F. H. (Univ. of Toronto). THE TOYNBEE OF THE 1950's. Canadian Historical Review 55 36(3): 222-235. An analysis of the changes in emphasis in Arnold Toynbee's interpretation of history that appear in his last four volumes of 1954 contrasted with his first six volumes of the 1930's. His treatment of the functions of the "higher religions" and of their relations to "civilizations," and his discussion of the future of Western civilization are the main points dealt with. Author

2534. Wollheim, Richard (University College, London). HISTORICISM RECONSIDERED. Sociological Review 1954 2(1): 76-97. A refutation of Karl Popper's argument that historicism employs a "false methodology" which retards the development of the social sciences, in Economica, N.S., Vols. 11 and 12. The author specifically examines Popper's main charges that historicism is (a) unscientific; (b) inconsistent with collective social concepts rather than

with specific social phenomena, and (c) examines the succession of different, rather than the conjunction of recurrent events. These charges arise from Popper's confusion of "trends" with "laws" and they fail to produce an effective indictment of historicist laws of succession. However, Popper must be credited with illuminating fallacies resulting from (a) rash acceptance of spurious historical patterns; (b) injudicious extrapolation of events, and (c) inconsistent treatment of laws and trends. R. Mueller

2535. Woolf, Leonard. WHAT IS HISTORY? Political Quarterly 1955 26(3): 220-228. Contrasts the conception of history held by the historians of the ancient world with that of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with particular reference to Arnold Toynbee's A Study of History and Isaiah Berlin's Historical Inevitability (London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1954). J. A. S. Grenville

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 2493, 2751, 2860

2536. Bader, Karl Siegfried. ARCHIV UND GEHISTORISCHE LANDESFORSCHUNG. EIN JAHRHUNDERT WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEIT IM FÜRSTENBERG-ARCHIV ZU DONAU-ESCHINGEN [Archives and regional historical research. A century of scientific effort at the Fürstenberg archive in Donaueschingen]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 57-69. Reviews the activities of over a century of the private archives of the Princes Fürstenberg in Donaueschingen, Württemberg. They served their primary function of providing a close link between archive administration and regional historical research in the period 1750-1850. C. F. Latour

2537. Bahmer, Robert H. (National Archives and Records Service). THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AFTER 20 YEARS. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 195-205. Reviews the development of the National Archives from their establishment in 1934 to the present and traces their relationship to the working records of the Federal Government. Outlines the present organizational structure of the National Archives and Records Service and its position with the General Services Administration. P. R. Rugen

2538. Castellano, Giuseppe. L'APERTURA AL PUBBLICO DELL'ARCHIVIO DI FRANCESCO II DI BORBONE A NAPOLI [The opening to the public of the archive of Francis II of Bourbon at Naples]. Archivi 1955 22 (2): 151-155. The documents placed at the disposal of the public cover the period 1759-1830. They consist of: correspondence of Bernardo Tanucci with the ambassadors and with the King; papers of Queen Caroline; papers of King Ferdinand, supplemented by the papers of Capececiattolo, Serracapriola, Ludolf, Scilla; papers of King Francis I; Medici, Bonaparte and Canosa papers. P. Pastorelli

2539. Chałasiński, Józef (Łódź Univ.). O INSTYTUT HISTORII NAUKI I KULTURY [On the Institute of the History of Learning and Culture]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(3): 126-130. The Polish Academy has a Department of the History of Learning and a Committee for the History of Learning. Both those bodies have done

important work on the history of Polish learning during the Renaissance and Enlightenment periods, but have neglected the sciences of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries because of the lack of properly-qualified scholars. So far the study of the history of learning has been undertaken by the students of the humanities. The departments of the History of Learning and the History of Culture should be amalgamated into one large Institute of the History of Learning and Culture. A. F. Dygnas

2540. Chrienov, I. A. O PRACY INSTYTUTU SŁOWIAŃSKO-SŁAWIAŃSKA AKADEMII NAUK ZSRR. [On the work of the Slavonic Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 212-214. The deputy director of the Institute discusses the histories, now under preparation, of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. A. F. Dygnas

2541. Crittenden, Christopher (North Carolina Department of Archives and History). REPORTS OF STATE ARCHIVISTS. American Archivist 1955 18(4): 309-315. Reviews reports of twenty-six state archivists, commenting chiefly where these reports concern the fields of archives and manuscripts. Noting the absence of reports from many states, the author summarizes variations and limitations which appeared in the reports that were submitted and suggests several areas in which greater uniformity would be valuable. P. R. Rugen

2542. Damjanović, Pero. PROBLEMI NAŠE ARHIVSKE SLUŽBE I ZADACI I CILJEVI DRUŠTVA ARHIVSKIH RADNIKA NR SRBIJE [Problems of our archival work; tasks and aims of the Archivists' Society of the People's Republic of Serbia]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): 11-23. Report to the Constituent Assembly of the society, 20 November 1954, on the development of archival work in the People's Republic of Serbia; discusses its problems and tasks, enumerates the present archives and publications since 1945. The most important among these are Zbornik dokumenata i podataka o narodnooslobodilačkom ratu jugoslovenskih naroda [Collection of documents and data about the National

Liberation War of the Yugoslav Peoples 1941-1945] thirty volumes of which have been published by Vojnoistorijski institut JNA [Institute for Military History of the Yugoslav People's Army], and Istorijski arhiv Komunističke partije Jugoslavije [Historical Archives of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia], of which eight volumes have appeared to date. V. Melik

2543. English, Patrick T. (Baltimore, Maryland). ARCHIVES OF UGANDA. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 225-230. The author, retired as archivist and librarian of the Secretariat of the Uganda Protectorate, East Africa, recalls the problems he encountered in taking over as the first archivist in the British East African territories in 1951. He describes the organization and systems worked out to control the more than fifty years' accumulation of records and printed matter, and briefly recounts the development of the Uganda Protectorate as reflected in the archives and library of the Uganda Secretariat. P. R. Rugen

2544. Foretić, Dinko. KRATAK HISTORIJAT I OPĆI INVENTAR DRŽAVNOG ARHIVA U ZADRU [A short history and general inventory of the State Archives of Zadar]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): Appendix III: 27-47. Traces the growth of these archives and gives a detailed description of their contents. V. Melik

2545. Gall, Franz. DIE ARCHIVE DER DEUTSCHEN UNIVERSITÄTEN IN DEUTSCHLAND, ÖSTERREICH UND DER SCHWEIZ [The archives of the German universities in Germany, Austria and Switzerland]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 141-151. Catalogues the holdings of sixty-seven college and university archives in German-speaking parts of Europe and deplores the shocking conditions in German university archives. C. F. Latour

2546. Gandilhon, René. LES "INVENTAIRES SOMMAIRES" DES ARCHIVES DÉPARTEMENTALES DE FRANCE [The inventory lists of the French departmental archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 153-164. Holdings of French departmental archives have been catalogued in inventory lists, and during the past sixty years some 950 volumes have appeared. The article discusses the current status of the inventory lists for each of France's eighty-nine departments, their titles and contents, and place and date of publication. C. F. Latour

2547. Hayes, R. J. IRISH HISTORICAL SOURCES IN FOREIGN ARCHIVES. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 235-236. The destruction of the Public Records Office of Ireland in 1922 forced the National Library of Ireland some years ago to find and copy all documents and manuscripts pertaining to Irish history located in repositories outside of Ireland. A preliminary survey of medieval manuscripts written by Irishmen about Ireland show that of 3,000 items, 2940 are presently located abroad, mainly in Germany (1,000), France (400), Switzerland (350), Italy (300), England (300), Austria (150) and Belgium (150). Microfilming of these documents should be completed in about ten years, and the National Library of Ireland is now enlisting the aid of librarians and archivists throughout the world to help locate similar material concerning the modern period. C. F. Latour

2548. Hemmerle, Josef. ENTWICKLUNG UND AUFBAU DES ARCHIVWESENS IN DER UdSSR [Development and growth of archive administration in the USSR]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 117-122. Archive occupy a key position in official and scientific life in the USSR. This is especially true of the ten state archives which are directly responsible to the Main Archive Administration of the Ministry of the Interior. C. F. Latour

2549. Hensel, Witold. PRACE INSTYTUTU HISTORII KULTURY MATERIALNEJ [The works of the Institute of the History of Material Culture]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(3): 131-141. Describes the organization and achievements of the Institute since its establishment in 1953. The Institute is divided into four departments: 1) Polish archeology; 2) general archeology; 3) the history of material culture of medieval and modern times, and 4) ethnography. The work of the first department is described in detail.

A. F. Dygnas

2550. Herberhold, Franz. DIE BILDUNG DER SIGMARINGEN ARCHIVE. EIN BEITRAG ZUR ARCHIVKUNDE DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [The establishment of the Sigmaringen Archives. A contribution to the archival science of the 19th century]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 71-90. Discusses the reconstitution of the Sigmaringen Archives as a consequence of the cession of the province of Hohenzollern to Prussia in December 1849, when the archival holdings were divided between Prussia and the princely estate. This arbitrary separation not only ruined Eduard Schwarzmann, the archivist in charge, but also has persistently hampered effective research on the regional history of Hohenzollern. C. F. Latour

2551. Huter, Franz. DIE FLÜCHTUNG DER ARCHIVE SÜDTIROLS IM ZWEITEN WELTKRIEG. EIN ARBEITSBERICHT [The evacuation of the South Tyrolean archives in World War II. An operational report]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 227-233. The person in charge of the evacuation of South Tyrolean archives in World War II recounts his efforts to safeguard archival material late in the war. Archives located in the Etsch and Eisack valleys, mainly those at Bozen, Brixen and Trento, were under constant threat of allied bombing, and between 1943 and 1945 were evacuated to five castles off the main Brenner-Verona route. No materials were lost and all were returned to their original repositories in the summer of 1945.

C. F. Latour

2552. Kearns, Conleth (Rev.). ARCHIVES OF THE IRISH DOMINICAN COLLEGE, SAN CLEMENTE, ROME. Archivium Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records 1955 18: 145-149. A description of the Irish Dominican archives which contain mainly seventeenth- to nineteenth-century material: conventual records, documents of more general Irish ecclesiastical interest (including codices), personal letters, journals, etc., transcripts from other archives, and printed pamphlets. Dorothy B. Goodman

2553. Kellenbenz, Hermann. MEXIKANISCHE ARCHIVE [Mexican archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 109-116. Despite frequent unscientific administration and not infrequent losses of valuable archival material in the past, Mexican archives offer an immensely fertile field for historical research from colonial times to the present. The holdings of

twenty-five principal archives are briefly discussed. C. F. Latour

54. Kolankowski, Z. (Arch. Akt Nowych, Warsaw). NIZACJA I PRACA ARCHIWÓW NRD W ŚWIETLE KONGRESU ARCHIWISTÓW W WEIMARZE W MAJU 1952 R. [The organization and working of the archives of the German Democratic Republic in the light of the Archivists' Congress at Weimar in May 1952]. Archeion 1954 5: 5-27. "The author discusses the German publication bearing the title of 'Archivarbeit und Geschichtsforschung' (Berlin, 1952), which contains an account of the congress of the archivists of the German Democratic Republic, held at Weimar in May, 1952. In his analysis of the reports read at this congress, Dr. Kolankowski deals most lengthily with a lecture by Professor L. Stern, who criticises the bourgeois historiography of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and formulates some guiding principles for the future scholarly activities of German archivists. The author then goes on to discuss the reports devoted to the problems of the organization and use of the archives in the German Democratic Republic, and acquaints his readers with the fundamental principles of modern German archival thought; in particular he analyses the organization of district, principal, administrative, economical and industrial archives." Journal

55. Kownatzki, Hermann. ARCHIVGESETZ UND STADTARCHIV [Archive law and city archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 207-215. Deplores the step-child role of German city archives and urges the establishment of a law regularizing the relations and responsibilities of state and city archives. It should have separate, though interrelated functions, and should be administered on an equally high professional level. C. F. Latour

56. Kretzschmar, Hellmut. GEDANKEN ÜBER ARCHIVINVENTARE [Thoughts on archival inventories]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 185-191. Archival inventories should do more than merely list available sources. They should combine topically related material into a meaningful whole, always including pertinent sources kept by other archives, in order to be of maximum benefit to historians as well as to the interested public. C. F. Latour

57. Lovrenović, Adela, and Rundo Maća. STANJE ZAŠTITA ARHIVSKOG MATERIJALA NA PODRUČJU NR BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE [Conditions and preservation of the archival materials in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): 37-39. Short survey of the conditions of archival materials and archives in the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. V. Melik

58. Martin, Dorothy V. (Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library). USE OF CATALOGING TECHNIQUES IN WORK WITH RECORDS AND MANUSCRIPTS. American Archivist 1955 18(4): 317-336. Discusses the purposes and methods of applying cataloging techniques in the arranging and servicing of record and manuscript collections, with numerous examples of forms and procedures to illustrate the techniques. Bibliographical section is appended. P. R. Rugen

59. Martin, F. X. ARCHIVES OF THE IRISH AUGUSTINIAN MONASTERS, ROME. Archivum Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records 1955 18: 157-163. A short history

of the Irish Augustinians in Rome and a description of the archives in St. Patrick's College, Via Piemonte, dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries. Dorothy B. Goodman

2560. Meisner, Heinrich Otto (Humboldt-Univ., East Berlin, and Instructor on Archive Sciences, Potsdam). ARCHIVE, BIBLIOTHEKEN, LITERATURARCHIV [Archives, libraries and literary archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 167-183. Discusses the overlapping functions and often subtle differences between archives, libraries and literary archives. C. F. Latour

2561. Meisner, Heinrich Otto (Humboldt-Univ., East Berlin, and Instructor on Archive Sciences, Potsdam). NEUE ARCHIVLITERATUR [New archival literature]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(3): 471-477. In addition to the Deutsches Zentralarchiv in Potsdam, East Germany has a number of provincial archives, some of which have recently begun to issue comprehensive publications of their holdings. Various publications on archive administration as an auxiliary science to history are discussed. H A Staff

2562. Mikoletzky, Hanns Leo. EIN BRIEF HEINRICH VON SYBELS ÜBER AKTENENTLEHNUNG. PROBLEME ZUR DISKUSSION [A letter of Heinrich von Sybel on borrowing documents. Problems for discussion]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 223-225. One of the recurrent nightmares of an archivist is the chance that invaluable material out on loan may be damaged or lost. An apologetic letter from Heinrich von Sybel to the head of the Austrian Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv, dated 18 March 1881, is quoted in full to demonstrate that even an eminent historian cannot always guarantee the safety of material he has borrowed. In this case, a precious medieval document in his care was damaged by a drop of acid. C. F. Latour

2563. Milosavljević, Smilja. PRIKUPLJANJE, ČUVANJE I ZAŠTITA ISTORIJSKE GRADJE [Collection, preservation and protection of historical materials]. Arhivist 1955 5(2): 29-40. Report to the joint meeting of the Archivists' Society and the Historical Society of the People's Republic of Serbia, 6 May 1955; outlines the problems in the collection, preservation and protection of historical materials in Serbia. V. Melik

2564. Mooney, Canice (Rev.). FRANCISCAN LIBRARY, KILLINEY: A SHORT GUIDE FOR THE STUDENT OF IRISH CHURCH HISTORY. Archivum Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records 1955 18: 150-156. Description of the collection of manuscripts and rare printed books, including eighteenth- to twentieth-century material valuable for the student of ecclesiastical, literary or military history. Dorothy B. Goodman

2565. Posner, Ernst (American Univ.). THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND THE ARCHIVAL THEORIST. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 207-216. Analyzes the position of the National Archives as a part of the executive branch of the Federal Government, its operations and organization, and its relationship to other archival activities in the United States and elsewhere. Discusses the growth and development of the National Archives in its twenty

years of existence and presents a brief picture of accomplishments and shortcomings during this period.

P. R. Rugen

2566. Posner, Ernst (American Univ.) ZWANZIG JAHRE NATIONALARCHIV DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN VON NORDAMERIKA [Twenty years of the U.S. National Archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 91-108. Two decades of records administration and public service of the U.S. National Archives are reviewed in the light of the exigencies of caring for ever-increasing quantities of federal records.

C. F. Latour

2567. Regele, Oskar. DIE AKTENSCHARTIERUNG IM WIENER KRIEGSARCHIV IN ALTER UND NEUER ZEIT [Screening and eliminating documents in the Vienna Kriegsarchiv in the past and in recent times]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 217-221. Commissions were set up as early as 1778 to eliminate excess material from the archives of the Austrian Ministry of War. During 1826/27 about three quarters of all archival documents were destroyed. In 1832 and 1841 the Austrian Emperor urged greater care in safeguarding historically valuable source material, and in 1845 an edict provided for the exclusive employment of professional archivists in selecting material for burning. The Military Archives are presently reviewing the holdings not previously edited. By mid-1954, some 40,000 lbs. of documents had been eliminated, but the combat files of the Austrian army during World War I still await inspection.

C. F. Latour

2568. Reincke, Heinrich. ANGEWANDTE RECHTSGESCHICHTE ALS AUFGABE HANSESTÄDTISCHER ARCHIVE [Applied history of law as a task of the Hanseatic town archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 193-206. The Hanseatic towns traditionally depend a great deal on their archives for the determination of precedence in framing and interpreting laws, as well as for establishing procedures of city administration. Accordingly, their archive staffs usually include one or more trained lawyers who are instrumental in turning archival evidence into living law.

C. F. Latour

2569. Ruddell, Richard (Ford Motor Company Archives). RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN MUNICIPAL RECORDS. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 255-266. Outlines the much-neglected and complicated problems involved in administering municipal records and recent developments in the field of local records management. Examples of progress made in handling municipal records (in New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Houston) are discussed with regard to measures taken and further developments needed.

P. R. Rugen

2570. Seitz, Heribert (Director, Army Museum Stockholm). LE MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE À STOCKHOLM [The Army Museum in Stockholm]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire 1955 4(15): 300-305. Survey of the development and the collections of the Army Museum at Artillerigården in Stockholm, opened in 1879. The collections consist of equipment from old army stores, weapons, colors and cannon trophies of the period from 1521 to the present. There are about 30,000 objects, and a library of about 12,000 volumes, and archives. Reports of the work there have been published since 1938 in the yearbook Meddelande.

H. Auerbach

2571. Shafer, Boyd C. (American Historical Association). LOST AND FOUND. American Archivist 1955 18(3): 217-223. Discusses the inter-relationship of the historian and the archivist, specifically the relationship of the historian to the National Archives, and describes the task of making accessible to the historian the treasures of the American past contained in the vast mass of documents in the National Archives. Proposes several devices for facilitating the use of the National Archives collections.

P. R. Rugen

2572. Strassmayr, Eduard. DIE OBERÖSTERREICHISCHEN STADTARCHIVE UND IHRE SCHICKSALE [The Upper Austrian town archives and their fate]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 123-140. Upper Austrian town archives trace their origin to the middle of the sixteenth century. Their histories and activities are reviewed and the holdings of sixteen archives listed.

C. F. Latour

2573. Suratteau, J. ARCHIVES DE LA PÉRIODE RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE EN SUISSE [Archives of the revolutionary period in Switzerland]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 59-60. Remarks that the bibliographical article prepared in 1908 by Gustave Gautherot "Archives de la Tour des Prisons de Berne. État sommaire des archives de la République Rauracienne et du département du Mont-Terrible" is now out of date and mentions a new inventory (unpublished) prepared by the archivists Dr. Meyer and Dr. Rais. Despite the exchange of archival materials between France and Bern in May, 1954, there remain in Switzerland a large number of documents of value for the history of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras, notably at Courtelary, St.-Imier, Sonceboz, Corgémont, La Neuveville, Moutier, and especially at Porrentruy.

A. Saricks

2574. Thomas, Lewis C. (Archives of Saskatchewan). PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES IN CANADA. American Archivist 1955 18(4): 343-347. Reviews progress made in the Public Archives of Canada since 1948 and recent developments in the archival programs of the Provinces.

P. R. Rugen

2575. Tomandl, Mihovil. RAD I PROBLEMI GRADSKOG DRŽAVNOG ARHIVA U PANČEVU [The work and problems of the town State Archives at Pančevo]. Arhivist 1955 5(2): 54-59. Gives a description of the work done in these archives, founded in 1947.

V. Melik

2576. Topping, Peter. LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE GENNADEION. SON HISTOIRE ET SES COLLECTIONS [The Gennadeion Library. Its history and its collections]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(2/3): 121-149. Outlines the important role played by George Gennadius in the establishment of many important educational centers in Greece. The valuable collections of the library are emphasized as is the importance of the library as a Greek cultural center.

S. L. Speronis

2577. Trasselli, Carmelo. L'ARCHIVIO DEL PATRIMONIO DEL REGNO DI SICILIA - NOTE SU UN RIORDINAMENTO IN CORSO [The Patrimonial Archive of the Kingdom of Sicily - notes on a reclassification in progress]. Notizie degli Archivi di Stato 1954 14(3): 106-127. The Archivio di Stato di Palermo includes the Patrimonial Archive and contains documents from Norman times to the inclusion of Sicily in the Kingdom of Italy. The parts not stored away

During the Second World War, suffered severely through bombing, fire, water and termites. A comprehensive review of the contents of the documents, which are now being newly classified, is furnished.
W. E. Heydendorff

2578. Unsigned. INDICE GENERAL DE LOS LIBROS OPIADORES DE LA SECCION DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES (General index of the correspondence calendars of the Foreign Affairs Section). Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(85): 190-206. Calendar of correspondence, 9 May - 12 July 1876. To be continued.
D. Bushnell
See also: 1782

2579. Unsigned. PREGLED ARHIVE VOJNOISTORISKOG INSTITUTA U BEOGRADU [A survey of the archives of the Institute of Military History in Belgrade]. Arhivist

1955 5(2) Appendix IV: 76-88. A description of the contents of the archives.
V. Melik

2580. Unsigned. PREGLED STANJA FONDOVA, ZBIRKI I SKUPINA DRŽAVNOG ARHIVA U DUBROVNIKU NA DAN 22 TRAVNJA 1955 [A survey of the state of the funds, collections and groups of the State Archives at Dubrovnik on 22 April 1955]. Arhivist 1955 5(2) Appendix IV: 68-75. A description of the contents of the archives.
V. Melik

2581. V. B. STANJE ARHIVSKIH FONDOVA DRŽAVNOG ARHIVA NR BiH U SARAJEVU [The state of the archival funds of the State Archives of the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at Sarajevo]. Arhivist 1955 5(2) Appendix IV: 65-67. A general description of the contents of these archives.
V. Melik

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

2582. Ciardo, Manlio. UMANESIMO DEL LAVORO [The humanism of labor]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1955 39 (1): 108-117. Discusses the two conflicting views of human labor as a purely material and economic value or as an ethical and moral value. The Marxist theory of surplus value introduces the question, but does not answer it. Labor is not an end, but a means toward achieving moral ends through the individual's voluntary contribution toward his society's growth and improvement. Labor is not slave labor, but the free and joyful effort of self-realization in society. Man must be free to labor and use his labor value for his self-defined moral purposes--a free individual in a free state.

L. M. Case

2583. Clark, Colin (Director, Oxford Institute for Agricultural Economics). POPULATION AND PROGRESS. Queen's Quarterly 1955 62(3): 411-422. Discusses and refutes the proposition that population limitation is the key to economic and social progress. Reviews the population growth of India, China and Japan. Malthus's concept of population increase is shown to be false. The tendency of populations over long periods of centuries has been to decrease rather than to increase. Six or seven times the world's present population could be supported by using available agricultural land on the basis of known techniques.
S. Makepeace-Lott

2584. Cogniot, Georges. LA MILICE IDÉALISTE DU TRONAT [The idealistic militia of the ruling classes]. Pensée 1955 (61): 103-111. A critique written from the dialectic materialistic viewpoint of René Bertrand-Serret's recently published work Mythe marxiste des "classes" [The Marxist myth of the "classes"] (Paris: Éditions du Cèdre, 1955). Discusses the existence of classes in the Marxist sense of the word and attacks the view that the bourgeoisie were the pillars of civilization.
Franziska Schmid

2585. Denisov, A. I. V.I. LENIN O ROLI NARODA I SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO GOSUDARSTVA V STROITELSTVE KOMUNIZMA [V.I. Lenin on the role of the people and of the socialist state in the construction of communism].

Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (3): 15-25. Based on the works of Lenin. The Paris Commune prompted an evolution of Marx's and Engels' views on the character, role and usefulness to the workers' cause of a democratic republic or a Commune type of republic. Lenin, having scrutinized the two Russian Revolutions (1905 and 1917), came to the conclusion that "a republic of councils (soviets) of workers' and peasants' delegates" was the best form of proletarian dictatorship. The latter may be successful only when there is a close alliance of the Communist Party with non-Communists. Lenin also understood the necessity of a "federal system in multinational Russia."
K. Zamorski

2586. Fischer, Eric (George Washington Univ.). REBELLION AGAINST THE EUROPEAN MAN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(2): 362-380. An analysis of the non-European peoples' revolt against and their liberation from European political and cultural dominance. The author traces and compares the awakening of nationalism in Japan, Turkey, India and Latin America and concludes that they were the outcome of their earlier resistance to European expansion and imperialism. Bibliography appended.
R. Mueller

2587. Gisselbrecht, A. LA GRANDE ABERRATION DE LA PHILOSOPHIE "OCCIDENTALE" [The great aberration of "Western" philosophy]. Pensée 1955 (61): 87-102. A discussion of Georg Lukacs' philosophical work Zerstörung der Vernunft [Destruction of reason] (Berlin: Aufbau Verlag, 1954). A historical sketch of the roots of dialectical materialism in philosophy and history is followed by a consideration of the problem of irrationalism and its anchorage in German thought, of the background of National Socialism and modern myth invention, and of the responsibility of mankind as a whole towards the postulates of reason and humanity.
Franziska Schmid

2588. Glezerman, G. TVORCHESKAIA ROL' NARODNYKH MASS V RAZVITII SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO OBSHCHESTVA [The creative role of the masses in the development of socialist society]. Kommunist 1955 31(3): 46-61. The political role of the masses has not been limited to participation in the revolution, for without the cooperation and willingness of the majority it would have been impossible to effect success-

fully such drastic economic upheavals, which affected entire classes. As all technical, economic and cultural advances in the USSR benefit the people directly, the latter had a direct interest in the creation of a new order and in decades achieved successes for which the Czarist regime would have taken centuries. W. Walder

2589. Griewank, Karl (late Professor of Medieval and Modern History, Jena Univ.). KIRCHE UND ARBEITERSCHAFT: EIN VORTRAG IN DER EVANGELISCHEN AKADEMIE SACHSEN-ANHALT [Church and labor: a lecture in the Evangelical Academy of Sachsen-Anhalt]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(15/16): 6-9. Text of Naumburg address on German church-labor relations, covering the period from Johann Hinrich Wiechern's 1848 appeal for Inner Mission to the aftermath of the Third Reich. Religious social conservatism is compared to the British reform movements somewhat paralleled by those of Victor Aimé Huber and (later) Adolf Stöcker and the younger Christian Socialists Friedrich Naumann and Paul Göhre. The Stumm era and the Weimar Republic are also contrasted. H. Hirsch

2590. Harris, David (Stanford Univ.). EUROPEAN LIBERALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. American Historical Review 1955 60(3): 501-526. Deals with the development of European liberalism in the political, economic, and philosophical realm between 1814 and 1914. Despite its early triumphs, liberalism found itself under attack even before 1848 because of its espousal of natural rights principles and its defense of laissez faire capitalism. The period of its political victories came to an end in the seventies. From then on, a process took place which the author calls the "embourgeoisement" of conservatism. The middle classes turned increasingly to protectionism, colonialism, religion, racially-colored nationalism, etc. Thus, by 1914 liberalism constituted a declining force. E. März

2591. Heer, Friedrich. DIE WIEDERGEURT DES KATHOLISCHEN GEHORSAMS [The rebirth of Catholic obedience]. Hochland 1955 47(6): 499-512. Increasing restrictions on free will in East and West resulting from technological progress are aggravated by those Catholics who regard obedience as a necessary evil, or are oblivious of its loftier aspects. These misconceptions have produced hidden, but serious illnesses within the Catholic Church that are only thinly disguised beneath an outward layer of servile conformity. Mass shows of blind obedience must be replaced by intelligent, discerning agreement of the individual Catholic, only possible when his Church approaches him with broad-minded and imaginative vision. R. Mueller

2592. Hibbs, Russell S. (Captain). ISLAM, FORCE FOR EAST OR WEST? United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(10): 1085-1091. Briefly reviews the backgrounds and growth of Mohammedanism and Islam, and their decline, emphasizing the role of Czarist and Communist Russia in the area. Optimistically views the chances of enlisting at least the passive support of the Near Eastern populations for the Western defense effort. C. F. Latour

2593. Hodges, H. A. COMMUNISM. Journal [of the Royal United Service Institution] 1955 100(597): 11-19. Investigates the nature and historical de-

velopment of Marxism. J. A. S. Grenville

2594. Hoelzle, Erwin (Constance). FORMVERWANDLUNG DER GESCHICHTE. DAS JAHR 1917 [Transformation of history. The year 1917]. Saeculum 1955 6(3): 329-344. Reviews Johan Huizinga's thesis concerning the loss of the epic-dramatic element in modern history in his article, "Über vom Verändern der geschiedenis" Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Akademie (Amsterdam, 1941). American-Russian relations in 1917 illustrate a new pattern of history, characterized very dramatically by a new correlation of ideas and power. F. Zipfel

2595. Johnson, Howard A. (Columbia Univ.). KIERKEGAARD AND POLITICS. American-Scandinavian Review 1955 43(3): 246-254. A study of Kierkegaard's views on the danger of replacing God by the majority vote. In the rationalism of the Enlightenment, the egalitarianism of the French Revolution, Hegel's deification of the state, and the machine age, Kierkegaard saw a danger to the individual which has been justified in many ways by the events of the past half century. G. Rehder

2596. Jovčuk, M. LENINISM - NEJVĚTŠÍ VÝMOŽENOST RUSKÉ A SVETOVÉ KULTURY [Leninism--the highest achievement of Russian and world's culture]. Nová Mysl 1955 2(4): 312-326. Based on an article in Komunist, January 1955. The author deals with three main fields of problems: 1) relation of Leninism to Marxism; 2) relation of Leninism to the cultural heritage of other nations (including the Western "capitalist" countries); 3) the struggle of the Communist Party for the realization of Leninist principles in Russia. Leninism grew from Marxism, which forms its only ideological basis, and constantly incorporates the best elements of other cultures. The task of the Communist Party to select and evaluate these elements is the more urgent today since the "imperialist bourgeoisie spreads its harmful, reactionary opinions, and tries to incite and propagate the survivals of capitalism; these are still living in the consciousness of a certain part of Soviet people." H A Staff

2597. Kautsky, Benedikt. MARX: ERZIEHUNG UND WANDLUNG [Marx: Education and transformation]. Forum 1955 2(18): 214-216. Marxism is not a religion, nor is it orthodox, but essentially relativistic. It is a scientific system which has been subject to further development and modification. The transition from dictatorial to democratic methods provides an example of this. O. Stenzl

2598. Kuczynski, Jürgen (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin). BASIS UND ÜBERBAU BEIM ÜBERGANG VON EINER ZUR ANDEREN KLASSENGESELLSCHAFT [Basis and superstructure during the transition stage from one class society to another]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(1): 100-117. The phenomena accompanying a transition from one exploiting social order to another--for example, from feudalism to capitalism--are different from those accompanying the change from an exploiting society to the socialist order. This is proven by an analysis of social structures and changes in them in England from the fourteenth to the sixteenth centuries; in France before and after the Revolution and in North America before and after the establish-

ment of the independence of the United States.

H A Staff

2599. Lamm, Fritz (Stuttgart). DER TOURISTEN-
VEREIN. Funken 1955 6(10): 149-153. A critical
analysis of a publication commemorating the sixtieth
anniversary of the Touristenverein "Die Naturfreun-
de" [Friends of nature], an international organiza-
tion founded in Vienna as "an important element of
the European, especially the German-speaking labor
movement," and now numbering 250,000. Also throws
some light on the history of the "bourgeois" youth
movement. H. Hirsch

2600. Lenoir, Raymond. CHANCES DE SURVIE DE LA
PSYCHOLOGIE [Chances of survival of psychology].
Synthèses 1955 10(111): 392-400. A retrospec-
tive survey of various directions in psychologic
studies, based on books and periodicals. The author
especially deals with recent developments, pointing
to the necessity of promoting studies about the in-
dividual. Eve de Grosse

2601. Leont'ev, A. V.I. LENIN - SOZDATEL' MARKS-
ISTSKOI TEORII IMPERIALIZMA [V.I. Lenin--the creator
of the Marxist theory of imperialism]. Voprosy
Ekonomiki 1955 (4): 31-48. Lenin's theory of
imperialism as the final stage of capitalist devel-
opment is an unshakeable scientific contribution.
All attempts made recently by bourgeois circles to
deny the contradictions within the capitalist system
are useless. The growth of monopolies in Western
Europe and the USA from 1900-1952 are statistically
proven. This development of monopolistic capitalism
leads to increased class antagonisms and stimulates
strong nationalist liberation movements in colonial
and industrially underdeveloped areas. W. Walder

2602. Luporini, Cesare. LA CONSAPEVOLEZZA STORI-
CA DEL MARXISMO [The historical consciousness of
Marxism]. Società 1955 11(3): 415-434. A de-
tailed study of the ideology of Marxism. Article to
be continued. A. F. Rolle

2603. Maceina, Atanas. DER MENSCHGOTT DOSTOJEWS-
KIS ALS GESTALT DES ÖSTLICHEN ATHEISMUS [Dostoyevsky's
Man-God as a form of Eastern atheism]. Stimmen der
Zeit 1955 156(12): 418-432. Western man never
wholeheartedly embraced theoretical atheism--though
he was prone to accept "God's death" as a somewhat
shocking and melancholy fact. Eastern European
intellectuals, however,--including Dostoyevsky--
enthusiastically threw themselves into Nietzschean
atheism, formulating it into a positivist Weltan-
schauung. The victory of atheism in Russia was not
due to the fact that Russia never experienced the
intellectual struggle of the Middle Ages between
faith and science, but to a deeper difference of
cultural patterns. Western man can separate religion
from God but Eastern man is much too firmly rooted
in eschatological principles. The widely heralded
"death of God" logically led the Eastern intellec-
tuals toward the glorification of amorality and the
creation of a Man-God, who finds his apotheosis in
the Communist state. C. F. Latour

2604. Makarova, M. V.I. LENIN O TOWARNOM PROIZ-
VODSTVE V PEREKHODNYI PERIOD OT KAPITALIZMA K SOTSIA-
LIZMU [V.I. Lenin on the production of goods in the
transition period from capitalism to socialism].
Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (4): 16-30. The develop-

ment of agricultural production in capitalist coun-
tries is marked by the disappearance of the moderate-
ly prosperous peasantry, which gained in importance
in Russia after the Revolution. This group could
operate largely on a private economy basis: it was
Lenin's view that the supply crises in a predomi-
nantly agrarian Russia and the breakdown in the ex-
change of goods between town and country could be
overcome not only by a system of state capitalism,
but also by the utilization of private capitalism
in agricultural trade. This held good only for a
transition period; the basic Leninist thesis--trade
controlled by the state--remained valid. W. Walder

2605. Maurault, Olivier. TROIS VILLES INCONNUES
[Three unknown towns]. Transactions of the Royal
Society of Canada 1954 48 Section I: 37-46.
Short histories of the Brazilian seaport of Floria-
nopolis, the French town of Pesmes, and the West
African town of Lüderitz. R. Mueller

2606. Mendel'son, L. O NEKOTORYKH STORONAKH
OSNOVNOGO EKONOMICHESKOGO ZAKONA IMPERIALIZMA [On
some aspects of the basic economic laws of imperial-
ism]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (2): 83-99. Deals
with the law of surplus values and with maximum
monopoly profits, as affected by the establishment
of monopolies, and with the internal economic con-
flicts which arise under imperialism. W. Walder

2607. Momdzhian, Kh. MONTESK'E [Montesquieu].
Kommunist 1955 31(4): 55-65. In the battle of
the progressive forces against reaction, Montesquieu
decisively supported a progressive historical Welt-
anschauung and suggested the creation of a political
system which would stimulate further development of
trade and industry. Even though his political and
philosophical concepts were not as clearly formu-
lated as those of his materialistic contemporaries
and were still somewhat bound by class prejudices,
they represented an important step forward in the
struggle against political chicanery and the suppres-
sion of humanity through feudalism. W. Walder

2608. Niel, André. L'ÉVOLUTION TECHNO-BIOLOGIQUE
ET LA MUTATION DE LIBERTÉ [Technobiologic evolution
and changes in human liberty]. Synthèses 1955 (111):
380-391. A review of André Varagnac, De la Pré-
histoire au Monde moderne (Paris: Plon, 1954) and
Ch. Aug. Bontemps, L'Homme et la Liberté (Paris:
Les Cahiers francs, 1955). Evolution from the iron
age to the atomic age created the problem of how
technology, meant to serve as a tool, developed into
an uncontrolled robot, affecting liberty even in its
essence. Eve de Grosse

2609. Oizerman, T. NEMETSKAIA KLASSICHESKAIA
FILOSOFIJA - ODIN IZ ISTOCHNIKOV MARKSIZMA [German
classical philosophy--one of the sources of Marxism].
Kommunist 1955 31(2): 84-98. Marxism developed
as a theory of the liberation movement of the pro-
letariat, as a scientific expression of its funda-
mental interests. The "old" philosophy found its
end in the insights of Marx and Engels. The philo-
sophical roots of Marxism can be found in the ra-
tional elements of the three classical German philo-
sophers: Kant, Hegel and Feuerbach. W. Walder

2610. Petrosian, M. I. MARKSIZM I GUMANIZM
[Marxism and humanism]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (3):

45-58. The talk in the West of humanism and freedom of personality only serves to stupefy the masses. Idealistic theories of freedom and humanism draw attention from barbarism of the imperialistic system. True freedom of the personality can be achieved only through socialism: it cannot be equated to willfulness, but it implies the ability to live in harmony with objective economic laws. Socialism enables man to control historic forces and determine the course of history. In the USSR, a "realistic" freedom has been achieved: the freedom from exploitation and poverty. W. Walder

2611. Philpott, B. P. FLUCTUATIONS IN WOOL PRICES, 1870-1953. Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research 1955 7(1): 1-28. Investigates the problems of analyzing wool prices. Diagrams are included to show: 1) the world supply of wool, world industrial production and deflated wool prices; 2) actual prices and prices estimated from long period regression equations; 3) actual seasonal prices and prices estimated from short period regressions, and 4) the comparison of seasonal long period equilibrium price with actual seasonal price. The results obtained could be used to interpret some of the more violent booms and slumps which occurred in the history of wool prices and to assist in the formation of an economic policy designed to cope with such movements in the future. J. A. S. Grenville

2612. Preis, I. NACHALO VELIKOGO REVOLIUTSIONNOGO PUTI MARKSA I ENGEL'SA [The beginning of the great revolutionary path of Marx and Engels]. Kommunist 1955 31(5): 25-38. On the occasion of the publication of the first volume of the second edition of Marx' and Engels' works, to which a number of new essays from the period of 1848-49 have been added, the article discusses the attempts of these founders of Marxism to create a materialistic philosophy. Their transition from the idealistic Hegelian viewpoint to a materialistic one is analyzed. Marxist economic theories were developed from a criticism of Hegelian political philosophy and a study of the social and political conditions in Germany, England and France. W. Walder

2613. Putz, Theodor (Univ. of Vienna). ETHIK UND POLITIK [Ethics and politics]. Wissenschaft und Weltbild 1955 8(3): 165-173. Contrasts the optimistic social ethics of Solon, Plato and Aristotle with Machiavelli's thinking in which politics have been divorced from ethics. The ancient optimistic social ethics and the Machiavellian thinking are both the basis for modern political doctrines. The present situation is the consequence of modern technical developments leading to concentration of power and expansion of power areas in physiological as well as psychological respects, and the diffusion of responsibility. The politician must be an expert and have moral principles.

K. H. Mack

2614. Rostand, Jean. LA BIOLOGIE AU XX^e SIÈCLE [Biology in the twentieth century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(1): 124-138. Reviews the problems encountered in the development and perfection of the studies on tissues, viruses, genetics, chromosomes, sex organs, parthenogenesis, embryology, teratology, and mutations. Bibliographies appended are arranged by field of study. R. Mueller
See also: 2630

2615. Rumiantsev, A.M. PREDMET POLITICHESKOI EKONOMIKI I KHARAKTER ZAKONOV EKONOMICHESKOGO RAZVITIYA OBSHCHESTVA [The subject of political economy and the character of the laws of economic development in society]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (2): 87-104. Defines political economy as the science of the development of societal relationships of production, i.e. the economic relationship between people, based on classical Marxism. Its task is to discover and apply those laws which guide the production and distribution of goods necessary for the personal and public use of society in its various phases of development. W. Walder

2616. Scheuer, Georg. KOMMUNISTISCHE GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG [Communist Twilight of the Gods]. Zukunft 1955 (8/9): 252-257 and (10): 295-300. A survey of the development of communistic absolutism. Since its early dynamic phase, up to 1921, the Soviet Union has developed into a conservative reactionary world power. Russian bolshevism was always totalitarian and imperialistic in character, and passed through various consolidating stages, ending with the trials of leading party members in 1936. Tito's rebellion was the first occasion on which Stalinism found itself confronted with an opposing communist state, and was the beginning of a disintegrating movement which has spread to Budapest, Sofia, Bukarest, Warsaw and even to Moscow. K. Selber

2617. Seleznev, K. L. NOVYE ISSLEDOVANIYA PO ISTORII VOZNIKNOVENIYA MARKSIZMA (OBSZOR DISSERTATSII) [New investigations in the history of the origin of Marxism (survey of dissertations)]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 163-174. A critical account of dissertations on problems involving the history of early Marxism. M. Raeff

2618. Servant, Jacques. LÉNINE ET QUELQUES PROBLÈMES ACTUELS DE L'ÉCONOMIE POLITIQUE (Lenin and some contemporary problems of political economy). Pensée 1955 (59): 81-90. Concludes that the Leninist theories of imperialism as the last stage of capitalism offer the key to all contemporary political and economic problems. C.F. Latour

2619. Sheinmann, M.M. O NEKOTORYKH OBSHCHEKH TENDENTSII AKH V OBLASTI RELIGII V PERIOD IMPERIALIZMA [Some general tendencies in the religious field during the period of imperialism]. Voprosy Filosofii 1955 (1): 121-133. The imperialistic era is characterized in the religious field by the increasing political significance of the Roman Catholic Church. The Vatican actively serves the realization of bourgeois imperialistic plans. Many big business men, film stars and intellectuals were converted to Catholicism especially in the USA. The same is true in England, where leading members of the Anglican clergy have strong Catholic tendencies. Catholic ceremonies are increasingly finding their way into the numerous Protestant sects. Despite its increasing influence over the ruling circles of the imperialist countries, the Catholic Church is steadily losing its grip on the broad masses. W. Walder

2620. Slepov, L., and G. Shitarev. LENINSKIE NORMY PARTIINOI ZHIZNI I PRINTSIPI PARTIINOGO RUKOVODSTVA [The standards of Lenin regarding Party life and the principles of Party leadership]. Kommunist 1955 32(6): 58-73. The Communist Party of the

R is capable of carrying out its leadership role y through Lenin's unshakeable rules: iron discipline within, and centralization in the building-up process. Lenin required that the Party act as one, and while the individual member may discuss new sures, he has at no time the right to criticize Party line. The centralized building-up process ds the individual functionary to follow the orders the organization set above him. W. Walder

2621. Stein, Alfred. ADOLF HITLER UND GUSTAVE BON. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 5 6(6): 362-368. An examination of the intellectual relationship between Le Bon and Hitler, based a comparison of quotations from Psychologie der Massen and Mein Kampf. Hitler must have read Le Bon ing his years in Vienna. His rise to power and e development of the National Socialist movement real a consequential application of the theories Le Bon. K. Selber

2622. Sugatananda, Anagarika, and Eugenio Frola. BUDDHISMO E LA POLITICA [Buddhism and politics]. Politico 1955 20(2): 262-270. Reprinted from Buddhist World, August 1954. Modern Buddhism is compatible with socialism, in so far as the latter tolerant of religion, but not with communism, hich replaces a religious philosophy of life with dialectical materialism. The Buddhist world is nined against Communist totalitarianism, which is compatible with the teachings of Buddha. The re- gion of Buddha's teachings to political and social oblems is defined. W. E. Heydendorff

2623. Tiltack, Kurt (Kiel). DIE NEUAUSBREITUNG S ISLAM IM 20. JAHRHUNDERT [The new diffusion of am in the 20th century]. Saeculum 1954 5(4): 9-375. Since the Second World War Islam has en very active in Africa and Asia and has had more ecess than Christian missionary work. Islam is re adaptable to colonial nations and profits from air nationalism. The expansion of this religion shown by a map and by statistics. F. Zipfel

2624. Trakhtenberg, I. OSNOVNYE ZAKONOMERNOSTI OSOBNOSTI EKONOMICHESKIKH KRIZISOV [The basic ws and peculiarities of economic crises]. Kommu- et 1955 32(9): 55-69. The capitalist economy es not develop in a straight line, but is subject alternating circles, each of which consists of ur phases: crisis, depression, revival, prosperity. ese general laws, however, operate within a par- ticular political and economic situation, which may use minor deviations. A comparison between the onomic crisis of the 'thirties and the crisis of 53, which was limited to the USA, shows that a isis may differ in its external form, but that the gical necessity of their appearance cannot be de- ed. W. Walder

2625. Unsigned. OB OSNOVNOM EKONOMICHESKOM ZAKO- FEODAL'NOI FORMATSII [On the fundamental economic w of feudal formation]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 1-85. A concluding statement of the editorial ard on the discussion concerning the economic laws e feudalism which took place in the journal during e last two years. M. Raeff e also: 1001, 2626

2626. Unsigned. OBSUZHDENIE VOPROSA OB OSNOVNOM ONOMICHESKOM ZAKONE FEODALIZMA [Discussion of the

fundamental economic law of feudalism]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 86-97. Summary of a discus- sion held in Leningrad under the auspices of Voprosy Istorii. The account is followed by a digest of two letters of rebuttal by the authors of the original articles that initiated the discussion. M. Raeff e also: 1001, 2625

2627. Varloot, Jean. MONTESQUIEU. Pensée 1955 (60): 91-94. Montesquieu, after Aristotle, Ma- chiavelli and Hobbes, is viewed as one of the great- est political thinkers and writers of the capitalist epoch. C. F. Latour

2628. Visine, F. L'IMPÔT UNIQUE DES PHYSIOCRATES À EUGÈNE SCHUELLER [The single tax from the Physio- crats to Eugène Schueller]. Revue d'Économie Poli- tique 1955 65(3): 409-426. Advocates of a single, or unique, tax to cover all expenditures of the state have appeared throughout modern times. The most no- table were the Physiocrats and Henry George, who ad- vocated a single tax on land. The most recent is Eugène Schueller, a contemporary Frenchman who advo- cates a tax on energy. All such schemes have a cer- tain logical appeal, but there are so many practical and political difficulties that it is unlikely that one will ever be adopted. R. E. Cameron

2629. Weil, Eric. RELIGION AND POLITICS. Con- fluence 1955 4(2): 202-214. Discusses the prob- lem of the relationship between religion and poli- tics. Seeks to define the meaning and the area of activity of each and the reasons for their impinge- ment upon each other in both theory and practise. Where toleration exists, the problem can be intel- ligently met; but in the absolute state, there can be no toleration and man may be forced to violence to defend religious ends, though he can never be al- lowed to attain them by force. G. Rehder

2630. Wightman, William P. D. COMMENTS ON JEAN ROSTAND'S LA BIOLOGIE AU XX^e SIÈCLE. Cahiers d'His- toire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 731-736. Discusses Rostand's recent article in this periodical [See ab- stract 2614], and objects that the author assumes too narrow a definition for the term "biology" and has treated the advances in this field without ref- erence to the cultural and intellectual environment in which they were made. C. F. Latour

2631. Zawadzki, Sylwester. LENIN O UDZIALE MAS PRACUJĄCYCH W RZĄDZENIU PAŃSTWEM [Lenin on the role of the working masses in the government of the state]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(4): 34-46. A re- statement of the Leninist concept of the role the masses are to take in the government of the newly- created Socialist state. They may participate in government, but only under the aegis of the advance guard of the proletariat--the Communist Party. In repeating the tenets of the Leninist position, the argument is illustrated by reference to the develop- ment of the Polish Communist Party, and plenary and governmental sessions. The opinions expressed are in the form of direct quotations from the works of Lenin. H A Staff

2632. --. OSCAR JÁSZI: HIS LIFE AND WORK. Látó- határ 1955 6(2). The issue is dedicated to Oszkár Jászi, scholar, statesman and spiritual leader of the periodical, now professor emeritus at Oberlin

College (Ohio), on the occasion of his eightieth birthday. The authors and titles of the articles are as follows: Borsody, István, AZ ÚTTÖRŐ [The pioneer], pp. 66-77; Halasi, Béla, ERKÖLCS ÉS POLITIKA [Morals and politics], pp. 78-82; Lewis, John D., AMERIKAI SZEMMEL [Through American eyes], pp. 83-88; Lorsy, Ernő, A RÉGI MAGYARORSZÁGON [In old Hungary], pp. 92-101; Nagy, Vince, AZ OKTÓBERI FORRADALOMBAN [The October Revolution], pp. 102-107; Fenyő, Miksa, ADY ENDRE BARATJA [My friend Endre Ady], pp. 108-111; Ripka, Hubert, MASARYK ÉS JÁSZI [Masaryk and Jászi], pp. 113-115; Kovács, Imre, JÁSZI ÉS A NÉP [Jászi and the people], pp. 117-122; Hoffman, Michael L., JÁSZI OSZKÁR ÉS TANITVÁNYAI [Oscar Jászi and his disciples], pp. 123-125; Reményi, József, OBERLIN, OHIO, pp. 126-128; Vámos, Imre, HÁLÁNK JELÉÜL, pp. 129-131; Jászi, Oszkár, EMLEKEIMBŐL: SZÜLŐFÖLDEMEN [Memories of my native land], pp. 132-140. J. P. Harris

2633. --. THE GURIAN MEMORIAL ISSUE. Review of Politics 1955 17(1). Individual contributions to this issue, dedicated to the memory of Waldemar Gurian (1902-1954), are as follows: Gurian, Waldemar, THE CATHOLIC PUBLICIST, pp. 5-18. Gurian's definition of the special task of the Catholic publicist, who must bear in mind the eternal quality of the church, especially in an age of crisis. O'Malley, Frank, WALDEMAR AT NOTRE DAME, pp. 19-23. Arendt, Hannah, THE PERSONALITY OF WALDEMAR GURIAN, pp. 33-42. Mosely, Philip E., WALDEMAR GURIAN AND RUSSIAN STUDIES IN AMERICA, pp. 44-46. Fitzsimons, M.A. DIE DEUTSCHEN BRIEFE: GURIAN AND THE GERMAN CRISIS, pp. 47-72. Tells the story and object of the publication of the weekly news-letter Deutsche Briefe in Switzerland, from October 1934 to April 1938. It was devoted to an analysis of national socialism, which Gurian saw as part of a larger crisis of which bolshevism too was a part. German history from the Weimar Republic on is reviewed in the light of his views. Kohn, Hans, WALDEMAR GURIAN: WITNESS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, pp. 73-79. Gurian saw the rise of totalitarian ideologies as a result of fundamental forces, chief among which was the growing secular spirit, leading to a concept of government which seizes man, body and mind. Gurian explained this challenge and its threat to Western civilization.

G. Rehder

International Relations

2634. Brohi, A.K. ASIA AND THE WESTERN MAN. Confluence 1955 4(3): 302-312. Looks at present day policies of aid to Asia from the Asian point of view and contrasts them with earlier colonial policies. Admitting the good done, he finds a change more in emphasis than in kind: an approach too patronizing and a spirit too material. Such a policy cannot fully succeed in bridging the gap between the two hemispheres and establishing a basis for harmonious co-existence. G. Rehder

2635. Brunswick, Henri. COLONIAL IMPERIALISM. Confluence 1955 4(2): 217-228. Western colonialism originated largely for philanthropic reasons, was re-inforced and changed by nationalism, and only in its final phase, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was it based on truly economic considerations. The end of the colonial era has brought a return to the philanthropic approach in the international assistance programs applied to for-

mer colonial areas. G. Rehder

2636. Burckhardt, Carl (formerly Swiss Minister) DIPLOMATES ET DIPLOMATIE AU VINGTIÈME SIÈCLE [Diplomats and diplomacy in the twentieth century]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1955 20(11): 349-351. Traditions which were bred in the nineteenth-century atmosphere of royal courts and powerful statesmen, who were comparatively free from governmental restraint, linger on in the diplomatic world. Strongly characterized national schools of diplomacy evolved in this period also. The current tendency is toward increasing anonymity in diplomatic transactions. H A Staff

2637. Freymond, Jacques (Univ. of Lausanne and Institut Universitaire des Hautes Études Internationales, Genève). HISTORIQUE DE LA DIPLOMATIE [History of diplomacy]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1955 20(10): 293-305. The foundations of modern diplomacy were laid in sixteenth-century Italy. In the nineteenth century there was a trend to employ ambassadors extraordinary with special powers for all important negotiations, but the development of modern means of communication and the increased influence of public opinion in the twentieth century reduced the power of diplomats. President Wilson advocated a clean break with traditional diplomatic methods and their replacement by general conferences with public sessions, but this was soon proved impracticable. H A Staff

2638. Girnius, Juozas. W POSZUKIWANIU DIALOGU POLSKO-LITEWSKIEGO [In quest of a Polish-Lithuanian conversation]. Kultura 1955 9(10): 49-56. An appeal for the settlement of problems dividing the two nations, based on an analysis of historical factors. Although Lithuania received higher Western civilisation from Poland, she had to pay too high a price for it by losing to Poland her upper classes. Criticizes Poland's conduct during the 1920 campaign and gives reasons why the city of Vilna and certain parts of the Vilna Province should be incorporated into Lithuania. A. F. Dygnas

2639. Harley, J. Eugene (Univ. of Southern California). THE GROWING INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION. World Affairs Interpreter 1955 25(4): 391-431. Based on a study of the development of stricter enforcement of international law by organizations now in existence under the United Nations; urges that, if these international organizations are to be successful, international law must aid in outlawing war. The Nuremberg Trials are cited as an example of union between international law and international organization. A. Dittman

2640. Hölzle, Erwin. RUSSLAND UND EUROPA [Russia and Europe]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(3): 165-180. A consideration from the cultural, historical and political viewpoint of the question of whether Russia belongs to Europe. The conclusion is that Russia has always been subject to both European and Asian influences. Today, more than ever, Europe must be on guard against Russia if it is to maintain its existence. K. Selber

2641. Jászi, Oszkár. "REALISTÁK" ÉS "UTOPISTÁK" A NEMZETKÖZISÉGRŐL ["Realists" and "Utopians" on internationalism]. Látóhatár 1954 5(4): 218-225.

lively discussion on foreign policy has been carried during recent years in the USA between Realists and Utopians. Realists believe that the world, however imperfect from the rational point of view, is still the outcome of such forces as are rooted in human nature, whereas Utopians believe that a rational and rational political order, derived from generally valid, abstract principles can be achieved here and now. Both points of view are expounded by citations from Edmund Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution; Hans J. Morgenthau, In Defense of National Interest (New York, 1951); Julius W. Pratt, America's Colonial Experiment (New York, 1950). J. P. Harris

2642. Krauss, Werner (Berne). DIE PARLAMENTARISCHE KONTROLLE DER AUSSENPOLITIK. MACHT UND OHNMACHT DER AUSSCHÜSSE FÜR AUSWÄRTIGE ANGELEGENHEITEN. Parliamentary control of foreign policy. Strength and impotence of the committees for foreign affairs]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(8): 513-527. Parliamentary committees for foreign affairs differ considerably in Western democracies as to their jurisdiction, their composition, and their procedure. A comparison is made of the origins of the committees and their functional evolution in the United States, France, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, and Germany. Current problems in the German Federal Republic are discussed. C. R. Spurgin

2643. Morgenthau, Hans J. FOREIGN POLICY: THE CONSERVATIVE SCHOOL. World Politics 1955 7(2): 84-292. Reviews The Century of Total War by Raymond Aron (New York: Doubleday, 1954) and Triumph and Tragedy by Winston S. Churchill (New York: Doubleday, 1954). C. F. Latour

2644. Orsini, Paolo d'Agostino. INDIA ED EUROPA FINO ALL'ETÀ VITTORIANA [India and Europe up to the Victorian age]. Civitas 1954 5(8): 68-80. An account of the effect of European colonialism on India and of the rule of the British East India Company until the British Crown took over its administration in 1858. W. E. Heydendorff

2645. Pfeffer, Nathaniel. LENIN AND THE COURSE OF COLONIAL COMMUNISM. Yale Review 1955 45(1): 17-30. Since the publication of Lenin's Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism in 1917 international communism has followed a well-planned policy for subverting Asia. The theses of Lenin's work were expanded during the Second Congress of the Communist International held in Moscow in July-August 1920. By supporting the cause of Asian nationalism, communism gained valuable entering wedges for the subsequent subversion of these countries. The USSR still feared Britain's might in the 'twenties, and consequently passed up the subversion of that country in favor of a less sensitive area, China. The history of Communist infiltration in China is reviewed. The actions of General Tojo and his associates, as well as the inefficiency and corruption of the Chiang Kai-shek regime, were the key factors responsible for the postwar communization of China. C.F. Latour

2646. Stollsteimer, Albert. WANGLUNGEN DES MODERNEN IMPERIALISMUS [Transitions of modern imperialism]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(4): 245-246. Report of a conference of West German history teachers on modern imperialism. Three of the lectures given are treated in detail:

1) Russian imperialism since the Crimean War; 2) British policy in Europe since 1890, and 3) the nature of major U.S. foreign policy, which was originally influenced by isolationism, and later determined by imperialism and missionary activity.

H A Staff

2647. Unsigned. LA COMMISSION CENTRALE POUR LA NAVIGATION DU RHIN [The Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine]. France-Europe 1955 8(37): 6-9. The Commission, which is the oldest inter-governmental institution of Europe, was called into being by the Congress of Vienna, and first met in 1816 with the task of upholding free navigation, and regulating freight charges, customs dues and navigation rights. The provisions eventually enacted at Mannheim in 1868 are still largely in force today after having been re-established after each of the World Wars. H A Staff

2648. Vedovato, Giuseppe. IL PATRIMONIO STORICO ARTISTICO CULTURALE E LA GUERRA AEREA [Historic and artistic cultural heritage and aerial warfare]. Civitas 1954 5(6): 37-53. The Hague Agreements of 1899 and 1907 for the protection of cultural monuments in war-time failed to prevent their destruction during the First World War. The international commission which met at the Hague in 1922-23 proposed the establishment of safety zones around such monuments, but in the Spanish Civil War and, above all, in the Second World War there was even greater destruction. New international regulations are urgently needed. W. E. Heydendorff

2649. Wandycz, Piotr S. THE THEORY OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. Review of Politics 1955 17(2): 189-205. Discusses the importance of the study of theory as a separate branch of international relations, and suggests ways of systematizing this study as a step towards classifying thinking about international problems. The historical-philosophical approach is the most fruitful. The concepts of the past 160 years, the period of the rise of political doctrines and nationalism, are emphasized in particular. Out of these conservative and liberal doctrines "international federalism" is developing--in conflict with Marxist and fascist doctrines--which stresses the importance of classifying the ideas on theories of international relations.

G. Rehder

Military History

See also: 2807, 3186

2650. Cowie, J. S. (Captain, R.N.). MINELAYERS. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(600): 601-610. Discusses the essential requirements for vessels of various types in mine-laying operations, reviews the manner in which these requirements have been met in the past, particularly during the First and Second World Wars, and makes suggestions for the future. J. A. S. Grenville

2651. Cranfield, G. A. (School of Humanities, New South Wales Univ. of Technology). THE CONCEPT OF THE JUST WAR. Australian Outlook 1955 9(2): 69-87. Surveys the adaptations of classical concepts of just wars to the political theories emerging in Western Europe. The author deals specifically with theological and ecclesiastical interpretations of war and aggression and concludes that only a strong

world parliament and a world government can effectively outlaw them. R. Mueller

2652. Hargreaves, Reginald (Major). THE MEASURE OF SECURITY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(9): 999-1009. Stresses the importance of counter-intelligence and the military ruse by relating instances of their successful employment from the days of ancient Greece to the present. C. F. Latour

2653. Hittle, J.D. (Colonel). MONTGOMERY AND CONFLICTING PHILOSOPHIES OF SEA POWER. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(5): 521-527. When Britain scrapped her naval aviation in the period between the two World Wars and assigned its duties to the RAF, it laid the basis for British naval disasters in the Second World War. This policy was probably due to the unhappy experience at Gallipoli which lent weight to the continental contention that amphibious warfare had ceased to be a major instrument of strategy, especially as Britain had never accepted the "balanced fleet" concept. Field Marshal Montgomery's current contention that a navy's sole duty is to insure control of the seas and essential ports--obviating a need for naval aviation and carrier forces--is typical of a contemporary British lack of understanding of balanced naval power. C. F. Latour

2654. Luser, R. HAT DAS SCHLACHTSCHIFF NOCH EINE ZUKUNFT? [Does the battleship still have a future?]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(8): 24-32. Reviews the role of the battleship in history, sustaining the thesis that battleships will be built as long as the enemy constructs them. F.B.M. Hollyday

2655. "Musketeer." POLICY, GRAND STRATEGY, AND PRINCIPLES. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(600): 550-556. Examines briefly the growth of strategic thinking in the nineteenth century; and in particular the effect of the Napoleonic Wars and the Crimean War and the work of the Staff College, the Imperial Defence Committee and the Chiefs of Staff Committee on British military strategy. J. A. S. Grenville

2656. Pamart (Colonel). TRANSMISSIONS ET TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(3): 117-142. A brief survey of the international history of signaling, communications and codes in armies; a full description of inventions, usages, and developments since World War I and of the problems of telecommunication and of the army in the atomic age. Illustrated. H.M. Adams

2657. Ribbing, Olof (Col., Chief of the War Historical Section of the Swedish Defense Staff). CARACTÉRISTIQUES DE L'ART NORDIQUE DE LA GUERRE. INFLUENCE DE LA NATURE ET DE LA CULTURE SUR L'ÉVOLUTION DE L'ART DE LA GUERRE ET DE SES MANIFESTATIONS AU COURS DE L'HISTOIRE [Special characteristics of the Nordic art of warfare. The influence of the nature of the country and of culture on the development of the art of warfare and how it has emerged during various periods]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire 1955 4(15): 223-249. Continuation of a discourse by the author in No. 7 of the same journal. The often impassable terrain of the Nordic countries and the freedom of the old Swedish rural population had brought about an art of warfare

completely different from the formalism and the conventions of war in Central Europe. The Swedish Army was a peasant army. The author stresses the importance of being able to concentrate locally separated military forces on a common objective. H. Auerbach

2658. Small, Dorothy L. (Lieutenant, U.S. Naval Reserve). CATAPULTS COME OF AGE. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(10): 1113-112. Reviews developments in the catapult launchings of naval aircraft from the first experiments by Capt. W.I. Chambers and Lieut. T.G. Ellyson in 1911-12 until the completion of the American steam catapult in late 1953. C. F. Latour

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2659. Audisio, Gabriel. LE GÉNIE DE L'AFRIQUE DU NORD, DE SAINT AUGUSTIN À ALBERT CAMUS [The genius of North Africa from St. Augustine to Albert Camus]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1954 7: 151-162. An enthusiastic appreciation of North Africa, especially Algeria, focusing on tensions created by extremes of climate, languages, varying abilities, civilizations, religions and social conflicts. Special attention is paid to the indigenous North African writer, Albert Camus. Eve de Grosse

2660. Bates, Margaret. TANGANYIKA, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRUST TERRITORY. International Organization 1955 9(1): 32-51. Reviews the history and administration of the area from 1884 to the present, with emphasis on the activities of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in the inter-war period, and the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. Mandate and trust agreement administrations have strongly affected the area, but the stamp of Britain on Tanganyika is very evident. C. F. Latour

2661. Berger, Paul C. GEFAHRENPUNKT NORDAFRIKA [Danger point North Africa]. Nation Europa 1955 5(10): 45-50. French colonial policy in general, and in particular in North Africa, is severely criticized. The sole positive factor is the cultural achievement of French settlers. K. H. Mack

2662. Blancpain, Marc (General Secretary, Alliance Française). LA FRANCE EN AFRIQUE NOIRE [France in Black Africa]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1954 7: 163-179. Impressions of a trip to French East Africa and to Equatorial Africa, with an account of their past and present. Reviews the geographical situation, gives statistical data, describes conditions of life of the indigenous population and problems of administration. Eve de Grosse

2663. Crouzet, Maurice (Inspecteur général de l'Instruction publique). INFLUENCE DE LA COLONISATION EUROPÉENNE SUR LA SOCIÉTÉ DE L'AFRIQUE NOIRE DANS LE DERNIER DEMI-SIÈCLE [The influence of European colonization on African Negroes in the last half-century]. Information Historique 1955 17(3): 117-119. Deals with French, Belgian and British colonies. The main changes seem to have been: 1) a shift of population from rural areas to new towns, and 2) the creation of a new society with two new

ements: an educated class of doctors, teachers, vil servants and a proletariat of industrial workers, which was not very numerous but was rapidly creasing. H. Monteagle

2664. d'Ydewalle, Charles. LE FAIT ÉGYPTIEN [The Egyptian question]. Synthèses 1955 10(107): 5-321. Throws light on British colonial policy in the Near East and India in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and discusses economic and social problems confronting the present Egyptian government. H A Staff

2665. El Fassi, Allal. THE PRESENT SITUATION IN ROCCO. Pakistan Horizon 1955 8(2): 327-330. Briefly reviews Moroccan affairs during the last fifty years, and offers critical comments on past and present French activities there. C.F. Latour

2666. J. E. MEDITERRANEAN ANXIETIES: FRENCH MOROCCO. British Survey 1955 (79): 1-16. Describes the essential factors in the Moroccan situation, the position of the native population and of the French settlers, the government, the economy, French policy over past years, and the current political crisis. G. Rehder

2667. Unsigned. UGANDA - THE POSITION OF BUGANDA. Current Notes on International Affairs 1955 26(7): 469-478. Relates the complicated story of the British - Uganda - Buganda relationship since the establishment of the Protectorate in 1894, with special emphasis on the removal in 1953 and restoration in 1955 of the Kabaka of Buganda. G. Rehder

Asia

2668. Busson de Janssens, G. LES VICISSITUDES DES FONDATIONS PIEUSES DANS LE MONDE MUSULMAN [The vicissitudes of pious foundations in the Muslim world]. Afrique et l'Asie 1954 (28): 7-22. A sketch of the history of various Islamic sects. The most prominent of these, the "Wafk," has not only maintained its strong influence on family and political life in the Islamic states of today, but has been able to extend it, as its doctrines have shifted from the purely religious field to fanatical nationalism. Franziska Schmid

2669. Sen, Pulinbihari. "ASIA MUST FIND HER OWN VOICE." Indo-Asian Culture 1955 4(2): 175-184. Presents some random reflections by Rabindranath Tagore on the development of a constructive philosophy for Asia, to unite the different cultures of the East on the basis of their underlying unity, in order to confront the material philosophy of the West. G. Rehder

2670. Thapar, Romila. MUHAMED IQBAL. Eastern World 1955 9(8): 35-36. Based on Iqbal's philosophy as stated in his works. Iqbal has been influenced by Islamic culture and the political aspects of his writing have achieved renown throughout Pakistan and the Islamic region of India. A. Dittman

C E Y L O N

2671. Gunawardena, Eustace (Kadawata, Ceylon). THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY IN CEYLON. Eastern World 1955 9(11): 19-21. Deals with the period of British rule, and describes the existing political and social system. T. Straub

C H I N A

See also: 2469, 2485, 2523

2672. Borsa, Giorgio. GLI ALBORI DELLA CINA MODERNA E LE INFLUENZE OCCIDENTALI [The dawn of modern China and Western influences]. Occidente 1955 11(3): 221-247. The significant role of Asian nations in the modern world makes it imperative to study Asian history during the past century from a new point of view. Oriental peoples are no longer the objects but the subjects of world history. The transformation of China under Western influence which began in the period of the Opium War, is traced from the Middle Kingdom to the Communist State. Harvard University has become a leading center for the study of Chinese history during the critical years 1898-1937. A comprehensive bibliography is appended. W. E. Heydendorff

2673. Chen, Theodore Hsi-en (Univ. of Southern California). DEVIATIONISM IN CHINESE COMMUNISM. World Affairs Interpreter 1955 25(4): 414-432. Summarizes Communist Party history in China and lists and defines what the Chinese Communists consider deviations from Marxism and Leninism. Based on reports of Chinese Communist leaders and Communist Party documents. A. Dittman

2674. Franke, Wolfgang (Univ. of Hamburg). ZUR ANTI-IMPERIALISTISCHEN BEWEGUNG IN CHINA [On the anti-imperialist movement in China]. Saeculum 1954 5(4): 337-358. Discusses the policies of the great powers concerning China as seen from a Chinese point of view. The "dissimilar treaties" concerning alien laws, commercial privileges and foreigners' exemption from tax, the Christian missions, and the "cultural invasion" produced a psychological atmosphere of hostility. This hostility was the basic cause of the Boxer rebellion, of Sun Yat-sen's revolution in 1911 and, finally, of Mao Tse-tung's communism. F. Zipfel

2675. Galkin, I. S. REVOLIUTSIONNAIA BOR'BA KITAISKOGO NARODA V KONTSE XIX I NACHALE XX V. [The revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people toward the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1955 (1): 16-32. From the end of the seventeenth century, the Chinese people were continually made the victims of predatory exploitation. With the growth of capitalism in the USA and Europe, foreign capital made its way into China. Capitalism developed very slowly in the Chinese village. The peasantry was doubly exploited: both the remnants of feudalism and commercial capital coming in from the towns led to impoverishment and loss of land. All attempts of the martyred people to resist, such as the revolution of 1911, were thwarted either through direct intervention or through financial aid by the imperialist powers. These attempts did succeed, however, in spurring the broad masses of the Chinese people to political activity. W. Walder

2676. Lee, Shu-Ching (Washington Univ., St. Louis). THE LIU-HSUEH MOVEMENT. CHINA'S RETURNED STUDENTS AND THEIR INFLUENCE. Eastern World 1955 9(7): 33-35 and (8): 44-46. The movement for study abroad began in 1872 and was from the outcome concerned with the problem of how to combine Western education with the traditional Confucian background.

Chinese students abroad were to be found chiefly at the universities of America, France (a Chinese university was established at Lyons in 1921), England, Belgium, Germany and Japan. The Liu-Hsueh movement was continually connected with political affairs, and the returning students introduced many foreign ideas and institutions into China. Many Japan-trained students brought back Marxist ideas. Between 1911-1933, a national Chinese university was gradually established near Peking. Lilian Dinkel

2677. Liu, Ta-nien, Ming-nan Ting, and Sheng-wu Yu. TAI-WAN LI-SHIEH KAI-SHU [Short historical account of Taiwan]. Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shieh-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-San-shuo Chi-kan 1955 (2): 27-74. In support of the Chinese Communist claim that Taiwan is Chinese territory, contends that Taiwan was mentioned in Chinese history as early as the 3rd century A. D. Taiwan history should be divided into three periods: 1) the pre-feudal period (before 1661); 2) the feudal period (1661-1840), including the Cheng Ch'eng-kung regime, the fall of the island to the Manchus in 1683, and the decay of the Manchu rule, and 3) the semi-feudal and semi-colonial and the colonial period (1840-1945), including the American and French invasions of Taiwan after the Opium War, the Japanese conquest of 1895 and the Taiwanese resistance to Japanese rule until its return to China in 1945. T. S. Sun

I N D I A

2678. Glasenapp, Helmuth von (Tübingen). ALT-INDISCHE UND MODERN-ABENDLÄNDISCHE ELEMENTE IM HEUTIGEN HINDUTUM [Old Indian and modern Occidental elements in modern Hinduism]. Saeculum 1955 6(3): 307-328. During the nineteenth century, the 4000-year-old Indian tradition first encountered with the Occidental spirit. Among the cultured classes there are still contrasts between Western informed innovators and Indian traditionalists. The progress of the Western spirit is limited by poverty and illiteracy. Although the modern institutions of public opinion respect the taste of the unlettered masses, there is a marked penetration of Western style in all cultural sectors. It can be presumed that India will also be able to master the great economic and social revolution. F. Zipfel

2679. Goetz, Hermann. VERSCHLOSSENES LAND NEPAL [The inaccessible land of Nepal]. Deutsche Rundschau 81(8): 791-796. Contemporary Nepal is only now emerging from a medieval cultural pattern, a brief review of Nepalese history from the eighteenth century to the present. C. F. Latour

2680. Lamb, Helen B. THE INDIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITIES AND THE EVOLUTION OF AN INDUSTRIAL CLASS. Pacific Affairs 1955 28(2): 101-116. Traces the evolution of business communities in India during and after British control. The business pyramid is composed of innumerable small traders and moneylenders at the base, financing agriculture and handicraft production; industrialists, clinging to traditional business attitudes; modern business leaders; and at the peak are the three great family communities: Parsis, Gujaratis and Marwaris. Details of the operations and growth of these communities are given. A statistical table is appended.

S. Makepeace-Lott

2681. Ostaszewski, Janusz. INDIE - NA DRODZE DO WOLNOŚCI [India - on the road to freedom]. Życie i Myśl 1955 2(4): 10-99. A history of India from the earliest times. Economic development, the agricultural situation from the earliest years of the East India Company to Nehru's 5-year plans, and the political struggles of the Congress Party are discussed. The role of England in India is condemned outright. A.F. Dygnas

2682. Pauker, Guy J. PANIKKARISM: THE HIGHEST STAGE OF OPPORTUNISM. World Politics 1954 7(1): 157-177. Views the neutralist Indian historian K.M. Panikkar (Asia and Western Dominance: A Survey of the Vasco da Gama Epoch of Asian History, 1498-1945) as a gifted, but unscholarly, opportunist. C. F. Latour

2683. Windmiller, Marshall. LINGUISTIC REGIONALISM IN INDIA. Pacific Affairs 1954 27(4): 291-318. Analyzes the approach of the Nehru government to the militant linguistic nationalism of the various Indian nationalities, and reviews Indian views and British policy in this connection between 1905 and the passing of the Government of India Act in 1935. Prior to 1947, nationalist opposition to British rule minimized the linguistic barriers; they are now becoming a serious threat to Indian unity. C. F. Latour

2684. Zoberi, Z. H. THE PROBLEM OF GOVERNING PAKISTAN. Eastern World 1955 9(6): 23-26. Outline of the peculiar composition of the Indian Muslim community, which remained homogeneous under both Muslim and British rule. The increasing incongruity between the Muslims and the steadily-growing system of British-Indian capitalism and the resultant tensions which led to the dissolution of the British Indian Empire are also traced. T. Straub

I N D O - C H I N A

2685. Ennis, Thomas E. (West Virginia Univ.). THE RISE AND FALL OF FRANCE IN INDO-CHINA. Eastern World 1955 9(6): 22 and 36-37. A survey of Indo-Chinese history from the sixteenth century to 1945. Describes the first French trade contacts and missionary activity, the later attempts of the French church and government to found a colony, and French controversies with the Emperor of Annam in the nineteenth century, culminating in the French conquest. T. Straub

2686. Fall, Bernard B. THE POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS SECTS OF VIET-NAM. Pacific Affairs 1955 28(3): 235-253. Details of the various sects with the history of their religious beginnings and later political affiliations and aspirations. The Cao-Dai faith (2 million adherents) has a spiritualist base, with elements of both Buddhist and Catholic ceremony. The sect supported the French in their struggle with Viet-Minh but later became more strictly nationalistic. The other major sect Hoa-Hao (1.5 million adherents) follows the teachings of the prophet So or the Mad Bonze (Dao Khung) but it is neither a unified political force nor a solid religious front. The last sect, Binh-Xuyen, is not "political-religious" but a commercial undertaking which was almost completely wiped out in the civil war. Armed remnants of all sects remain to carry on harrassing operations. S. Makepeace-Lott

2697. Hogan, W. C. (Captain), and Phyllis Hogan. ROAD TO GENEVA. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 137-147. Reviews the history of the Indo-Chinese states of Viet-Nam and , with emphasis on the prewar and postwar activities of Ho Chi Minh, leading up to the Geneva agreements of July 1954. French colonial policy in the is found to have been neither as heavy-handed as insupportable as Communist propaganda would it. C. F. Latour

INDONESIA

2698. Alisjahbana, S. Takdir. LE DÉVELOPPEMENT DE LA LANGUE ET DE LA LITTÉRATURE INDONÉSIENNES development of Indonesian language and literature. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 682-700. The roughly 250 languages and dialects spoken in the Indonesian archipelago have long made cultural and political unification difficult. For the occupiers have in turn attempted to impose their tongues: Sanskrit, Arabic, Dutch and Japanese. In the first two decades of this century, Dutch and Japanese were the most serious contenders for a lingua franca, but the 1928 youth congress of Djakarta firmly called for "an Indonesian nation, an Indonesian fatherland, an Indonesian language." From this period, which also saw the beginnings of modern Indonesian literature, to the present, a formal Indonesian language was slowly born. A commission (Komisi Bahasa Indonesia) was established under Japanese occupation in October 1942 to work out a modern Indonesian grammar and vocabulary, which added 100 new words by the end of the war. Since then, other commissions have continued the task.

C. F. Latour

2699. Carrère d'Encausse, H. LES PARTIS POLITIQUES EN INDONÉSIE [Political parties in Indonesia]. Revue de l'Asie 1954 (28): 23-46. Brief analysis of and some background information on the main types of political parties in Indonesia: the religious, nationalist, and Marxist parties. Present parties represent groups gravitating around one or two personalities and their ideology is of secondary importance. Based on periodical literature.

H A Staff

2700. Nag, Kalidas (Calcutta Univ.). INDONESIA REVISITED. Indo-Asian Culture 1955 4(1): 54-64. Views in broad outline the background of Indonesian history, and, at somewhat greater length, the story of the independence movement and the first decade of the republic, with some reference to political parties and current problems. G. Rehder

JAPAN

2701. Borton, Hugh (East Asian Institute). PAST LIMITATIONS AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(3): 410-420. Emphasizes developments between 1945 and 1955. Pro-claims among limitations in the earlier period after 18 were the extensive authority of the executive at the expense of the legislative and the judiciary, extra-legal institutions such as the Elder Statesmen, the power of the group of oligarchs around the Emperor (at least until 1918), and the Army. Ve-ments stress of the similarities of the transformation from feudalism to a limited constitutional monarchy in Germany and Japan is accepted. G. Stourzh

2692. Kerlinger, Fred N. (Wayne Univ.). EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS BOARDS: PRECURSORS OF MODERN JAPANESE BOARDS OF EDUCATION. History of Education Journal 1954 5(3): 91-96. Analyzes the role played by local educational committees in the centralized and authoritarian Japanese school system before World War II. L. Gara

2693. Kublin, Hyman. OKINAWA: A KEY TO THE WESTERN PACIFIC. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(12): 1359-1365. Okinawa was perhaps the most valuable Japanese island occupied by the United States in 1945. The history and background of the island and its inhabitants are briefly reviewed within the context of its strategic importance. C. F. Latour

2694. Vos, F. YOSHIDA EN HATOYAMA [Yoshida and Hatoyama]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(19): 615-632. Deals primarily with present-day Japanese affairs, but touches on some of its historical aspects: the teaching of national ethics (shûshin) at the end of the nineteenth century, and the very uniform, semi-militaristic school system.

D. van Arkel

Australia

See also: 2471

2695. Crawford, R. M. (Univ. of Melbourne). THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL CHARACTER: MYTH AND REALITY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 704-725. Attempts to discern dominant Australian characteristics and to show their connection with the historical development of the country from 1850 to the present. Practical compromise, a result of internal political developments; democracy and bourgeois egalitarianism, resulting from the considerable influence of the bush frontier; and optimistic belief in the future of Australia were the predominant traits of the national myth until the complexities of the twentieth century necessitated adjustments. Two World Wars, industrialization and urbanization stimulated the growth of an intellectual questioning previously lacking in the national character.

Ch. LeGuin

2696. Price, C. A. (Australian National Univ.). EUROPEAN MINORITIES IN AUSTRALIA, 1840-1940. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 290-300. A demographic survey demonstrating the proportionate increase of Australia's non-British population during the last hundred years. The author deals in some detail with occupational trends among various immigrant groups and discusses the bibliography available in Australia for an elaboration of his inquiry. R. Mueller

2697. Spann, R. N. (Univ. of Sydney). PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT. Australian Quarterly 1955 27(3): 46-54. The privileges of parliament are the special powers it possesses, which are essential to its function. Freedom of speech in debate is the most vital privilege, another is freedom from arrest or molestation while parliament is sitting. The precise scope of privilege, however, is by no means clear, and it is thus difficult for the House to protect itself against "breach of privilege." The House itself is likely to be in a better position than the courts to decide whether privilege of parliament has been abused, but the author pleads for moderation in claiming the privilege itself.

G. L. A. Reilly

Canada

2698. Clark, S. D. THE FRONTIER AND DEMOCRATIC THEORY. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48 Section II: 65-75. Refutes the frequent assumption that the United States constitution grew out of European political experience of the eighteenth century while the Canadian constitution reflected European political experience of the nineteenth century. Emphasizing the revolutionary tradition in both countries, it is shown that the Canadian and American frontier had common political and economic heritages and developments. Canada, however, developed a government that became more sensitive and more qualified than that of the United States to cope with social and political frontier problems.

R. Mueller

2699. Croteau, John T. (Univ. of Notre Dame). THE ACADIAN GRAIN BANKS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Agricultural History 1955 29(3): 127-130. Based upon published and unpublished documents and interviews. The grain banks came into operation about the middle of the nineteenth century in the Acadian community of Prince Edward Island, Canada, to solve in a formal, organized way the recurring problem of securing seed grain on reasonable terms. Grain would be loaned to farmers in the spring, who would in the fall return a bushel and a peck for each bushel borrowed. The banks, which were examples of co-operative self-help, were mostly defunct by the 1920's.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2700. Frémont, Donatien, M.S.R.C. LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS À L'OUEST DU LAC SUPÉRIEUR: ESQUISSE DE GÉOGRAPHIE HUMAINE [The French establishments West of Lake Superior: Outline of human geography]. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48 Section I: 7-12. Relates the settlement of, and pioneering in Manitoba, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan since the eighteenth century and discusses ethno-cultural aspects which resulted from the mingling of French and British civilizations in these provinces.

R. Mueller

2701. Lanctôt, Gustave, M.S.R.C. APERÇU DES PREMIERS PEUPELEMENTS DE L'OUEST [A survey of the initial Western settlements]. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48 Section I: 13-18. A summary of the settlement of the Canadian West since the mid-seventeenth century and of the origin and early activities of the Hudson Bay Company.

R. Mueller

2702. Riotte, J. C. E. DIE ORIENTALISCH-KATHOLISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN IN KANADA [The Oriental Catholic communities in Canada]. Ostkirchliche Studien 1955 4(2): 97-107. Reviews the development and growth of the Oriental Catholic churches in Canada from the beginning of the century to the present, with emphasis on the difficulties of their establishment and their schisms during the first two decades of this century.

C. F. Latour

2703. Stanley, George F.G. FRENCH SETTLEMENT WEST OF LAKE SUPERIOR. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48 Section II: 107-115. A summary of the opening up of the Canadian West by French settlers, traders and missionaries from the seventeenth to the nineteenth century. Deals especially with the contribution of the Métis, the descendants of unions between French and Indians, and the efforts of the French Canadian clergy in Mani-

toba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to retain them in the Roman Catholic faith.

R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

2704. A. B. ALBANIA PAST AND PRESENT. British Survey 1954 (69): 14-24. A description of Albanian history, government, religion, and economy, with particular emphasis on the period after World War II.

G. Rehder

2705. Bogdanov, Vaso (Univ. of Zagreb). HISTORIJSKA ULOGA DRUŠTVENIH KLASA U RJEŠAVANJU JUŽNOSLOVENSKOG NACIONALNOG PITANJA [Historical role of the social classes in the solution of the national question of the Southern Slavs]. Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti 1954 300, Odjel za filozofiju i društvene nauke (5): 5-154. Discusses the role of the Croatian and Serbian bourgeoisie (bourgeoisie intelligentsia and bourgeois political parties) from the beginning of the nineteenth century till the Second World War. Under Austrian, Hungarian and Turkish feudalism this bourgeoisie was the driving force behind a resolute struggle for national liberation. After the abolition of the feudal system, the bourgeoisie was the ruling class, desirous of preserving its position in capitalist society. It pursued an essentially conservative, compromising opportunist policy. In this period only the working class could lead a successful struggle for liberation.

V. Melik

2706. Dinić, Dragoljub. ISTORIJA SRPSKE VOJSKE OD 1804-1918 [History of the Serbian Army from 1804-1918]. Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka 1954 6(1): 85-86. A short summary of a work to be published. Describes the development of the Serbian Army, its organization, composition, weapons, equipment, and supply during operations from the First Serbian Insurrection till the end of the First World War.

V. Melik

2707. Jelavich, Barbara. THE BRITISH TRAVELLER IN THE BALKANS: THE ABUSES OF OTTOMAN ADMINISTRATION IN THE SLAVONIC PROVINCES. Slavonic and East European Review 1955 33(81): 396-413. Illustrations of Turkish abuses of the Christian rayah as seen by British travelers in the Balkan provinces of the former Ottoman Empire.

V. S. Mamatey

2708. Mehmedbašić, H., and others. UZ 50-GODIŠNJICU RADNIČKOG POKRETA U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI [On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the labor movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina]. Borba 1955 13, 18, 23, 25, and 27 August. A series of five articles describing the various phases of this movement under the following subtitles: 1) GRAD ZA GRADOM SE DIZAO [One town after another arose], 1905-12; 2) DEMONSTRACIJE U SARAJEVU [Demonstrations in Sarajevo], 1911-12; 3) REVOLUCIONARNI RAD DJURE DJAKOVIĆA U SARAJEVU [The revolutionary work of Djura Djaković in Sarajevo], 1910-25; 4) ORGANIZOVANJE POKRAJINSKOG KOMITETA K.P.J. ZA BOSNU I HERCEGOVINU [The setting up of the Regional Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina], 1938, and 5) PEDESET GODINA RADNIČKOG POKRETA BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE [The fifty years of the labor movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina], 1905-1955. Based

private letters, contemporary press reports, archives of local law courts, unpublished records of personal experiences, etc. S. Gavrilović

2709. Pejović, Djoko (Director, State Archives, Titinje). RAD NA ISTRAŽIVANJU I EKSPLOATACIJI RUDA CRNOJ GORI [Activities directed towards the exploitation and exploitation of mineral resources in Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 382-405. Description of these activities (1779-1914) based on the archives of the Montenegrin Ministry of the Interior. Covers mainly the following aspects: eagerness of the government to secure foreign interest and aid; work done in Montenegro by foreign prospectors (Russian, Austrian, German, English, Italian, etc.); results of their examinations; literature published abroad; Montenegrin law on mineral deposits (1911); and concessions granted by parliament Italy and Holland. S. Gavrilović

2710. Radosavović, Ilija (Institute of History, Titinje). RAZVOJ UREDJENJA SUDOVA U CRNOJ GORI [Development pertaining to the organization of courts in Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 498-503. Gives general information on Montenegrin modernization in the field of law. Examines the code of 1798 (laws of Peter I), the "court" (kuluk) of 1803, the Administrative Senate (1831), the lower courts (kapetanije), the new code of 1855 (laws of Miloš), the Supreme Court (1879), the district courts (1902), the Special Tribunal for the trial of archiepiscopal crimes (1907), etc. The early "courts" had both administrative and judicial functions. S. Gavrilović

2711. Unsigned. LE CODE CIVIL HELLÉNIQUE ET LA TRADITION EUROPÉENNE [Hellenic civil law and the European tradition]. Hellénisme Contemporain 9(2/3): 14-179. Excerpts from an article by Professor George Maridakis on Greek civil law, published in Studi in memoria di Paolo Koschaker II: L'Europa e il Diritto Romano 1954. Deals with the difficulties which Greece faced in applying a generally acceptable system of civil law. A long period, from Byzantium to 1946, was necessary before Greece finally attained her goal of legal uniformity. In this process, the Hellenic Code followed the tradition established by the Napoleonic Code and the Swiss Legal system. S. L. Speronis

2712. Vucinich, Wayne S. (Stanford Univ., California). THE YUGOSLAV LANDS IN THE OTTOMAN PERIOD: POSTWAR MARXIST INTERPRETATIONS OF INDIGENOUS AND OTTOMAN INSTITUTIONS. Journal of Modern History 1955 (3): 287-305. Lists the chief Yugoslav organs publishing Ottoman studies and discusses the more significant postwar contributions to this field. The disagreement possible among Marxist historians is illustrated by current controversies between Stanislav Djurdjev and Sergije Dimitrijević over the relation of Turkish feudalism in Yugoslav lands to progress, and between Djurdjev and others over the status of Montenegro under Turkish rule. Yugoslav historians have recently produced valuable studies on Ottoman Slav social and economic problems and institutions. Aleksander Solovjev has made welcome contributions on the question of the ethnic origin of the Yugoslav Muslims. The work of these historians has been characterized by extensive research into unexploited sources, and Turkish documents on the Ottoman rule have been collected and published. In-

cludes a list of documents newly available and a selected list of additional postwar studies.

Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

BELGIUM

2713. Hautecler (Commandant, Historical Section of the Belgian Armed Forces). LES CHASSEURS ARDENNAIS [The Ardennes-Chasseurs]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2): 93-105. Documented, statistical description of the creation and evolution of the Belgian forces through their capitulation, dispersal, and imprisonment (1940) to the present regrouping. Bibliography. H.M. Adams

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2714. Bonnoure, Pierre. LA PLACE DE LA MUSIQUE DANS LA CULTURE NATIONALE TCHÈQUE [The place of music in Czech national culture]. Pensée 1955 (60): 66-80. Reviews the important role of music in Czech cultural history from the early part of the nineteenth century on. Analyzes the works of the better known Czech composers in relation to the cultural patterns of their times. C. F. Latour

FRANCE

2715. Brunet, Roger. LA CRISE DE LA PETITE EXPLOITATION PAYSANNE. L'EXEMPLE DE L'ALSACE [The crisis of minor peasant exploitation. The example of Alsace]. Pensée 1955 (62): 109-118. A discussion of E. Juillard's La vie rurale en Basse-Alsace (Paris-Strasbourg: Ed. F. X. Le Roux, 1953), and a reply to Professor M. Gachon's critique in the Revue de Géographie Alpine 1954 No. 2. Present agricultural methods in Alsace must inevitably lead to the development of a bourgeoisie among the rural population. Franziska Schmid

2716. de Pradel de Lamase, Martial, and others. [THE CHAMPAGNE ARMY UNITS]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2). A series of articles with the following authors and titles: de Pradel de Lamase, Martial. LE RÉGIMENT DE CHAMPAGNE [The Champagne Regiment], pp. 51-55. Unsigned. LE RÉGIMENT DE CAVALERIE ROYAL-CHAMPAGNE D'APRÈS L'HISTOIRE DE LA CAVALERIE FRANÇAISE, PAR LE GÉNÉRAL SUZANE (1874) [The Royal-Champagne Cavalry Regiment, from the History of French Cavalry by General Suzane, (1874)], pp. 55-58. Unsigned. CHASSEURS DE CHAMPAGNE, 12e CHASSEURS. p. 58. Surveys of all the Champagne army units from the creation of the regiment in 1569, the cavalry in 1682, and Chasseurs in 1788, listing their principal battles up to 1945, and describing developments and changes in their uniforms, standards, and command. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

2717. d'Hérouville, Hubert. REMARQUES SUR LE NIVEAU DE LA PRODUCTION MANUFACTURIÈRE DE LA FRANCE [Remarks on the level of the manufacturing production of France]. Revue d'Économie Politique 1955 65(2): 189-223. Among the major industrial nations of Europe, France ranked behind Great Britain, Belgium, and Germany, in that order, in manufacturing output per capita in both 1900 and 1952. However, except for a setback in the 1930's, the rate of growth for this series was higher in France than in the other countries. But this rate of growth will be difficult to maintain due to a number of disadvantages of a geographic, demographic, cultural and political nature, which were the original causes of France's

industrial weakness. R. E. Cameron.

2718. Dill, Marshall, Jr. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). WATCH ON THE RHINE. Current History 1955 28(165): 269-274. Analyzes the sole field of complete consistency in French policy: foreign relations with Germany. The Rhine policies of Louis XIV, Napoleon, and Clemenceau had a solid basis in historical reality, but twentieth-century conditions have radically altered the situation. World War II left the world divided into two camps, but France has not yet realized that her major opponent is the USSR, not Germany. Security considerations demand that France discard sentimentality based on invalid past alliance techniques and adopt a policy of hard-headed realism. J. B. Scroggs

2719. Druène (Lt.-Col.). DEUX SIÈCLES D'HISTOIRE DE L'ARTILLERIE FRANÇAISE, SUITE ET FIN [Two centuries of French artillery, continuation and end]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2): 149-167. Explains how World War I rapidly promoted evolution, invention and wider integration in the use of artillery; how motorization revolutionized the relation of artillery to other branches of the army, to industry, to the careers of the graduates of the Polytechnic schools, and to national economy. From 1933 the Direction des Fabrications intensified co-operation between army and industry. Artillery entered a new phase with technically trained general staffs capable of understanding and applying the new discoveries of science. Illustrated and documented. See also: 236 H. M. Adams

2720. Fleury, M. (Archives of the Seine). L'INTÉRÊT DU FOND DES FAILLITES AUX ARCHIVES DE LA SEINE COMME SOURCE DES ÉTUDES SUR LA MOBILITÉ SOCIALE AU XIX^e SIÈCLE [The value of the bankruptcy files in the Archives of the Seine as a source for the study of social mobility in the nineteenth century]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54 (13): 10-12. Evaluation of the bankruptcy files for social history. They contain data on business management and conditions, social and political effects on business and labor, detailed life records of the bankrupts, explanations of causes of bankruptcy by the bankrupts and by the judges. The records (dating from 1807) are so voluminous that standardized methods are needed for research teams. L. M. Case

2721. Frisch, Alfred. DAS FRANKREICH DER DYNAMIK [The France of dynamism]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(7): 677-684. Postwar France bears no resemblance to the Third Republic which was still suffering from the tremendous population losses of the Napoleonic adventures and the two costly, major wars. Demographically and economically postwar France shows strong signs of renewed vitality. C. F. Latour

2722. Gardies, Jean Louis (Univ. of Göttingen). DAS FRANZÖSISCHE NATIONALGEBÜHLE: DIE GESCHICHTE SEINER MOTIVE [The French national sentiment: the history of its motives]. Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(19/20): 19-22. A comparison of: 1) the French and German traditions as to what constitutes a nation, relating both to geographic and political factors, and 2) the universalist and the nationalistic element and their co-existence in French nationalism. "Those who serve France without having been born as Frenchmen are felt to be more French

in France than the natives themselves." H. Hirsch

2723. Hours, Joseph (Agrégé d'Histoire). LES CATHOLIQUES FRANÇAIS ET LA PATRIE [French Catholics and the fatherland]. Année Politique et Économique 1955 28(123/124): 1-24. Examines the position taken by French Catholics towards the state and the government from the Old Regime to modern times. French Catholicism has been slowly permeated by ultramontane doctrines. H. Monteagle

2724. Labasse, Jean. LA CIRCULATION DES CAPITAUX EN FRANCE AU XIX^e SIÈCLE [The movement of capital in nineteenth-century France]. Information Historique 1955 17(1): 15-16. In the movement of invisible capital, banks have a function similar to that of trains in the transportation of goods. The bank with multiple branches has created a new economy. On the eve of World War I, the scope of banking in France was very wide from both a technical and a geographical point of view, serving all French commercial needs. H. Monteagle

2725. Labracherie, Pierre. JACQUES, MAILLOTINS, CROQUANTS ... OÙ PLACER LE MOUVEMENT POUJADE? [Jacques Maillotins, Croquants ... where does the Poujade movement belong?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 315-321. Brief description of anti-fiscal movements in France since the Middle Ages, especially those of 1848 and 1907. L. Loubère

2726. Plinval, Georges. LES DERNIERS ASPECTS DU DROIT DIVIN EN FRANCE [The last aspects of divine right in France]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (126): 71-76. Eulogy of Louis XVI, and an expression of regret that government has lost its sacred character. L. Loubère

2727. Ruby, Edmond. LA GRANDE PITIÉ DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR [The great pity of the Legion of Honor]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (126): 43-55. A brief history of the Order of the Legion of Honor from its founding by Napoleon I, with statistics on the membership at various periods. L. Loubère

2728. Schuman, Frederick L. (Williams College). FRANCE AND RUSSIA. Current History 1955 28(165): 294-298. An analysis of the post-World War II dilemma of France in her quest for security. Traditionally, France has been unable to depend upon alliances with Britain and the United States for security against Germany, whereas alliances with Russia have in the past brought a measure of security. Despite this fact, changed conditions since 1945 have produced French dependence on the West, which French statesmen have accepted as the less dangerous of two alternatives. This decision was taken reluctantly, and France is not yet certain of the consequences. J. B. Scroggs

2729. Willard, Claude. À PROPOS DE LA CRITIQUE D'UN OUVRAGE SOVIÉTIQUE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE [In reference to a critique of a Soviet work on the history of France]. Pensée 1955 (60): 95-98. In connection with the attack by four Soviet historians on a recently published Ukrainian text on the history of France, by K. E. Djedjoula, some two dozen Soviet works on French history of all periods are favorably discussed. C. F. Latour

G E R M A N Y

also: 2464, 2718

2730. Bergstraesser, Arnold (Univ. of Freiburg Br.). DEUTSCHE EINHEIT [German unity]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(4): 335-344.

Current unification problems in Germany are inextricably tied with the experiences and mistakes of the past. The author discusses historical factors which have tended to unite or divide the German people.

C. R. Spurgin

2731. Eichler, Willi (Bonn). UM DIE EINHEIT DER VERKESCHAFTEN [On the unity of the labor unions]. Welt und Tat 1955 10(11): 321-324. Basing his account on the historian of unionism, Robert Seidel, the author sketches the history of the Christian unions in Germany since 1893 and relates it to corresponding developments after the two World Wars. He admits that both free and Christian labor made mistakes.

H. Hirsch

2732. Gleitze, Bruno. LE RENFORCEMENT DE L'INDUSTRIALISATION [The strengthening of industrialization]. Documents. 1955 10(8): 961-970. Reproduction from Bulletin mensuel du WWI (Institut économique des syndicats) No. 3. Takes issue with the general thesis of the miraculous growth of West German economy since 1945. Growth in industry has been drastic. Industries dependent on the domestic market have been retarded due to the low level of purchasing power. Shows that, in comparison with an annual average industrial increase of 3.8 per cent from 1860 to 1913, if World War I had not come, an increase of only 1.2 per cent would account for the level of production reached by 1939, whereas an increase of 2.2 per cent would have put production where it is now, had it not been for World War II. Shows a serious relative decline in agriculture. Although the German population has increased by 26 per cent since 1939, agricultural production has registered only a 5 per cent increase. Article to be continued.

J. L. B. Atkinson

2733. Gollwitzer, Heinz (Univ. of Munich). BYERN 1918-1933 [Bavaria 1918-1933]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(4): 363-387.

Four books, published in recent years, by W. G. Zimmermann, K. Sendtner, K. Schwend and E. von Aretin, on different phases of recent Bavarian history are viewed with special emphasis on the following topics: 1) political parties and movements within Bavaria; 2) Bavaria's legal status within the Weimar Republic; 3) attempts to restore the monarchy in Bavaria; and 4) the religious question. The origins of Bavarian political attitudes in the Weimar period, both within the State and vis-à-vis the Reich, are often to be found in the history of the nineteenth century, specifically in the years 1806, 1848, 1866, and 1871.

C. R. Spurgin

2734. Helmreich, E. C. (Bowdoin College). THE RISE OF PRUSSIA. Current History 1955 28(164): 195-210. Traces the origins of Prussia to German migration eastward, a movement begun by Charlemagne. Two themes have permeated Prussia's struggle for unification: the development of administrative centralization and the quest for territorial consolidation. Prussian history was characterized by religious toleration, an efficient bureaucracy, and enlightened internal rule, but the army remained the instrument

and symbol of Prussian unity.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

2735. Hoegner, Wilhelm (Prime Minister of Bavaria). DIE GRUNDLAGEN DER BAYERISCHEN VERFASSUNG [The basic principles of the Bavarian constitution]. Politische Studien 1955 6(66): 6-23. A survey of the principles of the 1946 Bavarian constitution, with a short outline of their historic bases in the concepts of popular sovereignty, distribution of power and establishment of basic rights. HA Staff

2736. Holborn, Hajo (Yale Univ.). ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROSPECTS OF GERMAN DEMOCRACY. Political Science Quarterly 1955 70(5): 421-34. An interpretation and survey, stressing developments after 1945. During the nineteenth century, the "academic" class was more interested in the realization of the Rechtsstaat and the Kulturstaat than in political rights for all; the rising wealthy classes became more concerned with economic privileges and frightened by the rise of labor. After 1890 the Center cared more for denominational "parity" than constitutional reform. The Social Democrats' allegiance to democracy could not overcome their class basis. In the Weimar Republic the Junkers ceded their political influence to the industrialists. Junker influence in the Reichswehr is overrated. After 1945, the restoration of the middle classes raises the question as to the transformation from the politically ambiguous Rechtsstaat to a democratic state.

G. Stourzh

2737. Kohn, Hans (City College of New York). GERMANY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. Current History 1955 28(164): 243-249. Views Germany as the cultural and spiritual frontier of Western civilization. Romanticism played an important role in the rise of German nationalism, inspiring an anti-Western and anti-liberal orientation in the years 1860-1945. But now the tide has again turned westward. Both East and West woo Germany because of her pivotal position. If the West remains united and vigilant, it is probable that West Germany will become permanently attached to liberal democracy.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

2738. Kohn, Hans. GERMANY BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. Occidente 1955 11(2): 138-147. Identical to article of abstract 2737.

Note: the same subject is treated with reference to the contemporary situation by G. Freund, ibid., pp. 149-160.

2739. Kostanick, Huey Louis (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). THE GERMAN PLEA FOR LEBENSRAUM. Current History 1955 28(164): 193-199. Evaluates Germany's ambitions in the light of her strategic location in Central Europe. Throughout their history the Germans have pursued a dual policy of expansion both westward and eastward. In the 1920's German geopoliticians raised the fallacious argument of the need for Lebensraum to justify these expansionist movements. Since World War II West Germany has recaptured her former economic position and is again seeking raw materials and markets for her industrial production. These traditional German needs will severely test the Schuman Plan.

I. C. Nichols, Jr.

2740. Thompson, Carol L. (Associate Editor, Current History). THE GERMAN MILITARY TRADITION. Current History 1955 28(164): 200-204. Traces the

development of Prussia's military system since 1648. Except for the Napoleonic era, when Stein, Scharnhorst, and Gneisenau exerted a liberalizing influence, this tradition has been aristocratic and conservative. Leaders for the new German army must be recruited from Hitler's officer elite. A major problem faces the Western World today: can West Germany control its own army, and is there a danger of revived militarism again undermining German democracy? I.C.Nichols, Jr.

G R E A T B R I T A I N

(including Mediterranean possessions)

See also: 2832, 2847.

2741. Bartel, H. (Univ. of Oregon). THE STORY OF PUBLIC FAST DAYS IN ENGLAND. Anglican Theological Review 1955 37(3): 190-200. Traces public response to proclamations of public (not ecclesiastical) fasts from 1563 to 1899. Accepted in times of natural disaster, public fasts were sharply criticized when proclaimed from political motives, especially after 1793. The urge to re-examine traditions, the rejection of the association of Christianity with war, and the Whigs' desire to embarrass Pitt by refusing to accept fasts aimed at molding public opinion contributed to the opposition. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2742. Brown, Phelps E. H., and Sheila V. Hopkins. (London School of Economics). SEVEN CENTURIES OF BUILDING WAGES. Economica 1955 22(87): 195-206. A bibliographical study of money wage rates of building craftsmen and laborers in southern England from the late thirteenth century to the present. Constant rates over long periods were due to convention and inertia towards change rather than to steady ratios between supply and demand. Includes numerous charts and graphs. Based largely on printed records. R. Mueller

2743. Dacier, Michel. LE PARLEMENTARISME BRITANNIQUE [British parliamentarianism]. Écrits de Paris 1955 126: 5-14. The author emphasizes the important functions of the monarchy in the British parliamentary system, and explains the mechanism of parliamentary elections. L. Loubère

2744. Dimont, Charles. MALTA AND THE BRITISH CONNEXION. History Today 1955 5(8): 545-553. A brief survey of the island's history both before and after the British assumption of control in 1800. The current constitutional problem is traceable to the conflict between the British standpoint that the island was "colonized" and the Maltese claim that the British were "invited" to take possession in 1800. The intermediate phases of constitutional development are briefly sketched. The constitutional problem was and is complicated by religious and linguistic difficulties, the population being Catholic and Italian-speaking. W. M. Simon

2745. Edgar, J. D. (Lt. Col.). CYPRUS. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100 (597): 73-81. Briefly examines the topography, communications, climate and population of Cyprus as well as conditions on the island for the British Army. J. A. S. Grenville

2746. Finer, S. E. (University College, North Staffs.). LES SILENCES DE SIR FRANK NEWSAM [The taciturnities of Sir Frank Newsam]. Political Studies 1955 3(1): 17-27. Reviews Sir Frank Newsam's

Home Office, published in the New Whitehall Series (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1954) and discusses the origins, development, and work of the Home Office down to the present. J.A.S.Grenville

2747. Johnson, W. Branch.- THE INN-AS A COUNTRY CENTRE. Amateur Historian 1955 2(5): 134-137. Describes the political, economic, and social importance of the inn in British history. Illustrations are from Hertfordshire but could be paralleled for other counties. Inns were used for the payment of taxes, for the meetings of voluntary societies and church groups, for the billeting of soldiers, for theatrical performances, etc., and their history throws considerable light on British life. Based on local county archives. Dorothy Goodman

2748. Jones, A. G. E. EARLY BANKING IN SUFFOLK. Notes and Queries 1955 2(1): 28-30, (2): 78-80, (4): 170-173 and (9): 398-401. Traces the growth and fortunes as well as family connections of numerous small Suffolk banks, the earliest of which was established in 1744 in Needham Market. Many of these banks continued to prosper in the nineteenth century. J. A. S. Grenville

2749. Leys, Colin (Balliol College, Oxford). PETITIONING IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES. Political Studies 1955 3(1): 45-64. Examines the history of petitions to the British House of Commons and analyzes the changes in the numbers and types of petitions and the support given to them in the nineteenth and twentieth century. Reasons for these changes are suggested and alterations in parliamentary procedure with reference to petitions are described. The article is based partly on unpublished material in the House of Commons Library. J. A. S. Grenville

2750. Mackenzie, W. J. M. (Manchester Univ.). MR. MCKENZIE ON THE BRITISH PARTIES. Political Studies 1955 3(2): 157-159. In a critical review of R. T. McKenzie's British Political Parties: the Distribution of Power within the Conservative and Labour Parties (London: Heinemann, 1955) the conception that both the Labour and Conservative Parties are ruled by oligarchies is challenged. It is impossible to deal with Conservative Party organization without taking into account the problems of the Liberal Unionists and the Liberal Party. The importance of the diversity of locality, interest, and personalities as opposed to the idea of the "mass organization" of parties is stressed. The author concludes by approving the book's debunking of Ostrogorski's political hypotheses, though he points out the difficulties in replacing them by more accurate ones. J. A. S. Grenville

2751. Marshall, J. D. LOCAL HISTORY IN INDUSTRIAL SURROUNDINGS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(5): 146-148. Emphasizes how much can be learned about British industrial history from local archives. Business and railway records, local press files, corporation archives, private diaries of notebooks, and trade union notebooks are among often neglected sources. Dorothy Goodman

2752. Nott-Bower, Sir John (Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police). THE DUTIES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE FORCES OF ENGLAND AND WALES (INCLUDING RELATIONS WITH THE ARMED FORCES). Journal [of

2752. Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(598): 2-213. A brief sketch of the development of the police force in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and of its organization and duties. In fulfilling its tasks, the police force has rarely relied on the military for help. The first instance of such assistance after 1829 occurred in 1886 when troops were called upon in the Metropolitan area to help in suppressing the public disturbance in Hyde Park; another instance occurred during the colliery strike in South Wales in 1910. J. A. S. Grenville

2753. Ollard, Richard (Royal Naval College). GREENWICH. History Today 1955 5(11): 777-784. An account of the foundation and subsequent vicissitudes of the Royal Naval Hospital. W. M. Simon

2754. Pares, Richard (All Souls' College, Oxford). QUARTER OF A MILLENNIUM OF ANGLO-SCOTTISH UNION. History 1954 39(137): 233-248. Part of an address delivered at the Franco-British Conference of Historians, Edinburgh, 20 July 1954. "The Union of 1707 was essentially a union of parliaments," but the Scottish members of both Houses, uninterested in English politics, habitually sold their votes for a century or more after the union. The political vacuum created in Edinburgh still remains in part. Nevertheless, Scotland has kept its autonomy in the fields of law, religion, and education. One result of the superiority of Scottish education was the production of more aspirants for middle-class professions than Scotland could absorb, who, therefore, migrated to England and the colonies. Consideration is given to the question of why there has been no Scottish national revolt against England on the Irish model. W. M. Simon

2755. Pennance, F. G., and B. S. Yamey. COMPETITION IN THE RETAIL GROCERY TRADE 1850-1939. Economica 1955 22(88): 303-317. An account of the main trends in the retail grocery trade in Britain with particular reference to price competition, in non-statistical terms. Competition is to be explained in terms of the establishment of new firms, the use of new methods of retailing, new types of undertaking (e.g. multiple stores), and differences in market situations. Competition control is ineffective. Based mainly on the trade's journal. H. Pollins

2756. Prichard, Lloyd M. F. EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN NORFOLK 1700-1850. Notes and Queries 1955 (7): 306-310 and (10): 438-441. A list of schools established in Norfolk by 1700 is followed by a description of the state of education during the middle of the eighteenth century; concludes with an estimate of the education provided during the period 1700-1850. J. A. S. Grenville

2757. Rainero, Romain. GLI ULTIMI SVILUPPI DELLA QUESTIONE DI CIPRO [The latest developments in the Cyprus question]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(3): 384-406. The history of Cyprus from the first independence movement (1825) to its changed constitutional status in the British Empire (1878) and its present situation is related in order to facilitate a better understanding of the struggle for independence and the movement for incorporation into Greece. H A Staff

2758. Ridley, T. M. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE

UNITED KINGDOM, 1900-1953. Economica 1955 22(85): 1-11. Introduces a new method of establishing a continuous series of annual indices, going back to 1900. The series is divided into the following periods: 1955-1935, 1935-1924, 1924-1907, 1907-1900; includes tables and charts. R. Mueller

2759. Routh, Guy. CIVIL SERVICE PAY, 1875-1950. Economica 1954 21(83): 201-223. A statistical analysis of fluctuations in British Civil Service pay, both in nominal and real terms, since the end of the era of patronage. A series of tables have been constructed for ten groups of permanent civil servants. It is demonstrated that all except three groups were receiving lower real rates in 1950 than in 1895. The difference is particularly marked in the Administrative Classes. Dorothy B. Goodman

2760. Rowbotham, W. B. (Commander). SOLDIERS IN LIEU OF MARINES. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(133): 26-34. Based on the British War Office and Admiralty archives. Describes the use of soldiers to replace seamen during the eighteenth century, especially in the 1790's and in 1801, though mention is also made of instances in the First and Second World Wars. Extracts of correspondence, including some with Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, from Lt. Colonel William Stewart's Journal and his "Letterbook on the Baltic and North Sea Service, 1801" are printed to illustrate problems of victualling, administration, etc. Stewart was in command of the troops who went with the fleet to the Baltic in 1801. Dorothy B. Goodman

2761. Smith, Chris J. FUNERAL HATCHMENTS. Amateur Historian 1955 2(5): 138-140. Describes the British fashion, at its height during the Georgian era, of making hatchments--large paintings of armorial bearings in wooden frames--to honor the dead. The hatchment was hung outside the family house for a year; then, after the period of mourning, it was removed to the parish church, where many can be seen today. It is striking that early Victorian hatchments, being simpler in line, are of better design than the more ornate Georgian ones. Dorothy B. Goodman

2762. Sundermann, Helmut. BRITANNIEN [Britain]. Nation Europa 1955 5(8): 3-8. Winston Churchill's sole aim during both World Wars was the total destruction of Germany. That he enlisted the aid of Soviet Russia in this undertaking will forever blot his services for a free Europe. R. Mueller

2763. Sutherland, N. EXHIBITION OF THE HISTORY OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Amateur Historian 1955 2(5): 149-150. Describes how an historical exhibition of documents and photographs relating to the Queen Elizabeth School, Darlington, was assembled--inter alia, from the Public Record Office and the Dean and Chapter Library in Durham. The school is a typical example of an endowed grammar school; Queen Elizabeth I issued its letters patent in 1563. Dorothy B. Goodman

2764. Tracy, G.-M. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, CET INCONNU [Sir Winston Churchill, this unknown man]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(65): 710-718 and (66): 91-100. Brief and general biography of Churchill who is characterized as hating war but loving military glory. L. Loubère

2765. Treviranus, Gottfried R. WINSTON SPENCER CHURCHILL. ZUM 80. GEBURTSTAG [Winston Spencer Churchill. On his eightieth birthday]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(11): 1116-1123. Biographical sketch, emphasizing Churchill's career as army officer, war correspondent, Conservative and Liberal candidate, minister and prime minister. K. H. Mack

2766. Unsigned. THE ROAD TO CONVERTIBILITY: LESSONS FROM THE PAST. Round Table 1955 (178): 118-129. A warning against the present over-expansion of credit and creeping inflation in Britain. Convertibility, analagous to the old gold standard, ought to be the primary objective of monetary policy. The argument is buttressed with extensive quotes from the Bullion Committee of 1810 and the Cunliffe Committee of 1918; the problems of transition from war to a peace economy were similar in the Napoleonic and First World War periods, and similar remedies ought to be used now. Economic wisdom is not as new as some people think. Dorothy B. Goodman

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 2484

2767. Corvin, Janos. DESTIN DE LA DOUBLE MONARCHIE: DESTIN DE L'EUROPE [Destiny of the dual Monarchy: Destiny of Europe]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (129): 55-64. The dissolution of Austria-Hungary was a gross error which upset the balance of power in Europe. Wilson, Beneš and Masaryk were responsible for the "Balkanization" of southern Central Europe which, along with the hatreds, chauvinism and jealousy of the inhabitants destroyed unity and accord and opened this area first to German and more recently to Bolshevik penetration. L. Loubère

2768. Hahn, Walter F. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AUSTRIA: RETREAT FROM MARX. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(2): 115-133. Discusses some of the historical causes of the less revolutionary and more pragmatic orientation of the present Austrian Socialist Party, in contrast to the pre-1934 era. Nazi legislation and postwar Allied occupation have influenced the party's outlook, and the higher social status that Austrian workers have gained in recent years has had political repercussions. Many party leaders returned from prison or exile less revolutionary-minded than before, and postwar responsibilities in a national coalition government, rather than just a municipal one, have also been influential. The likelihood of such a coalition government continuing seems slight. Communism is impotent; the Socialists continue to enjoy a monopoly of the left. They are too tradition-bound to acknowledge the extent of their ideological retreat from Marxist philosophy. C. F. Delzell

2769. Rommel, Otto. EIN VIERTELJAHRSTAUSEND WIENER VOLKSKOMÖDIE [A quarter-century of Viennese folk comedy]. Forum 1955 2(19/20): 272-275 and (21): 324-327. Reviews the history of folk comedy in Vienna, from the days of its early popularization by Josef Anton Stanitzky (1676-1726), until its flowering under Raimund and Nestroy in the first part of the nineteenth century. C. F. Latour

2770. Šorn, Jože (Municipal Archives, Ljubljana). STAREJŠI MLINI ZA PAPIR NA SLOVENSKEM [The older paper mills in Slovenia]. Zgodovinski Časopis 1954 8: 87-117. Describes the paper mills in Slovenia from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. They

were usually small establishments in which the owner worked with at most two or three journeymen. Larger establishments appeared only towards the end of the eighteenth century. Describes the working conditions, salaries, methods of work, prices of raw materials and paper, and water marks. Based primarily on archival material. V. Melik

H U N G A R Y

2771. Molnár, József. A "HARMADIK NEMZEDÉK" MÉRLEGE [Balance sheet of the third generation]. Látóhatár 1954 5(4): 240-244. Count Széchenyi wrote in 1830, with reference to the handing down of tradition, that the motive of an action should be considered rather than its age. The complexity and insincerity of the Hungarian electoral system between the two World Wars is criticized. It strongly favored feudal overlords and kept up the fiction of a monarchy which belonged to the past. In the end it caused the downfall of the middle class and of the peasants. J. P. Harris

2772. R. C. P. GRAF MICHAEL KÁROLYI [Count Mikhály Károlyi]. Osteuropa 1955 5(3): 183-184. A sketch of the political career of Count Károlyi (1875-1955) who, as a leftist republican, became President of the Second Hungarian Republic in 1919. He later emigrated, and offered his services to the Hungarian regime following the end of the Second World War. H A Staff

I T A L Y

See also: 2492.

2773. Jemolo, Arturo Carlo. FANTASIA SUL RISORGIMENTO [Fantasy on the Risorgimento]. Ponte 1955 11(6): 825-834. Speculation of a provocative nature by an historian-jurist as to how different Italian Risorgimento history and post-Fascist history might have been. The author agrees with Benedetto Croce that "imaginary history" is simply a game, but suggests the importance of keeping in mind the alternative courses Italian leaders might have pursued in given situations. In the course of his "tongue-in-cheek" essay, the author tends to rehabilitate the reputations of Victor Emmanuel II, Massimo D'Azeglio, and Ferruccio Parri. C.F. Delzell

2774. Wojnarowski, Emil. Z HISTORII WŁOSKIEGO RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO [From the history of the Italian workers' movement]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 232-241. An outline of the struggle of the Italian working classes and the Italian Communist Party, based on recent publications.

A. F. Dygnas

P O L A N D

2775. Forst de Battaglia, Otto. L'ÉVOLUTION DE L'IDÉE NATIONALE POLONAISE [The evolution of the Polish national idea]. Synthèses 1955 (111): 401-412. Polish national consciousness was formed during the eleventh to fourteenth centuries under constant danger from Asiatic invasions in the East and the German menace in the West and has remained strong to the present. Due to unions with Lithuania and to the peculiar status of the szlachta -- formally the nobility, but actually the fully privileged citizens -- the national idea attained a super-ethnic character in the fifteenth to eighteenth centuries. Polish intelligentsia -- the descendants of the szlachta and the cultivated bourgeoisie --

light throughout Europe during the nineteenth century -- wherever there was a struggle against a tyrant. The Polish peasants and the Catholic Church are today the last strongholds of the national idea in Communist Poland. Eve de Grosse

2776. J. A. POLAND PAST AND PRESENT. British Survey 1954 (69): 1-14. A survey of Polish history with a consideration of the present-day economy. G. Rehder

2777. Jabłoński, Henryk. MIĘDZYNARODOWE ZNACZENIE POLSKICH WALK NARODOWO-WYZWOLEŃCZYCH. [The international significance of the Polish national struggles for emancipation]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(7): 1-44. A general outline of the course of the Polish struggle for independence since the days of the first Partition. Discusses the attitudes adopted by other European nations on the question of Polish freedom, the significance of Mickiewicz and other Polish writers, and the connection between the Polish and German questions. Concludes with a comment taken from Lenin's writings on Poland and the Polish struggle for independence. H A Staff

2778. Matysik, Stanisław. O STOSUNKU GDAŃSKA DO POLSKI I USTROJU GDAŃSKA W L. 1454-1793 (STAN I POTRZYBY BADAŃ) [On the relationship between Danzig and Poland and the political structure of Danzig in the years 1454-1793 (The state and needs of research)]. Przegląd Zachodni 1954 10(7/8): 390-414. Critically discusses the publications dealing with legal aspects of Danzig's relation to Poland before 1793. Opposes the view represented by German historiography concerning the formal independence of Danzig and points out the difficulties in establishing the ethnic origin of Danzig's citizens and difficulties in the definition of citizenship itself. Suggests further studies on the national, social and racial structure of Danzig's governing bodies. E. Boba

2779. Modzelewski, Zygmunt (Polish Academy). HISTORIA NAUKI POLSKIEJ [A history of Polish learning]. Nauka Polska 1955 3(3): 79-115. Conclusion of the paper printed in the preceding issue [See abstract 1900]. Shows that the changes in social structure of Poland and idealistic or materialistic trends prevailing in one or another epoch were the conditioning factors in the rise or decline of learning. A. F. Dygnas

2780. Sarapata, Adam. PRZYZYNEK DO DZIEJÓW PRZEMIOSŁA W POLSCE. ROZWÓJ SZEWSTWA WE WSI ZEBRZYDOWICE KOŁO KRAKOWA W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE 20 WIEKU [A contribution to the history of handicrafts in Poland: the development of shoemaking in the village of Zebrzydowice near Cracow in the first half of the 20th century]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(3): 453-482. The fact that the population of Zebrzydowice was mostly landless drove many of the peasants to take up shoemaking from 1920 on. In pre-war years, masters of large workshops often farmed out contracts to the poorer shoemakers working in their homes. Zebrzydowice shoemakers prospered most during the war and immediately after. Based on interviews with the inhabitants. A. F. Dygnas

2781. Zauberman, A. PORTRĄTS POLNISCHER KOMMUNISTEN [Portraits of Polish Communists]. Ost-Probleme 1955 7(32): 1237-1242. Biographical

sketches of Bolesław Bierut, Jacob Berman, Hilary Minc, Edward Ochab, Franciszek Mazur, Roman Zambrowski, Zenon Nowak, Aleksander Zawadzki, Franciszek Joźwiak-Witold, Józef Cyrankiewicz, Stanisław Radkiewicz, Konstanty Rokossowski and Władysław Gomułka. C. F. Latour

2782. Zauberman, A., and A. Burmeister. AUS DER GESCHICHTE DER KP POLENS [From the history of the Communist Party of Poland]. Ost-Probleme 1955 7(32): 1222-1225. Reviews the history of the Communist Party of Poland, which grew out of leftist elements of the Polish Socialist Party (PPS) between 1905-1917. Also gives short vignettes of Communist underground activities in Poland during World War II, and relates events up to the post-Stalinist period. C. F. Latour

2783. Żurawicka, Janina. W SPRAWIE OCENY LIBERALIZMU I KRYTERIÓW POSTĘPOWOCIOŚCI [On the question of appraisal of liberalism and of criteria of "progressiveness"]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 190-197. In February 1955 the Polish Academy held a conference at Zakopane to discuss these problems, which have been the subject of previous critiques [See abstracts 76, 573, 1401 and 1733]. There was general agreement that the definition of liberalism changed with different periods of the nineteenth century. Divergent opinions were voiced about the definition of "liberal," "reactionary" and "democratic." Opinions also varied on the criteria of "progressivism" and on the question of whether liberalism was at least "relatively progressive." A. F. Dygnas

P O R T U G A L

2784. Unsigned. LE VIN DE MADÈRE. SON HISTOIRE [The wine of Madeira. Its history]. Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires 1955 20(11): 358-362. The Madeira wine industry has experienced alternating prosperity and disaster, ranging from golden age, 1754-1815, when other sources were closed by war to Great Britain, to the disastrous attacks of blight later in the century. A boom during the First World War was followed by the closing of the American and Russian markets. Details of types of vine and of their cultivation are given. HA Staff

R U S S I A

See also: 2518, 2728, 2729

2785. Amort, Chestmir. BOCCOEDINENIE UKRAINY C ROCCIEI I NARODY CZECHOSLOVAKII [Unification of the Ukraine with Russia and the peoples of Czechoslovakia]. Slaviane 1955 (2): 31-33. The most prominent Czechs to be influenced by the great Rebellion of Khmielnicki and the subsequent unification of the Ukraine with Russia were W. B. Trzhebizcki, a literary writer, and E. Elinek, a historian, who both lived in the second half of the nineteenth century. Trzhebizcki was particularly struck by the democratic character of the Hussites and of the Cossack institutions. I. Zamorska

2786. Bauer, Raymond A. THE PSYCHO-CULTURAL APPROACH TO SOVIET STUDIES. World Politics 1954 7(1): 119-132. Reviews Soviet Attitudes toward Authority: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Problems of Soviet Character by Margaret Mead, and The Impact of Russian Culture on Soviet Communism. Po-

tentially and within inherent limitations, the psycho-cultural approach has much to offer in historical analysis, especially if concentration is placed on the cultural rather than the psychological dimension. C. F. Latour

2787. Beliaevski, M.T. SLAVNYE STRANITSY IZ ISTORII RUSSKOI KUL'TURY. K DVUKHSTOLETIU MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA. [Glorious pages of Russian cultural history. On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of Moscow University]. Prepodavanie Istории v Shkole 1955 (2): 11-32. M. Lomonosov's claim to fame lies in his bitter struggle against the contemporary reactionary clique controlling the Academy of Sciences who were eager to prove that the Russians were incapable of scientific endeavor. His efforts led to the founding of Moscow University in 1755. The main problem in the following years was the lack of students -- the nobility especially remained aloof from the University. Despite great financial difficulties, Moscow University gained high renown, producing many famous revolutionaries and excellent poets. One fact alone differentiated Moscow University from all other European seats of learning -- it never had a theological faculty. W. Walder

2788. Bubyev, A. F. 150-LETYE KAZANSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO UNIVERSITETA IMENI V. I. ULYANOVA-LENINA [150th anniversary of the V. I. Ulyanov-Lenin-Kazan State University]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (3): 123-125. An account of the vicissitudes of academic liberties and life in the last 150 years using the University of Kazan as an example. In 1887 V. I. Lenin enrolled in the juridical faculty of Kazan. He was expelled after the students' riots of 4 December 1887. Notwithstanding bourgeois shortcomings, Professor D. I. Meyer, who first lectured in 1851, achieved much by his devotion to the idea of truth and goodness and by being first to introduce practical seminars. He had great influence on one of his pupils, L. N. Tolstoy. K. Zamorski

2789. Chagin, B. PEREMESHCHENIE TSENTRA MIROVOGO REVOLYUTIONNOGO DVIZHENIYA V ROSSII I PERVAIA RUSSKAIA REVOLYUTSIYA [The shift of the center of the revolutionary world movement to Russia and the first Russian Revolution]. Kommunist 1955 31(3): 62-75. The shift of the center of the revolutionary world movement from England (Chartist movement) via France to Germany, and from there at the beginning of the twentieth century to Russia was due to the fact that the inner contradictions of capitalism in the period of its change to imperialism came out most strongly in Russia. Around the turn of the century, the working class in Germany increasingly fell prey to opportunism--especially after the death of Engels--but a large sector of the Russian peasantry made common cause with the proletariat. The revolution of 1905-07 made it quite clear that Russia was the weakest link of the imperialist chain. Another reason for the victorious revolution lay in the leadership of V. I. Lenin. W. Walder

2790. Chamberlin, William H. (Cambridge, Mass.). THE ORDEAL OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTRY. Russian Review 1955 14(4): 295-300. A brief survey of the agrarian problem in Russia from the earliest time to the present. The emphasis is on the Soviet period and the conclusion reached is that the system of collective farming "has proved one of the greatest pro-

ductive failures in history." Based chiefly on the 1954 Khrushchev speech on agriculture.

Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

2791. Eller, E. M. (Rear Admiral). SOVIET BID FOR THE SEA United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(6): 619-636. Reviews the history of the Russian Navy from the days of Peter the Great, with emphasis on the growth of the Soviet Navy during the past 25 years, and its role as a key tool of planned Soviet expansion in Eurasia and, ultimately, of a direct attack against the United States. C. F. Latour

2792. Gorodetskii, E.N. IZ ISTORII MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA (1917-1955 GG) [From the history of Moscow University, 1917-1955]. Prepodavanie Istории v Shkole 1955 (4): 24-36. Immediately following the October Revolution, the Communist Party began to initiate university and secondary school reforms. At Moscow University, the natural scientist, K. A. Timiriazev, and the astronomer, P. K. Shternberg, were in the forefront of those who prepared reforms in a revolutionary spirit. The doors of the University were also opened to the sons of workers and peasants. After years of experimentation and struggles against individual elements who wanted to change the university into a higher technical institution, the various faculties were again established during the 1930's (the historical faculty in 1934), so that Moscow University can today maintain its world reputation. W. Walder

2793. Hadghinikolov, W. BOCCOEDINENIE UKRAINY C ROSSIEI I BOLGARSKOI NAROD [Unification of the Ukraine with Russia and the Bulgarian Nation]. Slaviane 1954 (10): 32-34. Abbreviated translation from the Bulgarian journal Istoriicheski Pregled [Historical Review]. Outlines the colonization of the Ukraine by Bulgarian emigrants following its unification with Russia, the subsequent political and cultural history of this minority group, and its intermediary role in relations between Russia, Bulgarian emigrants and Bulgaria. I. Zamorska

2794. Hoelzle, Erwin (Constance). DAS LAND DER FREIHEIT. ZUR GESCHICHTE DER RUSSISCHEN FREIHEITS-IDEE [The land of freedom. On the history of the Russian concept of liberty]. Saeculum 1954 5(4): 429-439. Plans were made for the liberation of Siberia from the centralism of the czars. After the failure of their extensive projects concerning a free Russian settlement in America (Dimitri Zavalishin), the Decembrists (1825) looked to Siberia as a base of Pan-Slavonic federalism (Ivan Pushkin, Nikolai Muraviev, Alexander Herzen, Michael Bakunin). The large number of Great-Russian immigrants to Siberia in the late nineteenth century again strengthened the central power of the czars, and under Bolshevik rule there is no longer any hope for freedom in Siberia. F. Zipfel

2795. Holzman, F. D. SOVIET ECONOMIC GROWTH. World Politics 1954 7(1): 133-156. Reviews the findings embodied in the compendium Soviet Economic Growth: Conditions and Perspectives, Abram Bergson, ed., and makes reservations regarding some of the hypotheses posed. C. F. Latour

2796. Krivobokov, A. SOTSIAL'NO-EKONOMICHESKIE VZGLIADY V. G. BELINSKOGO [The social and economic

of V. G. Belinskii]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 118-129. Belinskii's socio-economic views are based on general philosophical research. He is primarily interested in the problem of Russian freedom, which he attempted to fight with all his strength. Although he could not explain the deeper biological relationships in unquestionably scientific terms, he considered the development of the social classes, the bourgeoisie, as a transition phenomenon. He did not, however, recognize the role which the proletariat was to play. The reforms of Peter the Great and subsequent industrialization were considered by Belinskii as the basic factors for the economic development of Russia. W. Walder

1797. Rogozhin, A. I. K 150-LETNEMU YUBILEYU SHEVO YURIDICHESKOGO OBRAZOVANYA V KHARKOVE [On the occasion of the 150 years' anniversary of university juridical education in Kharkov]. Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (3): 125-126. Kharkov University was founded in 1805, and eleven students enrolled in the faculty of law. In the four years preceding World War II, 583 trained lawyers graduated from its Juridical Institute. Professor D. I. Menovsky (1827-1872), who lectured on international law, was well-known in Western Europe.

K. Zamorski

1798. Salisbury, Harrison E. (New York Times). THE NATURE OF THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER. New York Times Magazine 1955 23 October: 11, 68-69, 71-72. Discussion of some aspects of the Russian character, emphasizing the "broad factors of history, geography and environment." R. F. Campbell

1799. Unsigned. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH ISTORII RUSSKOI OBSHCHESTVENNOI MYSLI KONTSA XVIII- PЕРВОЙ ПОЛОВИНЫ XIX VEKA [Concerning some problems of the history of Russian social thought at the end of the 18th and during the first half of the 19th centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 3-12. The editorial criticizes some recent interpretations of the life and work of Russian radical intellectuals. It contains attempts to classify all Russian intellectual leaders as radical revolutionaries and materialists. The denial of their debt to Western European contemporary thought and the exaggeration of their originality does violence to available evidence. To understand the radical and revolutionary ideologies properly, they have to be viewed within the framework of their own times. Therefore it is desirable that the ideas of the moderate liberals, reformists, and even reactionary publicists also should be studied more closely. M. Raeff

1800. Unsigned. ZA GLUBOKOE NAUCHNOE IZUCHEENIE ISTORII UKRAINSKOGO NARODA [For a profound scientific study of the history of the Ukrainian people]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 3-10. An editorial appeal for a more thorough and extensive study of Ukrainian history, including many phases which have been much neglected so far. M. Raeff

1801. Valters, Nikolaus. DAS VERGEHENDE UND DAS DAUERENDE IM SOWJETRECHT [The transitory and permanent aspects of Soviet law]. Stimmen der Zeit 1955 6(12): 409-418. One cannot speak of basic, universally applicable Soviet law: codified rules and regulations are based on the practical, utilitarian considerations of the moment, and are subject to change without notice. Therefore, no doctrinaire

"Socialist Law" exists, and it is unlikely that various Communist states and regimes will ever be subject to a universal Communist code of laws.

C. F. Latour

2802. Victine, B. PAMIR, BORNE FRONTIÈRE [Pamir, frontier boundary]. Afrique et l'Asie 1955 (29): 5-10. A geographical description of Pamir, the southernmost territory of the Soviet Union, bordering on Afghanistan, which was incorporated into Russia in 1892. Climatic and cultural conditions, communications and social reconstruction carried out by the Soviet Union since 1932 are discussed.

Franziska Schmid

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 2451

2803. Auling, R. Yu. SOZDANIE I RAZVITIE SOVIETSKOGO GOSUDARSTVA V ESTONI [The establishment and development of Soviet power in Estonia]. Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (5): 25-30. Reviews the following periods of Estonian history: 1) the proletarian movement and revolution (1905-1918); 2) the occupation of Estonia by England in December 1918 and the subsequent period of "bourgeois-fascist" power, and 3) the Soviet era (August 1940 to date). Following a Soviet protest of 16 June 1940 against the formation of a "Baltic Bloc" the Estonian proletariat established its own government on 22 June 1940, which obtained the support of 92.8 per cent of the electorate. Admission to the Soviet Union followed on 6 August 1940. K. Zamorski

2804. Beltzner, Gustav (Vasa, Finland). FINNLAND UND DIE SKANDINAVISCHES KULTURGEMEINSCHAFT [Finland and a common Scandinavian culture]. Nation Europa 1955 5(10): 23-24. Describes the close relationship of Finland to Scandinavia in scholarship and in the arts. K. H. Mack

2805. Born, Freiherr Eric von (Stockholm). SKANDINAVISMUS AUF DER WAAGSCHALE [Scandinavianism weighed in the balance]. Nation Europa 1955 5(10): 3-5. Describes the continual efforts towards the establishment of a Scandinavian union, the movement towards common defense against Russia, and present efforts at closer co-operation in the cultural, economic and social fields. K. H. Mack

2806. Essén, Rütger. EIN HALBES JAHRHUNDERT SKANDINAVISCHER ILLUSIONSPOLITIK [Half a century of Scandinavian politics of illusion]. Nation Europa 1955 5(10): 11-14. A critical review of the neutrality and defense policies of the Scandinavian countries. K. H. Mack

2807. Schiötz, Johannes (Col., Director, Army Museum Akershus, Oslo). L'ARMÉE NORVÉGIENNE AU COURS D'UN MILLÉNAIRE. RECRUTEMENT, STRATÉGIE, TACTIQUE [The Norwegian Army in the course of a thousand years. Recruitment, strategy, tactics]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire 1955 4(15): 273-283. Treats the development of the Norwegian system of conscription, of supply, and of the strategy and operations of the Norwegian Army in the West (Iceland, Ireland, England, and other islands), the South (Denmark), and the East (Sweden), as related to the political situations from the ninth to the nineteenth century. Fighting tactics have been adapted to the rough and impassable terrain of Scandinavia. H. Auerbach

2808. Steltzer, Theodor. EYVIND BERGGRAV 70 JAHRE [Eyvind Berggrav 70 years]. Deutsche Rundschau 1954 80(10): 1008-1009. Describes the views of Eyvind Berggrav, Bishop of Tromsø and Oslo, on the position of the church in a hostile state. During his internment, the bishop wrote on the problems of man and state and on a new orientation of law based on religion. K. H. Mack

2809. Thomas, Harald. OM UNIONSOPPLØSNINGEN [On the dissolution of the union]. Samtiden 1955 64(7): 456-461. A survey of the legal bases of the dissolution of the personal union between Sweden and Norway that lasted until 1905, and of the mid-nineteenth-century incidents--the establishment of independent Norwegian consular representations--which led up to it. Ingeborg Luyken

2810. Tille, A. A. OBRAZOVANIE LATVIYSKOI SOVIETSKOI SOTSIALISTICHESKOI RESPUBLIKI - AKT SUVERENNOI VOLI LATYSHSKOGO NARODA [The creation of Soviet Socialist Latvian Republic is an act of sovereign will of the Latvian nation]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (5): 18-23. Reviews the following periods of the history of Latvia: 1) the proletarian movement and revolution (1900-1919); 2) the era of bourgeois power and imperialistic exploitation (1920-1940), and 3) the Soviet era (August 1940 up to date). The "bourgeois fascist" clique of Ulmanis tried to build up an anti-Soviet military bloc of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania in 1940, which prompted a national uprising leading to the establishment of "a national democratic government" which obtained the support of 97 per cent of the electorate. Admission to the Soviet Union followed on 5 August 1940. K. Zamorski

SPAIN

2811. Sánchez Bella, Alfredo (Madrid). DIE HISPANISCHEN VÖLKER [The Hispanic peoples]. Neues Abendland 1955 10(9): 537-543. An appreciation of the historical role played by Spain in giving a common tradition to the peoples of Spain, Portugal, Ibero-America, and the Philippines, and an assertion of the contemporary importance of "the Hispanic bloc" (220,000,000 people) in world affairs. J.L. Snell

2812. Hennessy, C. A. M. INTELLECTUALS AND POLITICS IN SPAIN. Occidente 1955 11(2): 100-118. Discusses the problem facing the intellectual minority in Spain, the political background since 1800 and the protagonists of individual schools of thought, particularly the "Generation of 1898." The main influence of Spanish intellectuals today is cultural, owing to the nature of the present regime, and to the lack of scientific training in sociology. General political distrust coupled with cultural aggressiveness is the result of isolation and undying historical prejudices. S. Makepeace-Lott

2813. Rocamora, Juan. LA POLITICA PENINSULAR Y MACIÁ [Spanish politics and Maciá]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(4): 49-72. A biography of Francisco Maciá (1858-1933), stressing his activities in the movement for the self-government of Catalonia. H. Kantor

Latin America

See also: 2841

2814. Cruz Costa, J. (Univ. of São Paulo). ESBÔÇO DE UMA HISTÓRIA DAS IDÉIAS NO BRASIL NA PRIMEIRA METADE DO SÉCULO XX [Outline of a history of ideas in Brazil in the first half of the twentieth century]. Revista de História 1954 9(19): 179-194 and (20): 307-332. Brazilian philosophical ideas have always been imported from Europe. After 1868 a flood of new ideas introduced the first opposition to traditional modes of thought and to Catholicism. The first half of the nineteenth century had seen much progress in literature and scholarship, but none in philosophy. The Brazilian had however, inherited the gift of improvisation from the period of Portuguese rule. Eclecticism, which was also in keeping with Brazilian national character, took firm root. Religious positivism was bound to fail in Brazil, because the Brazilian is not essentially religious. Catholicism had little influence on ruling groups. Orthodox disciples of positivism, such as Teixeira Mendes and Miguel Lemos, desired the impossible--a republican dictatorship. The republican ideal found its pioneers among the military and even among dissatisfied imperialists. Other ideologies were imported from Germany. Rosemarie Kraus

2815. Ferris, John B. (Lieutenant). ALLY TO THE SOUTH: THE PERUVIAN NAVY. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(5): 535-539. Includes a review of the history of the Peruvian Navy. C. F. Latour

2816. Gibson, Charles (State Univ. of Iowa). THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE INDIAN COMMUNITY IN NEW SPAIN, 1500-1810. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 581-603. Examines the effects of colonialism on Indian urban and community history in Mexico up to the nineteenth century. The author traces the reorientation and gradual extinction of Indian urban culture and independence, placing the completion of the process of Hispanization in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This pattern of socio-economic political and religious change in Mexico may illustrate the experience of subordinate peoples under colonial conditions elsewhere. Based on commentaries of colonial officials and fragmentary records of several thousand towns. Ch. LeGuin

2817. Marin, Juan. ISLA DE PASCUA [Easter Island]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(5): 143-158. A description and history of Easter Island. Discusses the original settlement of the island, the arrival of the Europeans, the slave raid by the Peruvians, and the annexation of the island by Chile. Illustrated with photographs. H. Kantor

2818. Restrepo Posada, José. EL CAPELO CARDENALICIO Y LOS ARZOBISPOS DE BOGOTÁ [The Cardinal's hat and the Archbishops of Bogotá]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41(479/480): 548-557. Examines and finds groundless all statements or traditions to the effect that any Archbishop of Bogotá was made Cardinal before the current papacy of Pius XII. Manuel José Mosquera might have been appointed by Pius IX if he had lived longer, but even this is regarded as unlikely. D. Bushnell

2819. Taylor, Phillip B. (Univ. of Michigan). ELECTORAL SYSTEM IN URUGUAY. Journal of Politics 17(1): 19-43. Discusses the merits of the Uruguayan electoral system and reviews the legislative acts which helped build a favorable electoral system for Uruguay. Based on official records and Election Law of 1925. A. Dittman

2820. Tugwell, Rexford G. (Governor of Puerto Rico, 1941-1946). THE FUEL OF MAGNIFICENCE: THE CASE OF PUERTO RICO. Confluence 1955 4(3): 266-272. The real bases of Puerto Rico's successful political and economic rise in the 'forties and since are traced to developments in the first forty years of U.S. rule. How these helped solve specific problems is made clear, with examples cited from the fields of education, administration, and agriculture. A sketch of the events which laid the basis of the island's Commonwealth status follows. It is doubtful whether this experience can be applied to other colonial or under-developed areas. G. Rehder

2821. Unsigned. CUATRO TESTAMENTOS [Four testaments]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco 1954 5(5): 109-146. Publishes the texts of four testaments written by: 1) the Peruvian princess, Isabel Suárez o Chimu Ocllo, in 1561; 2) Don Felipe Tupa Amaro Betancur y Arbieta, claimant to the Peruvian throne, in which he was opposed by the Marquis de Oropesa, in 1765; 3) the revolutionary, José Agustín Chacón y Becerra, who was executed in 1814, and 4) Joseph Portilla y Gálvez, chairman of the Real Audiencia del Cuzco and a member of the Consejo de Indias, in 1804. Elisabeth Wimmer

Middle East

2822. Fischer, Alfred Joachim. ISRAEL - LAND DER WANDERER [Israel--land of immigrants]. Zukunft 1955 (8/9): 261-265. A survey of Jewish immigrants into Palestine since 1880. The economic and cultural problems (particularly that of language) resulting from divergences among groups of immigrants, and the efforts of the State of Israel towards their solution are described. K. Selber

2823. Hitti, Philip K. (Princeton Univ.). THE IMPACT OF THE WEST ON SYRIA AND LEBANON IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 3(3): 608-632. Describes how Western influences within a few decades carried Syria and Lebanon from their dark ages to their age of enlightenment. Western technology exerted the most considerable influence in the region, but missionary activity, including the foundation of educational institutions, and native emigration to the West also contributed to the social, economic and political upheavals there. The most dynamic result of Western influence was the stimulation of nationalism. This led to the establishment of democratic forms of government in the twentieth century, which completed the work of the West in Syria and Lebanon. Ch. LeGuin

2824. Siassi, Akbar (Rector, Univ. of Teheran, and former minister). L'IRAN AU XIX^e SIÈCLE [Iran in the nineteenth century]. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1955 2(3): 634-656. Discusses the territorial and political decadence and misfortune of Iran under the Kadjjar dynasty (1780-1925). The nineteenth century opened with Napoleon's interference in Iranian affairs and ended with the encirclement of Iran by England and Russia. The establishment of

the Anglo-Russian hegemony and particularly the continuance of French influence resulted in the infiltration of new ideas. The intellectual occidentalization of Iran, without destroying basic Iranian characteristics, prepared the country for the revolution of 1921 and for the advances which have come since. Ch. LeGuin

2825. Sofer, Naim. HISHTALVUT HAGADAH HAMAARAVIT BEMAMLECHET YARDEN [The integration of Arab Palestine in the Jordan Kingdom]. Hamizrah Hehadash 1955 6(3): 189-196. After a historical introduction outlining the differences in cultural, political and economic background between the Palestinians and the people of Jordan, discusses the difficulties in home and foreign affairs arising from the change in the make-up of the population of the Jordan Kingdom since the war in Palestine in 1948. Y. Simanenok

United States of America

See also: 2468, 2698

2826. Abegglen, James (Univ. of Chicago). RECRUITMENT OF BUSINESS LEADERS: A COMMENTARY ON THE NEWCOMER AND RAE PAPERS. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 75-78. Comments on the articles by Mabel Newcomer [See abstract 2853] and by John B. Rae [See abstract 2857]. J. F. Doster

2827. Acheson, Dean. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DECISION IN FOREIGN POLICY. Yale Review 1955 44(1): 1-12. The U.S. Constitution provides that the president initiate and conduct foreign policies. Whenever he has failed to do so (as in the case of Pierce, Buchanan, Grant, Harding and Coolidge), Congress has attempted to fill the vacuum but has never succeeded, since it was not designed, organized or equipped for executive leadership. C. F. Latour

2828. Ahlstrom, Sydney E. (Yale Univ.). THE SCOTTISH PHILOSOPHY AND AMERICAN THEOLOGY. Church History 1955 24(3): 257-272. Seeks to explain the influence of the Scottish philosophy, in spite of its later rejection, on American theology. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2829. A. P. P. THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: FROM WASHINGTON TO EISENHOWER. British Survey 1955 (74): 1-24. A popular, condensed survey, with emphasis on contemporary developments. It is concluded that the USA is reaching a certain maturity which makes further erratic change improbable. Dorothy B. Goodman

2830. Bardolph, Richard. THE DISTINGUISHED NEGRO IN AMERICA. 1770-1936. American Historical Review 1955 60(3): 527-547. Lists some 215 Negroes with careful bibliographical notes, including information on racial background, area of origin, education, and chief fields of activity. The method of selection and the changing character of Negro leadership, with reasons for the change, are discussed. G. Rehder

2831. Baron, Salo W. SOME OF THE TERCENTENARY'S HISTORIC LESSONS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 44(4): 199-209. The celebration of the tercentenary of American Jewry has resulted in the growing awareness by American Jews of their historical heritage, and there is greater appreciation by their non-Jewish neigh-

bors. Thus, for the first time a climate of opinion favorable to historical investigations has been created. This will in the long run place the knowledge of American Jewish history on solid scientific foundations. F. Rosenthal

2832. Bellot, H. Hale. COUNCIL AND CABINET IN THE MAINLAND COLONIES. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 1955 5: 161-176. Examines the reasons why the position of the Cabinet developed differently in the United States than in Great Britain. The difference lies not only in the ill-defined position of the British Cabinet by 1783, but resulted largely from the circumstance that the constitutional practice of the British colonies differed from that of Britain. The roots of the American developments lie in the constitutional system of the mainland colonies, and particularly in the constitutional devices of the lower houses of the colonial legislatures. J. A. S. Grenville

2833. Berger, Paul C. DER AUFSTIEG ZUR MACHT [The rise to power]. Nation Europa 1955 5(9): 11-15. Most Americans delude themselves in their belief that their country rose to world supremacy by morality and destiny. A survey of United States history discloses that greed for power has been motivating America's continuous expansion. R. Mueller

2834. Beth, Loren P. (Univ. of Florida). THE CASE FOR JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF CIVIL LIBERTIES. Journal of Politics 1955 17(1): 100-112. States the case for a return to protection of civil liberties against national and state legislatures by the Supreme Court and for the return of Supreme Court review of economic and social matters. Based largely on Supreme Court decisions. A reply to this view is made by Wallace Mendelson, in *ibid.*, 17(2): 286-290. Mendelson protests that the record of Supreme Court decisions indicates a judicial tradition far from libertarian, and that the revival of Supreme Court reviews would involve "the exercise of political power without commensurate political responsibility." A. Dittman

2835. Burns, James M. (Williams College). A NEW LOOK AT THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. New York Times Magazine 1955 9 October: 11, 67-70. Sketches the evolution of the Vice-Presidency in the United States and suggests reforms to strengthen the office.

R. F. Campbell

2836. Carrison, D. J. (Commander). MEDAL OR COURT MARTIAL? United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 277-281. Discusses a number of instances, from the earliest days of the Republic to the present, where on-the-spot policy decisions by responsible naval officers decisively influenced American foreign relations. C. F. Latour

2837. Chambers, Clarke. IMMIGRASJONEN I AMERIKANSK FRAMVOKSTER [Immigration in the growth of the USA]. Samtiden 1955 64(8): 524-537. The USA is a nation made up of nations. The American character and factors such as American foreign policy can be interpreted in the light of the history of immigration and of the various national elements. In particular the significance of the Scandinavian and Italian elements is analyzed. H. W. Dilling

2838. Crick, Bernard. THE STRANGE QUEST FOR AN AMERICAN CONSERVATISM. Review of Politics 1955 17(3): 359-376. A study of the attempt to define and establish a conservative ideology in the U. S. today. An analysis of American history shows that most current ideas are more applicable to European than to American tradition, for the U. S. "conservative" principles far different from those of Europe. Traditionalism and conservatism are not the same, and the tradition in the U. S. is one of liberal-capitalism developed with no opposition from inherited feudalistic institutions. Since a conservative must by nature support the established traditions of behavior, in America he can at best be a doctrinaire liberal. To attack these traditions he would be either a reactionary or a revolutionary. G. Rehder

2839. de Sola Pool, D. AN OLD FAITH IN THE NEW WORLD: HIGHLIGHTS OF THREE HUNDRED YEARS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 44(4): 210-214. This address by the rabbi of the oldest Jewish Congregation in the United States emphasizes the central role played by this Congregation for 300 years, the strong traditionalism of its philosophy and the wide extent of the services it has performed. F. Rosenthal

2840. Durham, Philip (Univ. of California). THE NEGRO COWBOY. American Quarterly 1955 7(3): 291-301. The Negro cowboy traveled West at the close of the Civil War and played a significant role in the development of the cattle industry, becoming a real part of the spirit of the West, but he does not appear in "Western Stories." He is included in Western autobiography and in non-fiction works on the cowboy. The writer gives some possible reasons for his exclusion from "Western Stories." Ruby Kerley

2841. Fenwick, Charles G. (Director, Department of International Law, Pan-American Union). TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PANAMA. World Affairs 1955 118(3): 70-72. The provisions of the 1955 Treaty are explained, discussed, and defended as further progress in mutual co-operation in line with the treaties of 1936 and 1942, which revised the original settlement of 1903. G. Rehder

2842. Handlin, Oscar. CAPITALISM, POWER, AND THE HISTORIANS. New England Quarterly 1955 28(1): 99-107. After a vigorous attack on a collection of essays edited by F. A. Hayek under the title, Capitalism and the Historians (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1954), the author takes up the discussion of John D. Rockefeller, Industrialist and Philanthropist (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1953) by Allan Nevins. Although scholarly and documented, Nevins' work evades the real question, tending to defend and excuse Rockefeller and his practices rather than analyzing his contribution to and influence on American big business.

G. Rehder

2843. Harrison, Robert W. PUBLIC LAND RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(2): 277-288. Public land records of the federal government have long been neglected as sources for historical research, especially in connection with land development programs in the United States, as well as with frontier and institutional history. They furnish information on the course of settlement, internal improvements,

history of railroads and other forms of transportation, agriculture and mining, and some phases of relations among the federal, state and local governments. Tables of contents of the various types of records are included. C. F. Latour

2844. Hyman, Sidney (Washington Post and Times Herald). THE ROLE OF THE EX-PRESIDENT. New York Times Magazine 1955 25 September: 9, 61-64. Historical examples of ex-presidents in the United States and how they served their nation. R.F. Campbell

2845. Key, V. O. (Harvard Univ.). A THEORY OF POLITICAL ELECTIONS. Journal of Politics 1955 17(1):

8. A statistical study of the electorate of New England states, especially Massachusetts, in political election years, notably of the electoral shifts which occurred between the years 1892-1896 and 1928-1932. Shows how electorate cleavage can mean a durable re-alignment between parties. Points out that "a further development of an electoral typology could point to useful speculation in many directions." A. Dittman

2846. Kirk, Neville T. (Commander). THE FATHER OF AMERICAN NAVAL ENGINEERING. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(4): 487-489.

An account of the career of Chief Engineer Benjamin Isherwood (1822-1915), first chief of the U. S. Navy's Bureau of Steam Engineering during the Civil War, and originator of many modern marine engineering concepts. C. F. Latour

2847. Landes, David S. THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. World Politics 1955 7(2): 326-336. A review of Home and Foreign Investment, 1870-1913 by A. K. Cairncross and Migration and Economic Growth: A Study of Great Britain and the Atlantic Economy by Brinley Thomas. C. F. Latour

2848. Lively, Robert (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE AMERICAN SYSTEM: A REVIEW ARTICLE. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 81-96. Considers the role of government in the ante-bellum economy of the United States. Contents of some twenty-five articles and books reviewed reveal that there was a close partnership between federal and state governments and hundreds of corporations from the earliest days of the nation, making laissez-faire a serious misnomer. Mixed corporations in which the state or federal government furnished much of the capital and appointed several of the directors were common, especially in fields that might be classed as public utilities. Special concessions were almost the rule. It is suggested that American development was shaped much more by this partnership between government and private enterprise than historians have generally conceived. Bibliography. J. F. Doster

2849. McCamy, James L. THE ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS-IN THE UNITED STATES. World Politics 1955 7(2): 315-325. A favorable review of Administration in Foreign Affairs by Arthur W. MacMahon and The Challenge to American Foreign Policy by John J. McCloy. C. F. Latour

2850. Mann, Golo (Zürich). DIE AMERIKANER UND IHRE GESCHICHTE. [The Americans and their history]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(1): 29-52. Preview of an extract from Golo Mann's Vom Geist Amerikas

[On the American spirit]. K. H. Mack

2851. Marburg, Theodore F. (Hamline Univ.). A STUDY OF SMALL BUSINESS FAILURE: SMITH & GRIGGS OF WATERBURY. Business History Review 1954 28(4): 366-384. Founded in Civil War days to manufacture metal buttons and buckles, this company underwent a long period of growth under vigorous and energetic management. Then it fell under weak management and suffered a long period of decline. Its final failure in 1936 resulted from a lack of application of energy and money to development, improvement, and promotion. Failure came in the face of potential opportunity. J. F. Doster

2852. Mervis, Leonard J. (Rabbi, Washington Boulevard Temple, Chicago). THE SOCIAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT AND THE AMERICAN REFORM RABBI. American Jewish Archives 1955 7(2): 171-230. Traces the American reform rabbis' growing concern with social justice issues and their identification with civil, political, and economic reform causes. Attention is particularly concentrated on the efforts of prominent rabbis within the Central Conference of American Rabbis to enlist the support of American Jews in World War I and to arouse them to combat the depression and support the New Deal. Deals also with the leadership of prominent reform rabbis in various civil, social and political campaigns and with their struggle for reform legislation. Of all religious groups in the United States, American Judaism alone dedicated itself unreservedly to social betterment. Extensive documentation from manuscript and printed sources. R. Mueller

2853. Newcomer, Mabel (Vassar College). PROFESSIONALIZATION OF LEADERSHIP IN THE BIG BUSINESS CORPORATION. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 54-63. Considers the training and experience of the top leaders of a large number of big non-financial corporations in the United States, 1900-1950. A growing proportion are college graduates, but the education of a large part of these has been in some specialty, such as engineering or law. Most of the top leaders came up through their organization and had many years of experience in administration prior to election to top positions. Family influence is declining as a controlling factor in their selection, and salaried professional managers, rather than owners, have increasingly become the dominant element in large corporations in the United States. J.F. Doster See also: 2826

2854. Osborn, George C. (Univ. of Florida). THE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL PRESS AND SOME SIGNIFICANT RURAL PROBLEMS, 1900-1940. Agricultural History 1955 29(3): 115-122. The southern rural press sought to promote increased productivity of southern soils, to encourage the sound investment of the southern farmer's money in tractors, to promote rural electrification, and to cure some of the ills of tenancy. The press was influential in bringing about some improvement in these areas and in general farming. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2855. Phillips, Cabell (New York Times). THE CRUSHING BURDEN OF THE PRESIDENCY. New York Times Magazine 1955 2 October: 11, 70-71, 74. Discusses the many responsibilities of the U. S. Presidency, with historical examples. R. F. Campbell

2856. Pomeroy, Earl (Univ. of Oregon). TOWARD A REORIENTATION OF WESTERN HISTORY: CONTINUITY AND ENVIRONMENT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 41(4): 579-600. Most of those writing western history seem to assume that physical environment has dominated western life, making the West "rough and radical." Texts and courses on the West significantly terminate with the 1890's, because thereafter the West does not fit this "rough and radical" pattern. The present generation should realize that conservatism, inheritance and continuity loomed at least as large in western history as radicalism and environment. The Westerner has been fundamentally an imitator rather than an innovator, and has often been the most ardent of conformists. Constitutional innovations in the West were rare, as Turner acknowledged. Historians should not adopt a new conservative bias, but should free themselves from an old radical environmental basis, and abandon an anti-intellectual interpretation of western development.

G. L. A. Reilly

2857. Rae, John B. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). ENGINEERING EDUCATION AS PREPARATION FOR MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF-M. I. T. ALUMNI. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 64-74. A very high percentage of graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which specializes in engineering training, are found to occupy executive positions in business. The majority reaching executive rank must

be deemed to have done so because there was a definite demand for managerial personnel with their particular skills. Tables of data since the 1870's support the thesis. J. F. Doster
See also: 2826.

2858. Van Deurs, G. (Rear Admiral). A COMMODORE NAMESAKE. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(6): 678-684. Relates the parallel careers of Charles Stewart (1778-1869), first American Rear Admiral, who stubbornly refused to retire, and of his namesake, a World War I destroyer, which was abandoned as a wreck in the Dutch East Indies in 1942, refitted by the Japanese, and finally returned to the United States in 1945, as "DD-224 without name." C. F. Latour

2859. Wheat, Carl I. MAPPING THE AMERICAN WEST 1540-1857. A PRELIMINARY STUDY. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1954 64(1): 19-194. Detailed description of over 250 French, Spanish, British, and American maps, giving their origin and present location and indicating their influences and epoch-making innovations; describes the gradual displacement of geographical myth and mis-information by precise professional cartography and accurate information on the trans-Mississippi United States. Illustrations and chronological and author indexes are included. P. Johnson

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2994

2860. Corvisier. UNE SOURCE DE L'HISTOIRE SOCIALE DE L'ANCIEN RÉGIME. LES ARCHIVES DES CORPS DE TROUPE [A source for the social history of the Old Régime. The regimental archives]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54(13): 4-8. A description of the regimental archives in the archives of the Ministry of War at Vincennes. The records of over a million men reflect the social history of the time in such data as causes of desertion, military career, place and class of origin, enlistment bounties, length of enlistment, discharge from service, promotion, locations, physical descriptions, nicknames, foreigners, professions and trades, and noble-commoner relations. L. M. Case

2861. Dunan, Raymonde. L'AMBASSADEUR OTTO DE MOSLOY, D'APRÈS DES LETTRES INÉDITES [Ambassador Otto de Mosloy, from unpublished letters]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1955 69(1): 7-28. Based on Count Mosloy's private letters to his mother in which he gives intimate side-lights on court life and great events connected with his embassies to Bavaria and Austria between 1803 and 1810. L.M. Case

2862. Guyonnet, Jacques. PERRUQUES ET CHEVEUX AU COURS DES SIÈCLES [Periwigs and hair during the course of the centuries]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 353-360. Description of wig styles and methods of procuring hair for wigs, from antiquity to the eighteenth century. L. Loubère

2863. Hartung, Fritz (Berlin-Schlachtensee). DER AUFGEKLÄRTE ABSOLUTISMUS [Enlightened absolutism]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 180(1): 15-42.

Reviews unsuccessful efforts to define and limit the concept "enlightened absolutism," which he prefers to the more common "enlightened despotism." The term should be limited to those eighteenth-century dynastic rulers whose power-supported reforms were inspired by the philosophy of the Enlightenment. Thus defined, enlightened despotism was in its practical effects insignificant either because: 1) monarchs tended not to translate into laws the principles to which they gave lip-service, or 2) the doctrinaire ruler unrealistically acted in accordance with theory. Frederick II ranks foremost among the enlightened "absolutists" in terms of practical application of rationalism. Though Frederick and the smaller German princes failed to apply the theories to which they subscribed, their benevolent rule strengthened monarchy in the German realm against the outbreak of revolution in 1789 and afterward. However, the enlightened rulers diminished the prestige and creative power of monarchy. J. L. Snell

2864. Kúr, Géza (Pastor, Hungarian Presbyterian Church, Niles, Ohio). FOREIGN MISSIONARY ENDEAVORS OF THE HUNGARIAN REFORMED CHURCH IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(2): 121-134. Describes the missionary achievements of the Hungarian Reformed (Protestant) Church in Turkey and Bohemia, and support of the Bohemian Protestant congregations, and provision for the training of Bohemian ministers in Hungary. R. Mueller

2865. Laws, M. E. S. (Lt. Col.). THE MALTESE LEGION IN THE FRENCH SERVICE 1798-99. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(598): 267-271. In June 1798 the French captured Malta, then held by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

of the Maltese army was shipped to Egypt where it proved troublesome to Napoleon. Malta revolted, the only small nation conquered by Napoleon which refused to serve the invader. J. A. S. Grenville

2866. Mackesy, Piers. COLLINGWOOD AND GANTEAUME: THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JANUARY-APRIL 1808. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(1): 3-14 1 (2): 137-148. Examines British and French naval strategy in the Mediterranean from January to April 1808. Lord Collingwood's failure to intercept the French fleet commanded by Admiral Ganteaume was due mainly to want of information. Unaware of the enemy's location, he was forced to cover Sicily which was the most important and probable French objective. Ganteaume had sailed to Corfu, but since the Island was neither short of provisions nor in danger of invasion, he returned to Toulon. Based partly on unpublished material from the British Admiralty archives. J. A. S. Grenville

2867. Richon, Albert. PIE VII À FONTAINEBLEAU [Pius VII at Fontainebleau]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(66): 82-90. An attempt to throw light on the legend that Napoleon subjected the pope to coarse brutalities while Pius VII was a prisoner at Fontainebleau in 1812-1813. The pontiff was badly treated, but the legend is exaggerated. L. Loubère

2868. Tucker, G. S. L. (Melbourne Univ.). THE ORIGIN OF RICARDO'S THEORY OF PROFITS. Economica 1954 21(84): 320-333. A favorable review article on Piero Sraffa, ed., The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo (Cambridge Univ. Press: 1951-). Tucker draws particular attention to the fact that Sraffa related the origin of Ricardo's profit theory primarily to his controversy with Malthus' views on the acquisition of foreign markets, and secondarily to the currency and Corn Law regulations of 1813. R. Mueller

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 2908

2869. Jeffreys, M. D. W. (Univ. of the Witwatersrand). ARAB KNOWLEDGE OF THE NIGER'S COURSE. Africa 1955 25(1): 84-89. Based chiefly on European travel accounts of the early nineteenth century. The author discusses European explorations and writings about the Niger river during the first half of the nineteenth century, in relation to the knowledge possessed since the Middle Ages by the Arabs. It is surprising how many Europeans continued to hold false ideas about its course, ignoring both the medieval writings of the Arabs and their contemporary (nineteenth century) oral testimony. Dorothy B. Goodman

Asia

2870. Bowen, John. THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S EDUCATION OF ITS OWN SERVANTS. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland 1955 3(4): 105-123. Based on Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, Vols. 29177 and 37255, and on the India Office archives, inter alia, the European MSS. and the Home Miscellaneous Series. Discusses the early attempts to train young men for service in India, particularly the efforts of the Marquess

Wellesley and later Mornington, to replace patronage by general and specialized qualifications. But the College of Fort William, established in Calcutta in 1800, was largely superseded by the College of Hertford, founded in 1806, in England. This was in turn superseded (and finally abolished in 1858) by the country-wide competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service instituted in 1854. Dorothy B. Goodman

Australia

2871. Auchmuty, J. J. (Newcastle University College). THE BACKGROUND TO THE EARLY AUSTRALIAN GOVERNORS. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 301-314. A sympathetic appraisal of early Australian government and governors, placed against the contemporary British middle class backdrop. This middle class was characterized by aspirations to political responsibility and restlessness under inefficient and corrupt leadership in the armed forces and civil service. R. Mueller

2872. Perry, T. M. THE SPREAD OF RURAL SETTLEMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1788-1826. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1955 6(24): 377-395. Until 1826, seventy-one per cent of the population of New South Wales was concentrated in the Cumberland Plain. There were three well-defined groups of settlers: 1) the ex-convict small farmers, chiefly concentrated on alluvial soils; 2) emigrant "gentlemen settlers," including many ex-officers, and 3) the "old colonials"--descendants of the first settlers, who were generally large property owners and cattle and sheep raisers. Although the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 is generally recognized as the beginning of the expansion of New South Wales, the amount of settlement in the outlying areas was insignificant before 1821. Only when a combination of increasing livestock and growing population made the opening up of new areas necessary were the remoter districts settled. The highlands made this difficult, but presented no insuperable barriers. C. F. Latour

Canada

2873. Norris, John M. (Univ. of British Columbia). PROPOSALS FOR PROMOTING RELIGION AND LITERATURE IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(4): 335-340. An unpublished document from the Liverpool Papers in the British Museum (Additional Manuscripts 38,219, ff. 56-67). An anonymous memorandum, probably written by William Knox, addressed to Charles Jenkinson, Lord Hawkesbury, on 3 April 1786. Contains an elaborate plan for the establishment of the Church of England in the provinces of British North America as a security against future revolution which may have influenced the policy of providing for clergy reserves in Canada in the Constitutional Act of 1791. Author

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 3025

2874. Antoljak, Stjepan (formerly Univ. of Zagreb). ANONIMNI IZVEŠTAJ IZ BOSNE O KARADJORDJEVIM RATNIM OPERACIJAMA 1805 [An anonymous report from Bosnia on Karageorge's war operations, 1805]. Istoriski Zapisi

1954 10(2): 605-606. Furnishes information on Karageorge's early military operations in Bosnia (i.e., outside the Pashalik of Belgrade). The report was sent by Franciscan monks to General Thomas Brady, Austrian Governor in Zadar, and is preserved in the State Archives in Zadar (files on the Serbian revolution of 1804 kept during the first Austrian and the French regimes in Boka Kotorska).

S. Gavrilović

2875. Drašković, Radomir (formerly Director, Municipal Archives, Valjevo). OKO PISMA VALJEVSKOG KNEZA ALEKSE NENADOVIČA AUSTRIJSKOM MAJORU J. MITEZERU [Concerning the letter from the Valjevo district chief, Aleksa Nenadović, to the Austrian Major J. Mitezer]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 3: 133-140. Reconstructs the contents of this intercepted letter which led to the massacre by the dahi on the eve of the first Serbian revolution (1804) of prominent Serbian leaders, including Nenadović himself. The letter contains a request for arms for the revolutionaries, and it discloses the names of the leaders. Based on local sources, including the published memoirs of Nenadović's son, Mateja. S. Gavrilović

2876. Janković, Dragoslav (Univ. of Belgrade). PUBLIKACIJE O PRVOM SRPSKOM USTANKU [Publications on the First Serbian Insurrection]. Naša Stvarnost 1955 9(5): 530-536. Mentions articles and books on the First Serbian Insurrection (1804-1813), published at the occasion of the 150th anniversary of it, and gives critical remarks on them. V. Melik

2877. Kazakov, N. I. IZ ISTORII RUSSKO-BOLGARIJSKIH SVIAZEI V PERIOD VOJNY ROSSII S TURTSIEI (1806-1812 GG) [From the history of Russo-Bulgarian relations during the war between Russia and Turkey, 1806-1812]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 42-55. Descriptive account of the co-operation of Bulgarian volunteer units with the Russian forces against the Turks. Marshal Kutuzov transferred an appreciable number of Bulgarians into the Danubian principalities, under Russian protection. The Bulgarians were of great help to Russia's Balkan policy of solidarity with the Slavs. Based on sources in Russian military historical archives. M. Raeff

2878. Kuprešanin, Veljko. PRAVITELJSTVUJUŠČI SOVJET [The Administrative Council]. Borba 1955 11 September. Examines how this Council (Serbian Senate) was established. Its charter was the work of two men of strong moral convictions: Božidar Filipović Grujović, a learned Serb from Austria, sometime professor at Kharkov University, and Mateja Nenadović, scion of a noble Serbian family, legislator and priest. The charter was ratified at the Congress of Boroko in 1805 and was the first fundamental law in modern Serbia. Based partly on unpublished private papers of the Nenadović family. S. Gavrilović

2879. Martinović, Niko (Institute of History, Cetinje). STAMPARIJA FRANCESKA ANDREOLE [The printing press of Francesco Andreola]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 514-523. Lists Andreola's publications in an attempt to establish how long he operated in Kotor and whether his press was Italian or Yugoslav. The list mentions seven titles dated Venice, 1791-1798; thirteen titles dated Kotor, 1798-1802, and forty-eight titles dated Venice, 1802-1841. The press came to Kotor on 7 June 1798, according to a note in one of Andreola's calendars. Several forms

used in Napoleon's Regno d'Italia, Provincie Illiriche (1807-1814) are also listed with the query as to who printed them. Based mainly on material in the Franciscan Library in Kotor and the National Museum (Napoleonic state papers) in Herzegovina.

S. Gavrilović

2880. Mijušković, Slavko (Director, State Archives Kotor). OTPOR BRAJICA FRANCUSKIM VLASTIMA U BOKI, 1807-1814 [Resistance of the Brajici to the French authorities in Boka, 1807-1814]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 331-363. Based on State Archives, Kotor. History of the French occupation of Boka Kotorska and description of seven years of conflict between the French army of occupation and one of the local communities, Brajici, secretly aided by Montenegrins under Peter I. S. Gavrilović

2881. Pavićević, Branko (Institute of History, Serbian Academy of Science). BORBA PROTIV "SAMOSTALNOSTI" PLEMENA U CRNOJ GORI U DOBA PETRA I [Struggle against the "independence" of tribal communities in Montenegro at the time of Peter I]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 3: 39-51. Examines Peter's efforts (1782-1830) to abolish the earlier system of regional isolation and to reorganize the country on the basis of national integration. Examination shows that all his major innovations (law, administration, markets) were patterned according to this unifying trend. Based on archives in Cetinje and Zadar (Zara). S. Gavrilović

2882. Protopsáltis, Emm. G. (Director, General State Archives, Athens). SELIS EK TES HISTORIAS TES PARGAS. TRIA ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHIA EK TOU ARCHEIOPHYLAKIOU KERKYRAS (1798) [A page from the history of Parga. Three unpublished documents from the Record Office of Corfu (1798)]. Athina 1955 59: 131-139. Documents addressed by the inhabitants of Parga to the French government of Corfu asking aid in view of an expected attack on Parga by Ali Pasha of Jannina following the declaration of war on France by Russia and Turkey (10 September 1798). P. Topping

2883. Ristić, Milovan (High school teacher, Novi Sad). MIHAILO FILIPOVIĆ-GRUJOVIĆ. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 3: 53-72. Biography of this Serbian patriot from Austria (1785-1842) who served in different administrative, diplomatic and judicial posts in Serbia. The account of his experiences (1805-12) during the period of the first Serbian revolution is of particular interest. Based mainly on published Serbian, Austrian, Russian, and French sources. S. Gavrilović

2884. Stojančević, Vladimir. TURSKO STANOVNIŠTVO U BEOGRADSKOM PAŠALUKU PRED PRVI SRPSKI USTANAK [The Turkish inhabitants in the Belgrade Pashalik before the First Serbian Insurrection]. Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka 1954 6(1): 113-115. The Turkish inhabitants in the Belgrade Pashalik almost without exception represented the town population. The rule of the dahi (1801-) threatened to change the pure ethnical character of the Serbian village. V. Melik

2885. Vinaver, Vuk. TURSKO STANOVNIŠTVO U SRBIJI ZA VREME PRVOG SRPSKOG USTANKA [The Turkish inhabitants in Serbia at the time of the First Serbian Insurrection]. Glasnik Srpske Akademije Nauka 1954 6(1): 112-113. Deals with the Turkish inhabitants in the territory of the Northern Serbia and

his destiny at the time of the First Serbian Intervention, 1804-13. Describes the attitude of the Serbians towards them. V. Melik

FRANCE

also: 2935, 2948, 2958, 2959.

2886. Arín Ormazábal, Angel. MURIO CATOLICO VOLTAIRE? [Did Voltaire die a Catholic?]. ECA. Estudios Americanos 1955 10(97): 480-486. According to documents recently presented by the French scholar Jacques Donvez, Voltaire embraced the Roman Catholic faith just before his death. Actually, according to the reports of his confessor, the Abbé Altier, to his superiors, Voltaire fulfilled neither the spiritual nor religious requirements for salvation. It is, therefore, false to say that he died a Catholic. C. F. Latour

2887. Bamford, Paul Walden (Ohio State Univ.). FRENCH FOREST LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION, 1660-1899. Agricultural History 1955 29(3): 97-107. Based upon published and unpublished documents. The ordonnance des eaux et forêts of 1669 was the basic French code governing forest administration for a century and a half. Hundreds of laws were subsequently passed to supplement and encourage enforcement of the Ordonnance. The government of France, manager-protector of forests, was, however, unable to control the inroads of rural inhabitants, industry, cities and towns, and the navy into the forests, and long before the end of the old regime had itself joined the ranks of those intent on forest exploitation. Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

2888. Boudet, Jacques. RICHARD-LENOIR, NAPOLEON S COTONNIERS [Richard-Lenoir, the Napoleon of the cotton manufacturers]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 337-346. Story of the rise and fall of one of France's leading cotton magnates during the First Empire. After first dealing in shady business deals, especially the black market, Richard became a respected manufacturer and acquired a fortune which he lost during the Restoration and July Monarchy. L. Loubère

2889. Bourgeat, Jacques. GUILLOTINE, LA MAL NOMMÉE [The incorrectly named guillotine]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(65): 734-738 and (66): 101-107. Engravings exist showing instruments similar to the guillotine in use since the sixteenth century. After a biographical sketch of Doctor Guillotine, who favored equality of all before the law, the author gives a short account of the building of the first real guillotine and of its use during the early 1790's. L. Loubère

2890. Chalmin, P. (Commandant, Docteur ès lettres). LES MILITAIRES FRANÇAIS DE SARRELOUIS ET DE LA SARRE [The French military of Saarlouis and the Saar]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(3): 7-25. Analyzes the indeterminate geographical and ethnographical nature of the area east of Metz, the choice of Saarlouis in 1680 as a French fortress, and its contribution of seven generals and one marshal (Ney) to the armies of the Revolution and of Napoleon. Documented and illustrated. H. M. Adams

2891. Cilleuls, Jean des (Président, Société de l'Histoire de la Médecine). LE SERVICE DE SANTÉ À L'INTÉRIEUR SOUS L'ANCIEN RÉGIME [The Medical Corps

in the interior during the Ancien Régime]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(3): 51-75. Describes the evolution of French military hospitals from 1550 to 1792, with particular emphasis on the continual, progressive improvement, under both army and government, in the organization and functions of the Medical Corps. With extensive documentation, illustrations, and bibliography. H. M. Adams

2892. Cobb, R. QUELQUES DOCUMENTS SUR LES MASSACRES DE SEPTEMBRE [Some documents on the September massacres]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 61-66. Four documents in the Archives nationales (F7 3688², 4640^{d1}, 4684^{d2}, 4648^{d1}). The first is a report of the widow Héancré, concierge of a prison for women (Petit Hôtel de la Force), illustrating the laxity of Dangé, one of the municipal authorities at the time of the prison massacres. The second is a letter written in prison by one Antoine Duchesne, protesting his innocence of any involvement in the massacres of 2 and 3 September 1792, and explaining how, while on official business, he was forced to accompany the mobs. The third and fourth are similar letters from two joiners, Jean-Henri Charles and Jean Chouillier. A. Saricks

2893. Festy, O. LES MOUVEMENTS DE LA POPULATION FRANÇAISE DU DÉBUT DE LA RÉVOLUTION AU CONSULAT ET LEURS CAUSES [Movements of the French population from the beginning of the Revolution to the Consulate and their causes]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 27-49. Concludes that: 1) the information available to the prefects to ascertain population figures before 1800 was often scanty and always unreliable; 2) most prefects arrived at optimistic figures regarding the status of their departments' population between 1789 and 1801, and 3) according to the prefects, the better times ushered in by the Consulate assured a steady increase of population after the decreases sustained during the disturbed period after 1793. Comments of the prefects are noted on such matters as the effects of military conscription laws and war on the number of marriages and of illegitimate births, the practice of birth control, inefficient services of midwives and surgeons, etc. Uses primarily statistical reports prepared about 1800 by twenty-four departmental prefects on the orders of Lucien Bonaparte and Chaptal, ministers of the interior. A. Saricks

2894. Garros, Louis. LE COURRIER DE LYON [The Lyons mail-coach]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 207-214. Story of the robbery of the Lyons mail-coach in 1796 and of Lesurques, whose guilt was sufficiently proven during his trial. But Lesurques probably did not take direct part in the holdup. Rather he was its organizer. L. Loubère

2895. Lachouque, Henry (Commandant). CHAMPAGNE. CHAMP DE BATAILLE 1814 [Champagne, battle-field of France, 1814]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2): 59-85. Detailed explanation of Napoleon's maneuvers in resisting Schwarzenberg's and Blücher's advance from the Rhine to Paris. Contemporary illustrations, map, facsimile of a war bulletin (Ajaccio, 20 March 1814). H. M. Adams

2896. Lefebvre, G. (Sorbonne). ROBESPIERRE ET COLCHEN. Annales Historiques de la Révolution

Française 1955 27(1): 1-4. Note on extracts from Jean-Victor Colchen's unpublished memoirs which M. Hugues de Montbas published in Revue des Deux Mondes, 15 October 1952. The extracts concern two contacts with Robespierre in October 1793, and February 1794. Colchen presents himself as very much opposed to Robespierre and his program, but this attitude is not consistent with other earlier Colchen documents, especially some published by René Paquet in his Bibliographie analytique de l'histoire de Metz pendant la Révolution. Colchen's career shows him to be an opportunist who gained honors under several different regimes. A. Saricks

2897. Léon, Pierre (Univ. of Lyons). TRADITION ET MACHINISME DANS LA FRANCE DU XVIII^e SIÈCLE [Tradition and machinism in eighteenth-century France]. Information Historique 1955 17(1): 5-14. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the spirit of tradition and the spirit of innovation, fought an indecisive struggle in France. The industrial revolution appeared more as a timid and progressive penetration than a brutal advent. Technical progress, essentially the result of state intervention, often met with passive resistance from industrial interests. H. Monteagle.

2898. Lestapis, A. de. UN GRAND CORRUPTEUR: LE DUC DU CHÂTELET [A great corrupter: the duke of Châtelet]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 5-26. Third part of article, of which the first two parts appeared in Annales 1953: 104-126, 316-339. By a careful study of documents in the Archives nationales (categories F and W), the author is able to narrate in detail examples of corruption in the selling of certificates of citizenship, of non-emigration, of residence, etc., to returned émigrés, royalists, and other suspects between 1792 and 1794. It is clear that many members of the Directory of the Department of Paris and of the Committee of General Security were parts of a venal organization seeking profit from such traffic in false papers. A. Saricks

2899. Madelin, Louis. FOUCHÉ DEVANT LES MITRAILLADES DE LYON [Fouché before the mitrailleades of Lyons]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(69): 411-417. Description of the mass executions carried out in Lyons in 1793. Fouché's hands were just as bloody as those of his colleague, Collot, but while Fouché was a determined revolutionary, Collot was a drunkard and a maniac. L. Loubère

2900. Malraux, André. ON SAINT-JUST. Partisan Review 1955 22(4): 465-479. Translation of an essay from Nouvelle Revue Française which forms the preface to Saint-Just et la Force des Choses by Albert Ollivier. A critical estimation of the character of Saint-Just as evaluated by his contemporaries and as revealed in his actions and statements. Saint-Just was a fanatic of spartan and passionately totalitarian faith, and a primary figure in the French Revolution, aiming at exemplary acts for their own sake. S. Makepeace-Lott

2901. Maurois, André. MARIE ANTOINETTE STILL STIRS DEBATE. New York Times Magazine 1955 16 October: 17, 38, 42, 44. An estimate of the character and influence of the French Queen. "She did not know how to live as a queen; she knew how to die royally." R. F. Campbell

2902. Outrey, Amédée (Head, Archives Service of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs). UN CONSEIL DE DISCIPLINE AU MINISTÈRE DES RELATIONS EXTÉRIEURES EN 1808 [A disciplinary council in the Ministry of Foreign Relations in 1808]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(4): 309-319. Based on records in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Deals with regulations on disciplining foreign service personnel during the Consulate and the First Empire and cites one instance of such disciplinary action against Chevalier Artaud de Montor, legation secretary at Florence. His defense revealed the poor record of his accuser, Count Hector d'Aubusson de la Feuillade, French Minister to Tuscany. L.M. Case

2903. Palou, Jean. LA GRANDE PEUR DE 1789 EN OISANS [The Great Fear of 1789 in Oisans]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 50-54. Continuing his researches into the Grande Peur in the Hautes-Alpes (Annales 1952), the author discovered two important unpublished sources describing the situation in Oisan. As he lacked such documents, M. Lefebvre in La Grande Peur de 1789 thought this did not result from the strange fear of brigands and enemies which swept over the French countryside in late July, 1789. Gap and Briançon were the centers of the excitement which spread to neighboring localities as the inhabitants took up arms against imaginary enemies. A. Saricks

2904. Proust, J. CLAUDE HELVÉTIUS. Pensée 1955 (59): 111-115. A favorable review article of Claude Helvetius, Philosopher of Democracy and Enlightenment by Irving L. Horowitz (New York: Paine Whitman, 1954) and La philosophie d'Helvétius, sa place dans la préparation idéologique de la révolution bourgeoise de 1789, et du socialisme et du communisme utopiques du XIX^e siècle, a doctoral thesis by Kh. M. Momdjian (Erevan [USSR], 1951). C. F. Latour

2905. Soboul, Albert (Lycée Henri IV, Paris). RECHERCHES SUR LA RÉVOLUTION FRANÇAISE: SANS-CULOTTES ET GOUVERNEMENT RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE [Studies on the French Revolution: Sans-culottes and revolutionary government]. Information Historique 1955 17(2): 77-79. Analyzes the sans-culotte trend in the French Revolution as distinct from the peasant movement analyzed by G. Lefebvre, the aristocratic current (revolt of the nobility 1787-1788) and the coming into power of the bourgeoisie. The sans-culottes provided the bourgeoisie with the revolutionary masses they needed, but they were socially and politically opposed to the bourgeoisie. The revolutionary government maintained as best it could the balance between the middle class and the masses. From the execution of Hébert (Germinal, year II) it chose the bourgeoisie, which was the main reason for Robespierre's failure on 9th Thermidor. H. Monteagle

2906. Thompson, J. M. LUCIEN BONAPARTE, NAPOLEON'S ABLEST BROTHER. History Today 1955 5(5): 298-306. A sympathetic account of the life of Napoleon's younger brother, whom he called an "ingrate," but who might well have returned the compliment. If Lucien Bonaparte unexpectedly supported his brother during the Hundred Days, it was done precisely because of his life-long devotion to Jacobin, Republican principles, which he saw threatened by Bourbon reaction. C. F. Latour

07. Villers, R. (Law Faculty, Paris). LA SARRE A FRANCE AVANT LA RÉVOLUTION [The Saar and France before the Revolution]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 11(3): 25-35. A historical survey from Caringian times to 1789, with emphasis on the metalurgical resources of the Saar. With a bibliography and illustrations. H. M. Adams

08. Vitoux, Pierre. M. DE BOUFFLERS AU SÉNÉGAL [de Boufflers in Senegal]. Miroir de l'Histoire 6(67): 220-227. Biographical sketches of Nicolas de Boufflers (1738-1814) and his wife, with special emphasis on his service as governor of Senegal. R. Sickinger

G E R M A N Y

09. Bonjour, Edgar (Basel). JOHANNES VON MÜLLER ALS BESCHIRMER DEUTSCHER UNIVERSITÄTEN [Johannes Müller as protector of German universities]. Historische Zeitschrift 1955 180(2): 245-263. Appreciative survey, based chiefly upon Müller's published works, of the famed Swiss historian's service under Jerome Bonaparte, 1808-09, as director of public education in the Kingdom of Westphalia. Confronted by financial difficulties, French convictions that there were too many universities in Westphalia (Münster, Marburg, Halle, Helmstedt, and Rinteln), French emphasis upon technical education, Müller fought a frustrating battle to protect Westphalian institutions of higher learning, especially Göttingen. His administrative duties left him no time for historical writings and he complained about "das Chaos der Geschäfte," and in the end his efforts on behalf of the universities were vainly spent. Died in May 1809 that Halle was to be abandoned, Müller resigned and, a few days later, died. Within months the schools at Helmstedt and Rinteln were dissolved. Bonjour's article offers insight into this aspect of the Napoleonic system in Germany, while emphasizing the efforts of Müller to serve both the French emperor and German interests. J.L. Snell

10. Born, Karl Erich. FRIEDRICH DER GROSSE IM URTEIL DER PREUSSISCHEN KONSERVATIVEN [Frederick the Great in the judgment of the Prussian conservatives]. Zeitschrift in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(4): 229-239. The changing Prussian estimation of Frederick II is not only a historiographical but also a political problem. From 1807 on, the conservatives, and foremost among them Adam Müller, adopted a negative attitude toward Frederick the Great. In the 1830's and 1840's, rejection of the free-thinker Frederick spread especially among the Lutheran orthodox-conservatives (the Gerlach circle). Frederick Wilhelm IV supported this attitude, but the 1848 revolution turned the tide of opinion, and Frederick II was celebrated as the pioneer of a German state under Prussian leadership. H A Staff

2911. Flach, Willy. BETRACHTUNGEN GOETHE'S ÜBER WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE IN DEN WEIMARISCHEN LÄNDERN. CHIVALISCHES MATERIAL AUS GOETHE'S AMTLICHER TÄTIGKEIT [Goethe's views on the sciences and arts in the duchy of Weimar. Archive material from Goethe's official activities]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 51: 463-484. Discusses the background and significance of an encyclopedic report presented by Goethe on 22 November 1806 to the Secret State Council of Weimar. The basic purpose of this report on

the state of the arts and sciences in Weimar was to satisfy a requirement of the Napoleonic occupation forces for statistical data, laid down in a lengthy questionnaire by the local French Intendant, M. Villain. C. F. Latour

2912. Jakubowski, Jan Zygmunt. FRYDERYK SCHILLER. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(5): 61-71. Schiller is considered to be an opponent of German absolutist feudalism, a patriot and one of the awakeners of national consciousness. Concludes with a brief comparison of Schiller and Mickiewicz as protagonists of freedom. H A Staff

2913. Kaim, Lore. GOTTFRIED AUGUST BÜRGER UND DIE FRANZÖSISCHE REVOLUTION [Gottfried August Bürger and the French Revolution]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(3): 331-357. Quotations from the writings and political poems of Gottfried August Bürger (died 1794) indicate his strong support for the French Revolution, and his belief that its success was closely linked with Germany's national interest. As a true poet of the people, he condemned the unjust war of the intervening powers. H A Staff

2914. Klein, Ernst (Univ. of Halle-Wittenberg). DER BAUERNAUFGSTAND IN SCHLESIEEN IM FEBRUAR 1811 [The peasants' revolt in Silesia in February 1811]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(1): 29-45. Discusses the origins and defeat of the Silesian peasants' revolt following the abolition of hereditary serfdom in the Prussian monarchy, 1807-1810. Quotations from the peasants' proclamations and from reports of officials charged with the suppression of the revolt prove that the popular movement against French rule was paralleled by opposition to the feudal oppressors at home. H A Staff

2915. Malinowska, Irena. OCHRONA CZCI W PRUSKIM USTAWODAWSTWIE KARNYM NA PRZEŁOMIE FEUDALIZMU I KAPITALIZMU [The safeguard of honor in Prussian penal legislation at the turning point from feudalism to capitalism]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1955 7(1): 111-141. This institution in the penal code took place at a time when both the State and law were undergoing a series of changes. Analyzes the social conditions in Prussia under absolutism, where peasant restriction was inevitable, and as such, given expression in the penal code. In the eighteenth century, "Injurie" (insult, outrage) was considered as the severest crime, with theft and fraud. In the early nineteenth century a newly-created bourgeoisie still held to ancient privilege. The peasant was still oppressed while a working class began to appear. Examines the Code of 1851 with respect to "offence," and points out that there are only fifteen paragraphs devoted to it; penalties are reduced, in line with the new form of the State. H A Staff

2916. Wojtkowski, Andrzej. JESZCZE O PRZYJAZNYCH POLSCE PUBLICYSTACH NIEMIECKIEGO OŚWIECENIA [More on the friends of Poland, publicists of the German Enlightenment]. Quartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 103-106. Contains chiefly biographical information on J.E. Biester and J.J. Kauch, thereby supplementing the paper by Professor K. Obermann [See abstract 416]. A. F. Dignas

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 2982, 3102

2917. Barrington, Donal. EDMUND BURKE AS AN ECONOMIST. Economica 1954 21(83): 252-258. Adduces considerable evidence--as Burke's pamphlet, "Thoughts and Details on Scarcity," his reviews in the Annual Register, and the testimony of contemporaries--to prove that Burke, despite his expression of disdain for economists, was a pioneer in economic science. The first great English statesman to preach Free Trade, his services were recognized by merchants throughout England and Ireland. Burke reached his conclusions without knowing Adam Smith's views; later the two became close friends and Smith even consulted Burke on economic matters. Dorothy B. Goodman

2918. Birch, Alan. FOREIGN OBSERVERS OF THE BRITISH IRON INDUSTRY DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(1): 23-33. A note on some source material on the history of the British iron industry with special reference to the visits to Britain of industrialists and experts from Sweden, as reported by Sven Rydberg in Svenska Studier till England under Frihetstiden [Journées of Study made to England by Swedes during the Era of Freedom] (Uppsala, 1951). Also deals briefly with visits by other continental metallurgists.

S. Makepeace-Lott

2919. Bowyer-Bower, T. A. (Major, Royal Army Educational Corps, Institute of Army Education). SOME EARLY EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCES IN THE BRITISH ARMY. Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(133): 5-12. Based, inter alia on the State Papers (Domestic) and publications of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; reviews the development of Army education from Oliver Cromwell's pocket Bible to the Duke of York's reorganization of regimental training in 1812. Problems of morale, of large-scale administration and training, and the need to educate Army children forced an interest, at first emanating from individual regiments, in education. The first central directive came in 1808 after the French wars in America and Napoleon's victories had forced a change in military tactics from Frederick the Great's rigid disciplined lines to new tactics of mobility and individual responsibility.

Dorothy B. Goodman

2920. Brady, John (Rev.). CATHOLICS AND CATHOLICISM IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PRESS. Archivum Hibernicum. Irish Historical Records 1955 18 Appendix: 177-224. A daily compilation of information about Irish Catholics, their history, and their relations with Protestants, based on some forty Irish newspapers of the eighteenth century. Newspapers are essential as sources because the Irish Public Record Office was destroyed in 1922. The author cautions, however, that routine matters of daily life are not covered as fully as might be wished, for only sensational incidents find their way into the press. Begun in earlier volumes; article to be continued.

Dorothy B. Goodman

2921. Fetter, Frank Whitson (Northwestern Univ.). THE EDITIONS OF THE BULLION REPORT. Economica 1955 22(86): 152-157. The enduring significance of the British Bullion Report of 1810 lies in its forceful demonstration of the view that a central bank must supervise the monetary circulation in order to restrain prices and maintain exchange stability. This

Report is the only public document on economics that has gone through sixteen complete editions and two partial reprintings, on which the author provides complete bibliographical citation and additional annotations. R. Mueller

2922. Gazley, John G. (Dartmouth College). ARTHUR YOUNG, AGRICULTURALIST AND TRAVELLER, 1741-1820. SOME BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester 1955 37(2): 393-428. Young's role as a publicist of the Agricultural Revolution is examined in the light of his own writings. They make a significant contribution to the thought of his time and have provided a rich source for the historian; his pamphlets reveal him as a leading spokesman of agricultural interests. After a review of his career and private life, the possible sources for a biography of Young are examined and some letters from several collections of private papers are cited. J. A. S. Grenville

2923. Lloyd, Christopher (Royal Naval College). TRAFALGAR: THE 150th ANNIVERSARY. History Today 1955 5(10): 689-696. An analysis of the naval tactics of both sides, dedicated to the proposition of de Maistre that "it is morale which loses battles and it is morale which wins them." Hence, the daring of Nelson and the independence and resource of his subordinates and the vacillation and disunity of the French and Spanish, are viewed as decisive. "The strategic significance of Trafalgar is that it was an offensive action designed to frustrate the Emperor's campaign in central Europe, not a defensive action that destroyed the threat of the invasion of Britain." It established British naval supremacy for more than a century, though this effect was not immediately recognized. W. M. Simon

2924. McGuffie, T. H. THE SHORT LIFE AND SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ENGLISH REGIMENT OF FOOT: AN ACCOUNT OF THE RAISING, RECRUITING, MUTINY AND DISBANDING OF THE 113th REGIMENT OF FOOT, OR "ROYAL BIRMINGHAM VOLUNTEERS" (APRIL, 1794-September, 1795). Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research 1955 33(133): 16-25. A case study of the unfortunate results of increasing the Army, without proper recruiting and training procedures, by means of "independent companies," which were immediately drafted into line regiments. The 113th was raised by Archibald John MacDonell, Lt.-Colonel Commandant. Describes the selling of the officerships, the purchase of many of the recruits, their clothing, and equipment. Article to be continued. Dorothy B. Goodman

2925. McRoberts, David (Rev.). ABULA CORAM DEO: THE JOURNAL OF BISHOP GEDDES FOR THE YEAR 1790 (Part One). Innes Review 1955 6(1): 46-68. Contains the journal entries for January-June, 1790, inclusive, with some introductory comment and a considerable number of explanatory footnotes. Bishop John Geddes, Coadjutor Bishop in the Lowland District of Scotland from 1780 to 1799, was a man of great learning and a friend of the poet Robert Burns. Geddes' work contributed much toward the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829. These journal entries had lain unnoticed for more than a century among the manuscripts preserved at Preshome in Banffshire. Article to be continued. Dorothy B. Goodman

2926. Rudé, George (Holloway School, London). THE GORDON RIOTS. History Today 1955 5(7): 429-437.

rief narrative of the riots which were primarily Catholic in character, and only secondarily an expression of social protest. Endorses the acquittal of Lord George Gordon and his Protestant Association of direct responsibility for the riots. Though occasioned by a Government measure of relief for Catholics, the riots in fact weakened the Opposition more than they did the Government. W.M.Simon

2927. South, Helen Pennock (New York Univ.). JOHNSON AND THE QUAKERS. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1955 44(1): 19-42. Recently discovered letters of Dr. Samuel Johnson show that many Non-Conformists and Quakers were his friends. The author attributes Dr. Johnson's anti-slavery ideas to their influence, which is also evident from reprinted recordings by Boswell of Johnson's conversations with various prominent Quakers. R. Mueller

2928. Spearman, Diana. THE PRE-REFORM CONSTITUTION. History Today 1955 5(11): 768-776. An attempt to reconcile the admiration of the British constitution in the eighteenth century on the part of contemporaries with the scorn with which it is treated today. The foundation of the constitution on the concepts of class and property was reasonable at the time. Checks on the government were exercised by different means than at present. Rotten boroughs afforded able men, including some from the colonies, an opportunity to enter politics. The liberty of the subject was protected "to a degree probably never known to a society ruled by law, either before or since." Public opinion was powerful. Objections to this constitution can be made only "in the light of a theory of representative government that nearly every Englishman in the eighteenth century would have rejected." W. M. Simon

2929. Spinney, J. D. THE HERMIONE MUTINY. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(2): 123-136. Detailed account of the "Hermione" Mutiny in 1797 and the capture of some of the mutineers. The affair made a deep impression on the navy. Based on Admiralty archives. J. A. S. Grenville

2930. Unsigned. THE IMMORTAL MEMORY. Times Literary Supplement 1955 (2799): 628. Reviews the literature on Admiral Nelson, the sesquicentennial of whose death at Trafalgar is being observed.

P. H. Hardacre

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

2931. Henderson, Nicholas. JOSEPH II. History Today 1955 5(9): 613-621. An attempt to rehabilitate Joseph II against charges of being an obsessed and unsuccessful idealist. Surveys his achievements and stresses the practical nature of his motives, but also accounts for his failures and his unpopularity. Concludes by attributing to Joseph whatever strength Austria displayed in the nineteenth century, and her weaknesses to his successors.

W. M. Simon

2932. Schmidt, Vlado (Univ. of Ljubljana). LINHART KOT OKROŽNI ŠOLSKI NADZORNIK [A. Linhart as a district school inspector]. Zgodovinski Časopis 1954 8: 143-154. Based on documents in the State and Town Archives of Ljubljana. Investigates the activity of Anton Tomaž Linhart, one of the most enlightened Slovenes in the second half of the 18th

century, when he was acting as school inspector for the Ljubljana district (1786-92). Shows Linhart's attitude toward Slovene schoolbooks. V. Melik

2933. Vilfan, Sergij (Town Archives, Ljubljana). PRISPEVKI K ZGODOVINI MER NA SLOVENSKEM S POSEBNIM OZIROM NA LJUBLJANSKO MERO (16.-19.STOLETJE). [A contribution to the history of measurements in Slovenia with the special regard to those used in the area of Ljubljana, during the 16th-19th centuries]. Zgodovinski Časopis 1954 8: 27-86. Based primarily on archival material. Shows the development of weights, lengths, surface, grain, wine and other measures that were used in Slovenia from the sixteenth century till the introduction of the metric system in 1876. V. Melik

I T A L Y

2934. De Felice, Renzo. STUDI RECENTI DI STORIA DEL TRIENNIO RIVOLUZIONARIO IN ITALIA, 1766-1799 [Recent studies of the history of Italy's three revolutionary years, 1796-1799]. Società 1955 11(3): 498-513. A bibliographical discussion of some comparatively recent works concerning three important revolutionary years in the history of Italy, namely the period of the Repubblica Ligure and of Piedmontese agitation against French domination. A.F. Rolle

2935. Giuntella, Vittorio E. DI UN PROGETTO DI ELEGGERE A ROMA UN ANTIPAPA DURANTE L'ESILIO DI PIO VI [On the project of electing an anti-pope in Rome during the exile of Pope Pius VI]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(1): 68-71. The occupation of Rome by French directorate troops and the proclamation of the Roman Republic on 15 February 1798 put an end to the temporal power of Pius VI. The exile of the Pope in France and the banishment of the cardinals also made his religious supremacy uncertain. P. Baldassari asserted in his book Relazione sulle avversità e patimenti del glorioso papa Pio VI [Report on setbacks and sufferings of the renowned Pope Pius VI] (Modena, 1841) that there were intentions in Rome at that time to elect an anti-pope. This assertion seems highly improbable and is not supported by any other published work.

W. E. Heydendorff

2936. Pecchiai, Pio. BENI STABILI ACQUISTATI DA LUCIANO BONAPARTE IN ROMA E NELLO STATO PONTIFICIO [Real estate acquired by Lucien Bonaparte in Rome and the Papal State]. Archivi 1955 22(1/2): 14-29. Illustrates the financial activities of Lucien Bonaparte in Italy during 1804-09, and offers an inventory of notarial protocols preserved at the Archivio Storico Capitolino, based on an unpublished study by the author. P. Pastorelli

P O L A N D

See also: 2916

2937. Bartel, W. M. DOZORY W INSUREKCIJ KOŚCIUS-ZKOWSKIEJ. [Supervision during the Kościuszko insurrection]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(2): 78-104. As Kościuszko's first attempts at an expanded agricultural reform met with opposition, he introduced a well-organized supervision system to insure that the instructions of the insurrectionists were carried out. The supervisors, whose legal position was finally settled in 1794, were almost entirely from the aristocracy or the middle classes,

and they soon were reduced to the role of arbiters between the lords of the manor and the villages. Their influence was small, as most aristocrats were hostile to them. Based on various archival materials, including some from Archiwum Królestwa Polskiego. W. Walder

2938. Bartys, J. MATERIAŁY DO BUDOWNICTWA DREWNIANEGO I DO STRUKTURY SPOŁECZNO-ZAWODOWEJ LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ W STRYKOWIE W XVIII WIEKU [Documents relating to the wooden construction and to the social-professional structure of the Jewish population of Stryków in the 18th century]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 89-97. An analysis of architecture and social conditions, dealing with the years 1774-1806, when the Jewish element of Stryków numbered 800. In connection with the survey of building types, reprints a document (1784) which contains a description of each Jewish dwelling and building. H A Staff

2939. Bertaut, Jules. LE ROMAN DE MARIE WALEWSKA [The romance of Marie Walewska]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(63): 427-434. Study of Napoleon I as the importunate lover and of the pressures brought to bear upon Mme. Walewska before she consented to become his mistress. L. Loubère

2940. Eisenbach, A. STRUKTURA LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ W WARSZAWIE W ŚWIETLE SPISU 1810 r [The structure of the Jewish population of Warsaw in the light of the census of 1810]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1955 (13/14): 73-122. The material supplied by the two censuses of 1808 and 1810 in the Warsaw principality was edited, in a statistical form, by H. Grossman (1925). The growth of the Jewish population in Warsaw is represented, for the period 1792-1813, in terms of differentiation between the rates of expansion of both Jewish and non-Jewish elements. H A Staff

2941. Krzyczkowski, Karol. HUGO KOŁŁATAJ JAKO TEORETYK I POLITYK GOSPODARCZY [Hugo Kołłątaj as a writer on economic theory and policy]. Ekonomista 1955 3: 122-146. Kołłątaj was a champion of nascent capitalism and an opponent of the Physiocrats. He held that wealth lies in human labor in industry and in agriculture. The development of industry in Poland was a means whereby the burghers in alliance with the middle class and the gentry (*szlachta*), might oppose the magnates and their despotism. Kołłątaj considered property and labor as factors that create value. He thought feudal holdings were an impediment to the economic progress of the country, and that they should be based on labor rather than accident of birth. Kołłątaj held views similar to Adam Smith and David Hume on productive labor and money. H A Staff

2942. Kula, Witold, and Janina Leskiewiczowa. KS. JÓZEF CZARTORYSKI: "MYŚLI MOJE O ZASADACH GOSPODARSKICH" [Prince Joseph Czartoryski: "My thoughts on the principles of economy"]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(3): 445-452. Advice on estate management given by Prince Joseph Czartoryski in 1800 to his son-in-law, Prince Eustachy Sanguszko. Although Czartoryski was the owner of the famous porcelain factory in Kórzec, he discouraged the young prince from industrial and commercial enterprises, instead advised estate management along traditional lines. From the

MSS. of the Sanguszko Archives of Sławuta, now housed in the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe, Cracow.

A. F. Dygnas

2943. Mark, B. SALOMON MAJMON. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 167-175. Commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of Majmon, prominent in the Haskali [Enlightenment] of the Polish Jews. Outlines Majmon's plans for a general revival of Jewish culture, and lists and examines some of his major philosophical works, the twelve major treatises on philosophical problems, and his forty-two contributions to journals on questions of esthetics, philosophy, psychology and physics. Includes a list of the published versions of his work, and the later editions of his autobiography. The bibliography is divided into autobiography, publications, and Hebraic and German manuscripts. H A Staff

2944. Rose, William John (formerly Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London). STANISŁAW STASZIC, 1755-1826. Slavonic and East European Review 1955 33(81): 291-303. A biographical sketch of a Polish enlightened priest, Father Staszic. Though little known abroad, he was one of the most important pioneers of the Polish cultural renaissance which coincided with the dismemberment of Poland in the eighteenth century and did much to preserve the national consciousness of the Polish people in the nineteenth century. V. S. Mamatey

P O R T U G A L

2945. Macedo, Jorge de. PORTUGAL E A ECONOMIA "POMBALINA". TEMAS E HIPÓTESES [Portugal and the "Pombaline" economy. Themes and hypotheses]. Revista de História 1954 9(9): 81-99. As Portuguese Secretary of State in the mid-eighteenth century, the Marquis de Pombal introduced numerous economic reforms at a period of general economic crisis. He withdrew the most important commercial articles from the retail trade, and created special monopolies for them, but removed all restrictions from less important goods. Agricultural legislation was completely neglected. The period concerned should not be considered as distinct from others, since it represents a link in the continuous chain of Portuguese history. Rosemarie Kraus

R U S S I A

See also: 2877

2946. Bruce Lockhart, Sir Robert (British government service, retired). SHADOWS AND SPLENDOURS OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY. History Today 1955 5(7):455-462. Denies the strategic genius of the Russian Admiral Ushakov during the Napoleonic Wars, claimed for him by recent literature in the Soviet Union.

W. M. Simon

2947. Grunwald, Constantin de. CATHERINE II ET POTECHKINE [Catherine II and Potemkin]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 562-569. The story of Potemkin's rise to power, and his difficulties as Catherine's lover. L. Loubère

2948. Grunwald, Constantin de. L'INCENDIE DE MOSCOU, MYSTÈRE DE LA CAMPAGNE DE RUSSIE [The burning of Moscow, the mystery of the Russian Campaign].

voir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 287-295. Brief description of Napoleon's invasion of Russia and the rise of Russian nationalism. The origin of the Moscow fire remains a mystery, but it was probably unintentional. L. Loubère

1949. Kogan-Bernshtein, F. A. VLIIANIE IDEI MONTESQUIEU V ROSSII V XVIII VEKE [The influence of the ideas of Montesquieu in Russia in the 18th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 99-110. A summary account of the spread of the influence of Montesquieu on Russian thinkers and writers in the eighteenth century. The main emphasis is on the influence of Montesquieu's theory of the role of climate on social development. M. Raeff

1950. Mel'nikova, N. N. Pervye izdaniia Moskovskogo universiteta [The first publications of the University of Moscow]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 14-126. Bibliographical note on and brief characterization of the first publications of the University of Moscow, until about 1790. M. Raeff

1951. Mohrmann, Heinz (Humboldt Univ., East Berlin). ZU KAISAROWS DISSERTATION "DE MANUMITTENDIS PER RUSSIAM SERVIS" [On Kaisarov's dissertation "De manumittendis per Russiam Servis"]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 Supplement 1: 63-77. One of the earliest Russian writings attacking serfdom was a dissertation by Andreas Kaisarov, published at Göttingen in 1806. Its author later became a professor at the University of Dorpat. By applying the methodology of political economy, the dissertation proved that the agricultural operations of free peasants were economically more valuable than those of serfs, and prophesied a popular uprising against the landlords. H A Staff

1952. Ohlobyn, Olexander. AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND UKRAINIAN LIBERATION IDEAS DURING THE LATE 18th CENTURY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(3): 203-213. A detailed study of the influence of the ideas of the American Revolution on Ukrainian national-political thought of the late eighteenth century. The chief Ukrainian work chosen to illustrate this relationship is the Istoriya Rusov, containing a declaration of the rights of the Ukrainian nation quite similar to the Declaration of Independence (1776). Similarly, both the American and the Ukrainian movements were conservative in outlook. The possibility that there were personal contacts between American and Ukrainian leaders cannot be excluded. H A Staff

1953. Pronshtein, A. P. USILENIE KREPOSTNOGO KMETNA NA DONU V XVIII V. [Intensification of the role of serfdom in the Don area in the 18th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 56-66. Cites numerous, specific examples to describe the pattern of the extension of serf conditions to the Don area in the second half of the eighteenth century. Article is based on local archival materials. M. Raeff

1954. Razgon, A. M. K ISTORII RAZLOZHENIIA KREST'YANSTVA VO VTOROI POLOVINE XVIII VEKA [On the history of the disintegration of the peasantry in the second half of the 18th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 63-75. Describes the changes that took place in the serf villages under the impact of the establishment of serf-owned and serf-run industrial and agricultural enterprises. By the end of the eighteenth century, the serf village was a highly

stratified affair economically and socially, with signs of developing capitalist relationships. Based on estate archives of the Sheremetev family. M. Raeff

1955. Sichynsky, Volodymyr. EDWARD DANIEL CLARKE'S JOURNEY IN THE CRIMEA. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(3): 264-270. Discusses excerpts from Travels in Russia, Tartary and Turkey (London, 1816) by the English traveller, E. D. Clarke. Other sources show that Clarke's description of the destruction of Ukrainian historical monuments was quite un-biased, which gives the lie to the imperial Russian line that the occupation of the Crimea was merely to protect the "liberated Tatar masses" from the oppression of their own overlords. H A Staff

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 2918

1956. Nikula, Oscar. LA FLOTTE SUÉDOISE DE L'ARCHIPEL AU XVIII^{ème} SIÈCLE [The Swedish Archipelago Fleet during the 18th century]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire 1955 4(15): 258-272. The development of the Swedish Archipelago Fleet was occasioned by the advance of Russia to the Baltic Sea during the Great Nordic War. Following the example of the Russians, the Swedes constructed galleys and gun barges. In the Seven Years War well-armed archipelago frigates were used. With F. H. af Chapman's maneuverable and heavily-armed gun sloops (of 1776), more mobile tactics were introduced into the Baltic Sea fleet. The Swedish rowboat fleet developed into a powerful arm against Russia. Some literature is mentioned at the end. H. Auerbach

1957. Nordman, V. A. SEX TYSK-RYSKA KALDENDRAR I BORGÅ LYCEI BIBLIOTEK [Six German-Russian calendars in the library of the Borgå/Porvoo Lyceum]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1955 40(2): 78-84. These almanacs in the largest and most valuable secondary school library in Finland date from 1782 to 1829 and show that even when Finland was a part of Sweden educated circles were interested in Russia. E. Ekman

S P A I N

1958. Baselga Mantecón, Mariano. EN TORNO A LA PAZ DE VALENCAY 1813 [About the peace of Valencay 1813]. Estudios de Historia Moderna 1954 4: 301-348. A discussion of Napoleon's motives in initiating negotiations with Fernando VII. He hoped to use the Spanish king as a tool for his ambitious plans. The negotiations were carried on by the Conde de La Forest and the Duque de San Carlos, and the treaty, which brought little advantage to Spain, was signed in December 1813. The motives for its non-ratification, the resulting political situation, and the reasons for the treaty with Wellington are described. The French text of the treaty is appended. Elisabeth Wimmer

1959. Vincens Vives, J. COYUNTURA ECONOMICA Y REFORMISMO BURGUES. DOS FACTORES EN LA EVOLUCIÓN DE LA ESPAÑA DEL ANTIGUO RÉGIMEN [Economic boom and the reformation of the bourgeoisie. Two factors in Spanish development under the old regime]. Estudios de Historia Moderna 1954 4: 349-392. Political upheavals between 1808 and 1837, favorable economic conditions, industrial progress and the formation of a bourgeois mentality were all decisive factors in the regrouping of Spanish society under the old re-

gime. The citizens of Cádiz and Barcelona, representing trade and industry, were chiefly instrumental in the victory of liberal ideals. Statistical tables are cited as supporting data. Elisabeth Wimmer

SWITZERLAND

2960. Feldmann, Joseph. LE 'DISCOURS DE DUPORT' ET LA PROPAGANDE RÉVOLUTIONNAIRE EN SUISSE ["Duport's speech" and revolutionary propaganda in Switzerland]. Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 1955 27(1): 55-58. Considers again the authenticity of the "Speech delivered to the Committee of Propaganda by M. Duport" and questions the actual existence of the "Club of Propaganda" or the "Club of Swiss Patriots in Paris." Reviews treatment of the "speech" and the "Club" by Stein, Michon, Leclercq, and Challamel. Concludes: 1) that no such club existed (citing reports of Pierre Ochs of Basle to his government, 1791); 2) that the pamphlet printing the alleged speech was actually written by Count d'Antraigue (citing Mallet-du-Pan). A. Saricks

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 3117

2961. Arcila Robledo, Fray Gregorio. DEFENSA DE LA PROVINCIA FRANCISCANA DEL NUEVO REINO DE GRANADA HECHA POR EL R.P. MIGUEL IGNACIO VELOQUI, O.F.M.(1788) [Defense of the Franciscan Province of New Granada, made by Miguel Ignacio Veloqui, O.F.M., 1788]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(483/484): 8-32. Presents a memorial of a Franciscan commissioner designed to refute charges of laxity, etc. Contains widely assorted data on Franciscan activities. D. Bushnell

2962. Bierck, Harold A., Jr. (Univ. of North-Carolina). THE FIRST INSTANCE OF U. S. FOREIGN AID: VENEZUELAN RELIEF IN 1812. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 9(1): 47-59. Discusses the origins and operation of a relief program voted by the U. S. Congress after the Venezuelan earthquakes of 1812. American desire for commercial advantage is stressed as a motive. D. Bushnell

2963. Cornejo Bouroncle, Jorge. EL SENTIDO LIBERTARIO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN DE TUPAC AMARU [The spirit of liberty in the revolution of Tupac Amaru]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco 1954 5(5): 396-411. Report made to the first historical congress of Peru. Tupac Amaru, the leader of the revolution of 1780, reformed the Peruvian administration system and freed the land from Spanish oppression. Elisabeth Wimmer

2964. Dermigny, L., and G. Debien. LA RÉVOLUTION AUX ANTILLES (II). JOURNAL MARITIME DU COMMANDEUR DE VILLEVIELLE, COMMANDANT DE LA FRÉGATE LA DIDON (SEPT. 1790-SEPT. 1792) [The revolution in the Antilles (Part II). Log-book of the commander de Villevielle, commandant of the frigate La Didon (Sept. 1790-Sept. 1792)]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 9(1): 55-73. The royalist Villevielle's account of his escape from Brest harbor and of the uprising in the Antilles and especially in Martinique, where his squadron participated in the quelling action. The entries date from 11 September 1790 to 14 October 1791. Article to be continued. Franziska Schmid

2965. Devezza, Guilherme. UN PRECURSOR DO COMÉRCIO FRANZÊS NO BRASIL (IV) [An advance guard of French trade in Brazil (Part IV)]. Revista de História 1954 9(20): 283-306. The ports of Brazil were opened in 1808 for direct trade with foreign countries. The immediate profit was Britain's: many British firms were established while import duties were lowered to fifteen per cent. Only after the Napoleonic era could France attempt to compete in earnest: French goods flooded the Brazilian market, which was increasingly being influenced by French taste. The establishment of French firms made slow but sure progress, although the French continued to be at a disadvantage toward the British in the question of import duties. Rosemarie Kraus

2966. Emmanuel, Isaac S. JEWISH EDUCATION IN CURAÇAO (1692-1802). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 44(4): 215-236. Jewish communities have always been keenly aware of their responsibilities in educating the young. The Sephardic settlers of Curaçao provide an object lesson. As several families became established there in the middle of the 17th century, steps were taken to set up schools for compulsory education of boys. The number of teachers was much larger than those maintained by the Dutch West Indies Company for the white non-Jewish population. F. Rosenthal

2967. Garcia, Antonio. NUESTRO GENERAL BOLÍVAR [Our General Bolívar]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(4): 161-169. The true history of Bolívar has not yet been written. Madariaga, Karl Marx, and the other writers have described only a part of the man. The whole man and his role in the liberation of Spanish America have yet to be depicted. H. Kantor

2968. McLarty, Robert Neil. JAMAICA PREPARES FOR INVASION, 1779. Caribbean Quarterly 1955 4(1): 62-67. A description of Jamaica in 1779, when menaced by invasion during the war between Britain, and France and Spain. Most of the article is a reprint of a letter (preserved in the Shelburne Papers in the Clements Library at Ann Arbor) written by Samuel Jones on 10 September 1779 to the Earl of Shelburne, with notes by McLarty. H. Kantor

2969. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA REVOLUCIÓN DE 1780 [Documents referring to the revolution of 1780]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco 1954 5(5): 25-48. Publication of the text of various documents, prepared before a notary public, concerning authorization to collect money, representation in legal conflicts, etc., which contain the phraseology and insertions characteristic of the period. Elisabeth Wimmer

2970. Unsigned. ESCLAVOS [Slaves]. Revista del Archivo Histórico del Cuzco 1954 5(5): 5-24. Various documents on the slave trade in Peru are cited and discussed. The most important of these is the Tungasuca Decree, issued 1780, which proclaimed the abolition of the slave trade. Elisabeth Wimmer

United States of America

See also: 2952, 3172

2971. Adams, Mary P. (Student, Univ. of Virginia). JEFFERSON'S REACTION TO THE TREATY OF SAN ILDEFONSO. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(2): 173-188. Uses War Department correspondence to show that con-

to writings of Henry Adams and other historians. President Jefferson did make detailed preparations to meet the critical situation in the United States caused by the transfer of Louisiana to France from Spain. In addition to diplomatic negotiations with Spain, Jefferson's positive Louisiana policy included military preparations along the Mississippi River and the northern boundary opposite the British possessions (should the British attempt to expand into the Mississippi), the purchase of lands along the Mississippi from the Indians for defense, the Lewis and Clark expedition. The two chief purposes of the expedition were "to conduct military reconnaissance" and "to ascertain whether the Mississippi Country was suitable for settlement by large populations." Ruby Kerley

1972. Brown, Robert E. (Michigan State College). ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION. American Quarterly 1955 7(3): 257-274. Historians appear to have accepted the view that people who came to America were accustomed to economic class differences in Europe and brought this social order to America with them where it continued until the frontier tended to equalize the economic differences. Author cites works of contemporary observers to show that in the period 1750-90, American society was an "economic democracy" in which man owned land, had political rights because he was a land owner, and economic opportunities were unlimited. These observers were British, European, and American. Even the Debates in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 show the prevalence of land owners when the delegates were debating the government for the future when men would not all be property owners.

Ruby Kerley

1973. Charles, Joseph (deceased). ADAMS AND JEFFERSON: THE ORIGINS OF THE AMERICAN PARTY SYSTEM. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(3): 410-446. Revisionist study based on primary sources, mainly correspondence. The basic political conflict was within the Federalist party, not between it and the Democratic-Republicans. Adams's foreign policy put an end to the plans of the reactionary Federalists and to Hamilton's dreams of a dictatorship. Jefferson was "a late recruit" to the opposition, which had been organized by 1797, when he assumed its leadership. Madison, not Jefferson, set up Freneau's National Gazette, and John Beckley deserves much of the credit assigned to Jefferson. Historians have relied too much on Federalist sources and have overestimated Jefferson's role. Article to be continued. Also: 2038 E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1974. DeConde, Alexander (Duke Univ.). WILLIAM MURRAY'S POLITICAL SKETCHES. A DEFENSE OF THE AMERICAN EXPERIMENT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 41(4): 623-640. First categorizes Murray as one of those "second-rate intellectuals," but, during the nation's formative years, made a contribution to political thought and to the actual functioning of government. In his Sketches, Murray is seen as an incisive commentator on the nature and future of American democracy on the eve of the Federal Convention, and as a voice of the much underrated conservative political tradition of Hamilton and Adams. Murray's volume dealt with government, politics, and religion in the American states. He decried representative democracy and denied that size, refinement, or luxury were incompatible with democ-

racy. Lucid and readable, the Sketches reveal an admiration for the English government, an intense American patriotism, and a desire for a stronger central government, and help the reader toward a more accurate definition of the conservative American political tradition. G. L. A. Reilly

1975. Dugas, Vera Lee (doctoral cand., Univ. of Texas). EPISCOPALIAN EXPANSION INTO THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(3): 57-74. Traces the development of the Episcopal church in the New Orleans area from about 1800 to 1850. Based on church records, biographies, and other local sources. E. D. Johnson

1976. Ervin, S. (Secretary, Church Historical Society). THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN MARYLAND. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(3): 232-292. Though mainly concerned with the colonial period, also treats the years from 1776 to about 1810. The Revolution had a disastrous effect on the Church, partly because of its dependence in the colonial period on secular authorities. Discusses the creation and early legislation of the Diocese of Maryland and shows the interaction of civil and ecclesiastical legislation, with special reference to the Vestry Act of 1779 and its amendments. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1977. Guthrie, Dwight R. (Grove City College, Penna.). JOHN McMILLAN. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(2): 63-85. A sympathetic biographical sketch of John McMillan (1752-1833), minister and founder of various Presbyterian congregations in Western Pennsylvania. R. Mueller

1978. Hagelin, Wladimir, and Ralph A. Brown (eds.). CONNECTICUT FARMERS AT BUNKER HILL: THE DIARY OF COLONEL EXPERIENCE STORRS. New England Quarterly 1955 28(1): 72-93. Completely reprinted diary, covering 21 November 1774-28 June 1775. It includes an account of meetings of the Connecticut Assembly, the reaction to the news of Concord and Lexington, the march to Cambridge, and the battle of Bunker Hill, in which the colonel, however, was not an active participant. G. Rehder

1979. Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. THE NAMING OF THE NEZ PERCES. Montana Magazine of History 1955 5(4): 1-18. Historical highlights of the association of white men with the Nez Perce Indians, centering on the question of whether or not these Indians were properly named. Evidence presented includes scholars' and writers' research as well as quoted observations of David Thompson, Lewis and Clark, and other explorers. C. C. Gorchels

1980. Kahn, R. L. (Univ. of Washington). AN ACCOUNT OF A MEETING WITH BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT PASSY ON OCTOBER 9, 1777: FROM GEORGE FORSTER'S ENGLISH JOURNAL. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(3): 472-474. A fragment from the journal, describing Benjamin Franklin at a dinner; contains an introduction by the editor. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

1981. Kirk, Neville T. (Commander). THE U. S. MARINES ENTER THE SOUTH SEAS. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 360-361. A brief account of the Pacific operations of David Porter's squadron against the British between 1812 and 1814. C. F. Latour

2982. Lebreton, Dagmar Renshaw (Newcomb College, New Orleans). THE MAN WHO WON THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(3): 20-34. Reconstructs the New Orleans career of a French merchant, Jean-Claude Hudry, who claimed to have won the battle of New Orleans (January, 1815), while serving as commander of a "French company" of militia. There is little corroboration for his story in other sources, at least as far as his military prowess was concerned. Based on an obscure biographical pamphlet published in Annecy, France, in 1888.

E. D. Johnson

2983. Overland, Helen Howard. FABLED FRIENDSHIP --LEWIS AND CLARK. Montana Magazine of History 1955 5(3): 2-18. Biographical sketches of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their association during their expedition across the American West in 1804-06. Also, includes an account of their lives during the years after the great expedition, with details of the circumstances leading to the mysterious death of Lewis.

C. C. Gorchels

2984. Palmer, R. R. (Princeton Univ.). A NEGLECTED WORK: OTTO VOSSLER ON JEFFERSON AND THE REVOLUTIONARY ERA. William and Mary Quarterly 1955 12(3): 462-471. Abstracts Vossler's American Revolutionary Ideals in Their Relation to the European: A Study of Thomas Jefferson. Vossler holds that the "American idea" was born in France and that Jefferson was the "first American" because of his five years in Europe. His visit to Europe changed Jefferson from a Lockean into a Rousseauist. At the end of the century, Jefferson became disillusioned with France, but held firm to the ideals of the French Revolution. He was "the founder of the consciousness of American democracy."

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2985. Roulhac Hamilton, J. G. de. THE PACIFISM OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Virginia Quarterly Review 1955 31(4): 607-620. Refutes the old accusation that Jefferson was a physical coward. Principal aim is to refute the claim that Jefferson was a complete pacifist. Shows Jefferson to have been aware of the necessity for a navy and for a strong, trained militia.

J. L. B. Atkinson

2986. Sachs, William S. (Advertising Research Foundation). INTERURBAN CORRESPONDENTS AND THE DE-

VELOPMENT OF A NATIONAL ECONOMY BEFORE THE REVOLUTION: NEW YORK AS A CASE STUDY. New York History 1955 36(3): 320-335. Describes the growing business contacts among merchants of various colonial cities during the 1750's and 1760's which helped build up a national feeling and group rapport important to the revolutionary struggle. Based largely on contemporary journals, letters and account books.

A. B. Rollins, J.

2987. --. A PRECISE JOURNAL OF GENERAL WAYNE'S LAST CAMPAIGN IN THE YEAR 1794 AGAINST THE WESTERN INDIANS TAKEN DOWN IN THE COURSE OF THE CAMPAIGN WITH AN ACCOUNT OF AN ATTACK MADE ON FORT RECOVERED BY THE INDIANS ON THE 30th JUNE PRECEDING. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1954 64(2): 273-302. Printed by John Gruber in Hagerstown, Md., in 1795, and known only by the single copy at the American Antiquarian Society, this journal covers 28 June to 2 November 1794. It is especially valuable for march routine, soldiers' activities, the Battle of Fallen Timbers, and evidences of white-Indian contacts and British activity in the Northwest Territory. The editor concludes that: 1) author "RANDOLPH" was not an officer, and was not interested in strategy and tactics, and 2) the journal was extensively edited after the campaign. Other journals of the campaign are listed.

P. Johnson

2988. --. THE DIPLOMATIC JOURNAL AND LETTER BOOK OF JAMES LEANDER CATHCART, 1788-1796. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1954 64(2): 303-436. Captured in 1786, Cathcart became Christian secretary to the Bey of Algiers, and adviser to American negotiators with the Bey. His journal--known through an incomplete MSS. held by the American Antiquarian Society--was used, much edited, for The Captives, published in 1899 by Cathcart's daughter. Recounts ceremonies, rituals, government procedures, Cathcart's appeals to governments and officials for liberation; includes "Sketch of our [United States] affairs with France, Spain and Great Britain from 1783 to 1796," and also "A Journal of the Particulars of the Negotiation between the United States of America and the Regency of Algiers continued from the Departure of Captain Richard O'Brien September the 11th 1795 by James Leander Cathcart."

P. Johnson

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

2989. Delteil, Ivan. DONA MARIA ET LE COMMANDANT THIBAUT [Dona Maria and the Commandant Thibault]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(67): 231-237. An account of the voyage of ex-Queen Maria of Portugal from Rio de Janeiro to Brest in a French vessel.

R. Sickinger

2990. Di Nola, Carlo. LA SITUAZIONE EUROPEA E LA POLITICA ITALIANA DAL 1867 AL 1870 [The European situation and Italian foreign policy from 1867 to 1870]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1955 39(2): 257-289. The introduction (covering events following Sadowa) to chapter I of a series of articles dealing with Italy's attitude in the Franco-Prussian conflict, the solution of the Roman Question and the projected alliance among France, Austria and Italy, set against

the background of international relations. As the Italian secret documents for this period are not available, and since King Umberto II took the private archive of Victor Emanuel II with him into exile, the series is based chiefly on material from French, Austrian and German archives. Article to be continued.

W. E. Heydendorff

2991. Galante-Garrone, Alessandro (Turin jurist). NELLO ROSSELLI E LA STORIA DIPLOMATICA [Nello Rosselli and diplomatic history]. Ponte 1955 11(7): 1036-1044. Discusses and refutes criticisms raised against Nello Rosselli's Inghilterra e Regno di Sardegna dal 1815 al 1847 [England and the Kingdom of Sardinia from 1815 to 1847] (Turin: Giulio

audi, 1954). The author of this study and his brother, Arlo, leader of the anti-Fascist and anti-Soyard "Justice and Liberty" movement, were assassinated in France in 1937. In view of Nello Rosselli's earlier sympathetic studies of men like Mazzini, Bakunin, and Pisacane, there has been surprise at the rather favorable attitude he takes toward Piedmontese leaders. But there is no basic inconsistency, and Rosselli is very severe in his criticism of Charles Albert's legitimist diplomacy with respect to France, Spain, and Portugal. His major thesis is that complex European factors rather than Soyard diplomacy per se, facilitated Italian unification, thus disagreeing with such nationalistic historians as Gioacchino Volpe. C. F. Delzell

1992. Gilbert, Benjamin Franklin (San Jose State College, Calif.) FRENCH WARSHIPS ON THE MEXICAN WEST COAST, 1861-1866. Pacific Historical Review 1955 3(1): 25-37. French display of naval strength on Mexican waters during the American Civil War implemented French neutrality in that conflict and showed her willingness to respect the Union blockade of Confederate ports, provided French shipping was not infringed upon. However, this interference constituted a violation of the Monroe doctrine. From doctoral dissertation based on U. S., French, and Mexican diplomatic files. R. Mueller

1993. Heydinger, Earl J. THE ENGLISH INFLUENCE ON AMERICAN RAILROADS. Bulletin of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society 1954 (91): 7-45. Mechanical conceptions and actual equipment imported from Great Britain exerted a controlling influence upon the early development of railroads in the United States. Many of the locomotives and practically all the rails in the first generation of United States railroads were British-made. British capital made possible railroad expansion in the United States and as late as World War I amounted to between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000--the bulk of the British investment in the U. S. J. F. Doster

1994. Koweci, Jerzy, and Tadeusz Lepkowski. WSKUSJA NAD RADZIECKIM WYBOREM PISM POSTĘPOWYCH MYŚLICIELI POLSKICH [Discussion on the Soviet anthology of the writings of the Polish progressive thinkers]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 199-204. The discussion, organized by the Institute of Social Sciences and the Warsaw University, was held on 23 March 1955 and was attended by Polish and Russian scholars. The three-volume anthology will cover 1760-1860. The report deals mostly with critical opinions of Polish scholars. A. F. Dygnas

1995. Mastellone, M. LA POLITIQUE DOUANIÈRE ET MÉDITERRANÉENNE DE GUIZOT [Guizot's tariff and Mediterranean policy]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54(13): 2-3. After the French defeat on the Egyptian question, Guizot hoped to strengthen her position against a German tariff union by 1) a tariff union of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Piedmont, and 2) by a family pact among France, Spain, and Naples. The former failed because of Belgian distrust and French protectionist opposition; the latter would have aroused British opposition. Based on documents in the French Foreign Ministry archives and the Archives Nationales. L. M. Case

1996. Molok, F. A. PERVYI INTERNATSIONAL [The First International]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1954 (6): 24-33. A short review of the activities of the First International; emphasizes its successes in international strike movements during the second half of the last century. In addition to these outside struggles, it also had to fight against serious inner schisms, especially against the followers of Proudhon and Bakunin. The historical significance of the First International, however, lies in the final victory of the Marxist tenets over various petit-bourgeois tendencies within the workers' movement. W. Walder

1997. Pach, Zsigmond Pál (Institute of History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), and Pál Sándor. BERICHT UNGARISCHER HISTORIKER ÜBER DIE "DEBATTE ÜBER EINIGE FRAGEN DER WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK" [Report of Hungarian historians on the "debate on some problems of economic history in the German Democratic Republic"]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(1): 90-100. Continuation of a discussion on the effectiveness of the law of the correspondence of conditions of production to the character of forces of production during the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Germany, which has been in progress since 1953 at the Humboldt University, [East Berlin]. The authors draw parallels with conditions in Hungary. The incomplete revolution of 1848-1849 in Hungary only partly removed feudal conditions and replaced them with bourgeois ones. A comparison is made with conditions in Prussia in the same period. H A Staff

1998. Stacey, C. P. (Director of the Historical Section, Army Headquarters, Ottawa). BRITAIN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM NORTH AMERICA, 1864-1871. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(3): 185-198. Based chiefly on published and unpublished correspondence of British statesmen, and on documents in the Public Archives of Canada. Points out the general failure of historians to note the influence on British policy of the coincidence of a prolonged crisis in Anglo-American relations with a series of crises in Europe which rendered Britain weak on both sides of the Atlantic. Faced with an insoluble military problem, Gladstone's first ministry finally decided to withdraw as far as possible from Britain's traditional military and political responsibilities in North America, removing all British troops from the interior of Canada and giving up the fortress of Quebec. Author

1999. Zambettákis, Emm. E. (Irákion). INFLUENCE DE L'HOLOCAUSTE D'ARKADI SUR L'OPINION MONDIALE. [Influence of the holocaust of Arkádi on world opinion]. Kritiká Chroniká 1954 8: 413-427. The impact on opinion in Europe and America of the blowing up of the Cretan monastery of Arkádi by its defenders in November, 1866. P. Topping

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See: 2869

Asia

See also: 2870

3000. Griswold, Alexander B. (Baltimore). THE REAL KING MONGKUT OF SIAM. Eastern World 1955 9(3): 41-43 and (4): 37-38. A rehabilitation of King Mongkut (1851-68). Surveys the general conditions in Siam before his reign, and reports on his life as a monk (1824-51) and as king (1851-68), his religious and political reforms, his achievements for Siamese civilization, his character, and his private life. T. Straub

3001. Harden, Anne. A DIARY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY. Notes and Queries 1955 2(8): 352-356. Extracts from the diary of Mrs. Helena Angelo, wife of a British officer, giving a graphic description of the outbreak of the rising at Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny, and relating her evacuation to Calcutta.

J. A. S. Grenville

C H I N A

3002. Chi, Lung-cheng, and Tzu-hsin Ch'in. KUAN-YU SUNG-CHING-SHIH CH'I-I TI PU-SHU [Supplementary account of the Sung Ching-shih uprising]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (54). Discusses the background of rural bankruptcy of the Dhili villages at the time of the Nieh rebellion led by Sung Ching-shih in the 1860's, foreign intervention against the rebels, and the mystery of the fate of Sung Ching-shih after the failure of the rebellion in 1868. The author supports the theory that Sung was later active in the Boxer uprising of 1900. T. S. Sun

3003. Chien, Hung. YA-P' IEN-CHAN-CHENG YI-CH' IEN CHUNG-KUO JO-KAN SHOU-KUNG-YEH PU-MENG CHUNG TI TZU-PEN-CHU-I MENG-YA [The capitalist beginnings in some handicraft departments in China before the Opium War]. Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-shuo Chi-kan 1955 (2): 75-98. Traces the budding of capitalism in the Chinese handicraft industry before 1840. Examines the records of the silk and cotton weaving trades in Kiangnan, the ceramics industry at Chingtehchen in Kiangsi, the metal works at Fatshan in Kwangtung, and the iron works, wood works, and paper making trade in Shensi to show the beginning of the existence of workshops and the employment of workers on a wage basis. The thesis is advanced that even without foreign capitalist invasion, native capitalism was already developing in China by 1840. T. S. Sun

3004. Chou, Tzu-pai. LI-YUNG-HO LAN-CHAO-TING CH'I-I SHIH-MO [The complete story of the uprising led by Li Yung-ho and Lan Chao-ting]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (54). Gives an account of the uprising (1859-64) in Yunnan led by two young rebels, Li Yung-ho and Lan Chao-ting, against the Manchu rule. Starting in northeast Yunnan, the rebellion soon swept to the Szechwan province. At its peak in 1861, the rebels numbered 300,000 and spread to other provinces. The two leaders were killed in action in December 1861 and September 1862. The army of Shih Ta-k'ai of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo was operating in neighboring areas at that time but the two armies failed to work together. The rebels were annihilated in south Shensi in 1864. T. S. Sun

3005. Fan, Hsiao. TUI-YÜ A-KU-PO CHEI-I JEN-WU P'ING-CHIA TI SHANG-CH'ÜEH [A different view on the evaluation of the man A-ku-po]. Shih-hsueh

1955 (48). In the Brief History of the Uighurs, Kuo Ying-man described the rebellion (1862-77) of the Uighurs in south Sinkiang against the Manchu rule as a revolutionary struggle. Fan claims that A-ku-po was really a British puppet and the revolt was a British-engineered plot. T. S. Sun

3006. Li, Han-ying. T'AI-P'ING-CHÜN TSAI YÜEH-TUNG TI CHAN-TOU [Campaigns of the T'ai-p'ing army in eastern Kwangtung]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (48). Traces the missing last chapter of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo, the collapse of its last field army in eastern Kwangtung. In 1865, after the fall of Nanking, the forces of Wang Hai-yang entered Kwangtung from Fukien and Kiangsi, and captured Chiaying on 21 October. When the loyalist army of Tso Tsung-t'ang attacked in force, Wang Hai-yang was killed in action on 12 December and the remnants of the rebels were trapped near Fengshun and annihilated. Their failure was attributed to the individualism of the rebel leaders. T. S. Sun

3007. Liang, Lien-fu. CH'IEN-CHAI CHIEN-WEN SUI-PI [Memoirs of Liang Lien-fu]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (1): 1-20. A contemporary account of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo as it affected one of its birthplaces, the Kweihsien county, Kwangsi province, during 1848-67. Written by a member of the local gentry who took part in the fight against the rebels. Many rebel leaders, such as Shih Ta-k'ai and Chang Chia-hsiang, began their operations in the area. T. S. Sun

3008. Su, Pei-hai (ed.). KO-CH'ANG YIN-HSIUNG PAI-YEN-FU [Ballad of the hero Pai Yen-fu]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 1-12. A ballad collected in the Ili district in Sinkiang, telling the story of Pai Yen-fu, a Chinese Moslem leader, who in 1862 revolted against the Manchu authorities in Shensi to support the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo. After waging guerrilla warfare against the Manchu armies in Shensi and Kansu provinces for thirteen years, he led his band to Sinkiang in 1874. The ballad covers the flight of his band from the Chiayu Pass in Kansu to Urumchi in Sinkiang. T. S. Sun

Australia

See also: 2872

3009. Blackton, Charles S. (Colgate Univ.) THE DAWN OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL FEELING, 1850-1856. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(2): 121-138. Part of a research study prepared in 1952/53, examining political and social thought in Australia during 1850-60, which gave rise to a new national identification and a new Australian patriotism that supplanted earlier attachments to Great Britain. The author demonstrates particularly how the concomitant growths of nationalism and grass-roots democracy gave added cohesion to the Australian people. R. Mueller

3010. Buckley, K. GIPPS AND THE GRAZERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1841-6. Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand 1955 6(24): 396-412. Governor Gipps' proposed reorganization of the squatting system was linked with the need for funds to aid immigration. Gipps' policies regarding quit-rents and the disposition of Crown land antagonized many landowners. Consequently, the great opposition to his squatting proposals in 1844 was based not only on

osition to his squatting policy, but also on his
l policy. The "revolutionary" aspect of this op-
pition has been exaggerated by historians.

C. F. Latour

011. Kent, Bruce (Univ. of Melbourne). AGITA-
TIONS ON THE VICTORIAN GOLD FIELDS, 1851-4: AN INTER-
PATION. Historical Studies, Australia and New
Zeland 1954 6(23): 261-281. Attributes the
satisfaction of the Victorian gold miners, chief-
ly at Ovens and Bendigo, to bad local administration,
political and economic injustices done to the pro-
spects and to the central government's indiffer-
ence to these ills. Charts and tables supplied.
R. Mueller

Canada

See also: 3135, 3144

012. Beck, J. Murray (Royal Military College of
Canada, Kingston, Ont.). THE NOVA SCOTIAN "DISPUT-
ELECTION" OF 1859 AND ITS AFTERMATH. Canadian
Historical Review 1955 36(4): 293-315. Based on
Colonial Office dispatches, records of the Nova Scot-
ia Legislature and Government, and editorials in the
Nova Scotian newspapers, 1858-64. Examines specifi-
cally the difficulty of employing Grenville Act pro-
cedures in a colonial assembly during a period of
stress. Shows that new "rules of the game" are re-
quired for the successful operation of a system of
responsible government acting through disciplined
parties. Author

013. Borduas, Jean Rodolphe. CHARLES VIDAL ET
L'ÉPOQUE DE '37 [Charles Vidal and the epos of '37].
Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1955 9(1):
-113. The Canadian Vidals are traced to southern
France (Carcassonne and Herault). Documents are cit-
ed concerning the genealogy of early Canadian bearers
of the name and Charles Vidal's struggle against the
British government. Article to be continued.

Franziska Schmid

014. Pouliot, Léon. AU LENDEMAIN DE L'ÉMEUTE DE
1849. UNE LETTRE DE MGR. BOURGET À MGR. TURGEON
the day after the mutiny of 1849. A letter of Mgr.
Bourget to Mgr. Turgeon]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amé-
rique Française 1955 9(1): 116-119. A letter
from Mgr. Bourget to Mgr. Turgeon, coadjutor of Que-
bec, 2 May 1849, concerning the revolt of the Tories
against the law granting compensation for the victims
of the rising of 1837-38. The writer recommends that
the Quebec clergy should be charged with the restora-
tion of order among the population, and informs the
recipient that it is his duty to remain completely
loyal. Franziska Schmid

015. Sissons, C. B. THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES IN
DEMOCRACY. Transactions of the Royal Society of
Canada 1954 48 Section II: 99-106. An impartial
view of the controversy over denominational schools
that raged during the Canadian Confederation debates
at Quebec in 1865. R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

See also: 2881, 2883

016. Dragičević, Risto (Director, National Museum,
Cetinje). PRILGOZI EKONOMSKOJ ISTORIJI CRNE GORE 1861-

1870 [Contributions to the economic history of Mon-
tenegro 1861-1870]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2):
413-457. Deals with Montenegrin modernization.
Gives information on the abolition of the common
treasury for the Crown (1868), the State, and the
Church, which had been under the King's exclusive
management. The article describes the ensuing re-
forms (state budget, state financing, state account-
ing, the King's civil list, etc.), reproducing in
extenso the supporting financial documents. An in-
troduction contains facts on Montenegrin material
poverty in the mid-nineteenth century. Based on lo-
cal archives (National Museum in Cetinje, the King's
archives, the Senate archives, etc.) S. Gavrilović

3017. Hrabak, B. TRI VESTI O CRNOGORCIMA U 1848
GODINI U CARIGRADSKOJ FRANCUSKOJ STAMPI [Three news
items concerning Montenegrins in the French press in
Constantinople in 1848]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954
10(2): 587-591. Examines reports in Journal de
Constantinople (21 April 1848, 14 October 1848, 24
February 1849) on an alleged Montenegrin attack on
Dubrovnik, a "bloody" battle (the Grabljak uprisings)
in Boka Kotorska between Austrian troops and the lo-
cal population aided by Montenegrins, and a Montene-
grin border raid on Turkish domains. S. Gavrilović

3018. Lekić, Danilo (Teachers College, Cetinje).
FRANCUSKA VERZIJA O PUTU SAKSONSKOG KRALJA U CRNU
GORU [The French version of the journey of the King
of Saxony to Montenegro]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954
10(2): 582-587. Contests the accuracy of an ac-
count of this visit (1838) in Nouvelles Annales des
Voyages et des sciences géographiques (Paris, 1839
Vol. 3, Book IV, pp. 237-238). Other sources are al-
so quoted, including a narrative published (1841) in
Trieste by Bartolomeo Biasoletto, who was in the mon-
arch's suite. S. Gavrilović

3019. Milović, Jevto (Institute of History, Cetin-
je). DANAK ZA 1843 U CRNOJ GORI I PLATE CRNOGORSKIM
NAHIJAMA OD 1843 DO 1845 [Taxes in Montenegro in 1843
and salaries in Montenegrin districts from 1843 to
1845]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 567-575.
Contains information on the first Montenegrin income
tax law in modern history (1833). Includes the ver-
batim publication of an official record of early Mon-
tenegrin revenue and expenditure, showing the exact
amounts and items. The report was made by Dimitrije
Milaković and is preserved in the State Archives in
Cetinje. S. Gavrilović

3020. Moutzodris, Ioannis (Mytilíni). HE LESBOS
KAI HE HELLENIKI EPANASTASIS [Lesbos and the Greek
Revolution]. Lesviaká, Deltíon tis Etaireias Les-
viakón Meletón 1955 2(1): 53-176. Documented
account of the contribution of the island of Lesbos
(Mytilíni) to the Greek Revolution of 1821, empha-
sizing the role of the commercial, intellectual, and
clerical elements. P. Topping

3021. Parunovac, Miodrag. NEKADAŠNJA BORBA ZA
OPŠTINSKU SAMOUPRAVU [The past struggle for municipal
autonomy]. Politika 1955 26 August. Describes
efforts made by citizens of Belgrade and other Serb-
ian cities in the mid-nineteenth century to win demo-
cratic control of their city governments. Based on
petitions submitted to the Council of the Principality
(1838), the Ministry of the Interior (1845), and the
Congress of St. Peter's Day (1848).

S. Gavrilović

3022. Saloutos, T. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). AMERICAN MISSIONARIES IN GREECE: 1820-1869. Church History 1955 24(2): 152-174. The beginnings of American Protestant missions in Greece coincided with the Greek movement for independence. Tolerated at first, the missionaries faced stern opposition after 1833. In spite of the creation of the Greek Protestant Church, the missionaries made little headway because of the close identification of the Greek Orthodox Church, after its separation from Constantinople, with the nationalistic aspirations of the Greek people. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

3023. Šerović, Petar (formerly Director, Ministry of the Interior). O PRENOSU POSMRTNIH OSTATAKA VLADIKE DANILA IZ PODOSTROGA (MAINI) NA CETINJE [On the transfer of the earthly remains of Prince-Bishop Danilo from Podostrog (Maini Monastery to Cetinje]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 603-605. A short account, based on the unpublished memoirs of Filip Tanović, who bought this monastery from the Austrian Government (1848) and gave the remains of Danilo to the Montenegrins. S. Gavrilović

3024. Škerović, Nikola (formerly Director, State Archives). VRENJE I ZAVERE PROTIV TURSKE CETRDE-SETHI GODINA XIX VEKA [The agitation and conspiracies against Turkey in the 'forties of the the nineteenth century]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 474-497. Article to be continued. S. Gavrilović

3025. Stojančević, Vladimir (Institute of History, Serbian Academy of Science). SEST PRIPOJENIH NAHIJA KNEZ-MILOŠEVE SRBIJE [The six added districts of Prince Miloš's Serbia]. Istoriski Glasnik 1954 3: 73-106. Defines the geographical status of these districts (nahie) severed from the Pashalik of Belgrade after the collapse of Karageorge's Serbia (1813) and regained (1832/33) by the leader of the second Serbian revolution and founder of the Principality of Serbia, Miloš. The views of other writers on this disputed subject are given. Based on published Serbian, Russian, Austrian, German, and Turkish sources and some unpublished Serbian material (State Archives, Files of Prince Miloš's Chancellery, etc.). S. Gavrilović

3026. Tourtoglou, Ménélas, TEXTES ET DOCUMENTS: LA GRÈCE EN 1830 [Texts and Documents: Greece in 1830]. Hellénisme Contemporain 1955 9(2/3): 162-172. A report of Marquis de Valmy who was attached to the French diplomatic mission in Greece in 1830. The report includes all phases of Greek life: military, civil administration, the judiciary, finance, agriculture, commerce, education, and Greek society in 1830. A valuable collection of source material. S. L. Speronis

BELGIUM

3027. de Laddersous, A. Moeller. PRÉSENTATION D'UNE ÉTUDE DE M. L. LE FÈVRE DE VIVY, SUR LA CONCEPTION COLONIALE DE LÉOPOLD, DUC DE BRABANT (1861-1865) [Presentation of a study by M. L. Le Fèvre de Vivy on the colonial ideas of Leopold, Duke of Brabant (1861-1865)]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1955 1(3): 419-421. Review of a monograph based on the family archives of Jules Lejeune, a confidant and adviser of the future Leopold II after 1862. Among the documents appended to the study is the Duke's

autograph "Notes on the utility and importance for states to possess domains and provinces beyond their European boundaries, especially when expansion of the latter is impossible," dated 1865 and signed "Un bon Belge L. de B." At this time the future King's predilection was for China and Japan rather than Africa. R. C. Hayes

FRANCE

See also: 2888, 3233, 3235

3028. Albertini, Rudolf von. FRANKREICH'S STELLUNGNAHME ZUR DEUTSCHEN EINIGUNG WÄHREND DES ZWEITEN KAISERREICHES [France's position on German unification during the Second Empire]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1955 5(3): 305-368. Analyzes French public opinion, as expressed by writers, scholars, intellectuals and politicians, regarding Germany and the problem of German unification between 1850 and 1870, with emphasis on the period of the rule of Napoleon III. While the pro-Germanism of a Mme. de Staël lost much of its popularity after 1852, there can be no question of any basic hostility of French public opinion to German unification. Nor, indeed, was there much anti-Prussian sentiment (except in legitimist and Catholic circles), for Prussia was popularly considered the most liberal influence in the Germanies. It is highly dubious that France would have tried to prevent through war the incorporation of the South German states into the Norddeutsche Bund. Bismarck's French manipulations, which led to the War of 1870-71, were unnecessary for the accomplishment of German unification, and only made it difficult if not impossible for France to accept this fait accompli. C. F. Latour

3029. Bernardy, Françoise de. IL Y A CENT ANS LA REINE VICTORIA VISITAIT PARIS [A hundred years ago Queen Victoria visited Paris]. Miroir de l'Histoire. 1955 6(67): 161-168. An account of the visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort Albert to Paris in August 1855 with a detailed program of the visit. R. Sickinger

3030. Castellet, André. LA VIE PARISIENNE SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [Parisian life during the Second Empire]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(63): 409-416. Brief scenes of mondaine life in Paris, chiefly in the cafés, theaters and salons of the courtisans. L. Loubère

3031. Contamine, Henry (Rennes, France). LA PSYCHOLOGIE DES MILIEUX ET DES PEUPLES, D'APRÈS DES DOCUMENTS INÉDITS DES ARCHIVES DU QUAI D'ORSAY, 1814-1830 [The psychology of environments and peoples, from unpublished documents in French diplomatic archives, 1814-1830]. Information Historique 1955 17(2): 80-81. Based on the examination of 250 registers of French diplomatic correspondence, 1814-30, which gives a living picture of Europe and other areas where France had diplomatic missions. The documents include reports on the crisis following the death of Alexander I, sent from Russia in December 1825 and January 1826 by the French Ambassador, the Comte de la Ferronnays. H. Monteagle

3032. De Alba, Pedro. DON JUAN ANTONIO DE LA FUENTE ANTE LA CORTE DE NAPOLEON EL PEQUENO [Don Juan Antonio de la Fuente at the Court of Napoleon III]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(3): 184-196. A description of the activities of the Mexican ambassador to France during the nine months of 1861-1862,

before France invaded Mexico and placed Maximilian on the throne. H. Kantor

33. Desachy, Jacques. MICHELET INTIME [The private life of Michelet]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 739-744. Annotated extracts from some recently discovered letters of Jules Michelet and his wife, Athénais. These letters cover the period 1838-70 and throw more light on the private life of the Michelets. L. Loubère

34. Fallois, Bernard de. LA MALCHANCE DE VALLÈS [The misfortune of Vallès]. Revue de Paris 1955 62(9): 112-118. Vallès failed in both his literary and political careers. These failures are explained by the attitude of a man who was consistently a rebel. H. Monteagle

35. Fossaert, Robert. LA THÉORIE DES CLASSES GUIZOT ET THIERRY [The class theory as expressed by Guizot and Thierry]. Pensée 1955 (59): 59-69. As the epitome of bourgeois historians, Thierry and Guizot refused to face the concept of class warfare as soon as the middle classes had succeeded in establishing themselves as the rulers of France.

C. F. Latour

36. Franceschini, Em. LE MARÉCHAL DE SAINT-ARNAUD [The Marshal de Saint-Arnaud]. Souvenir Napoléonien 1955 19(80): 3 and (83): 4. A re-evaluation of Saint-Arnaud, published on the centenary of his death. He is described as a "brave, generous, sensitive, loyal soldier." No source is cited. H. Monteagle

37. Gaillard, Jeanne (Lycée Molière, Paris). POURQUOI LA LOI DE SÛRETÉ GÉNÉRALE DE 1858? [Why the general security law of 1858?]. Information Historique 1955 17(2): 58-59. This repressive law did not result only from Orsini's attempt on 14 January 1858, but also from Republican agitation in France after the elections of 1857. The law was aimed at the Republican opposition. Based on reports from attorney generals. H. Monteagle

38. Guillemin, Henri. BAZAINE, NOM COLLECTIF [LA SECESSION DES GÉNÉRAUX [Bazaine, a collective name for the secession of generals]]. Temps Modernes 1955 10(109): 972-1012 and (110): 1221-1252. An elaborate study of Bazaine's responsibility during the Franco-Prussian war, 1870. Though shared with other generals in the same army, Bazaine's actions are considered as treasonable. Based principally on the depositions by Canrobert, Leboeuf, Bourbaki and other generals in September 1871 to the parliamentary commission on the question of National Defense, the "Thiers papers" at the Bibliothèque nationale and the Bazaine "cartons" in the Archives historiques de l'Armée. H. Monteagle

39. Guillemin, Henri. QUI FUT RESPONSABLE DU DÉSASTRE DE L'ARMÉE BOURBAKI? [Who was responsible for the disaster of Bourbaki's army?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(63): 443-450 and (64): 579-586. Les Favre, who failed to inform Gambetta that the army of the East was not included in the armistice of 28 January 1871, was responsible. Favre is exposed as a liar in his efforts to explain away his error. L. Loubère

340. Hiegel, Henri. LE CATHOLICISME SOCIAL EN

MOSELLE DE 1823 À 1848 [Social catholicism in the Moselle department from 1823 to 1848]. Information Historique 1955 17(4): 141-143. In this period, eastern France experienced economic progress but there were social problems to be dealt with. The author relates the birth of Christian Socialism during the July monarchy. Two priests from the Moselle, Jean Loevenbruck and Mgr. Louis Bervanger from Sarrelouis, were among its promoters. H. Monteagle

341. Labrousse, Ernest (Sorbonne). LE MOUVEMENT DU SALAIRE EN FRANCE, DE 1815 À 1870 [The movement of wages in France, from 1815 to 1870]. Information Historique 1955 17(2): 79-80. Has the increase in proletarianization of the working class in nineteenth-century France, prophesied by Marx, been verified by facts? From 1815 to 1851, wages decreased and unemployment increased, while prices soared. But during the 'sixties wages increased forty-five per cent and living costs rose only twenty-five per cent. The Marxist theory of relative wage (relation between wages and profits) is, however, verified by the facts: between 1850 and 1870 nominal wages increased by forty-five per cent, while profits increased fourfold. H. Monteagle

342. Langle, Fleuriot de. BRELAN D'ORIGINAUX: ECKSTEIN, GÉRAMB, COURCHAMPS [A trio of eccentrics: Eckstein, Géramb, Courchamps]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 537-544. Brief sketches of three eccentrics who won fame during the Bourbon Restoration by posing as nobles. L. Loubère

343. Lubin, Georges. LE GRAND MARÉCHAL BERTRAND. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(67): 185-191. Biographical sketches of Comte Henry Gatien Bertrand (1773-1844, Grand Maréchal du Palais) and his wife, Fanny, née Dillon, with special emphasis on the years they spent on St. Helena. R. Sickinger

344. Marchand. À SAINTE-HÉLÈNE D'OU L'AIGLE NE S'ENVOLERA PLUS [At Saint Helena from where the eagle will no longer fly]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 155-165. A summary of the recently published Journal of Marchand, Napoleon's valet. Emphasizes the dissatisfaction of the emperor with conditions on Saint Helena. L. Loubère

345. Roquebrune, Robert de. LA MISSION DU COMMANDANT BELVÈZE [The mission of Commander Belvèze]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(65): 719-722. Belvèze, sent to Canada to find markets for French goods, revived relations between Canada and France, for which he received no credit from his government. L. Loubère

346. Roux, Georges. QUI PORTE LA RESPONSABILITÉ DE LA GUERRE DE 1870? [Who bears the responsibility for the war of 1870?]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (129): 73-81. The responsibility falls on the Republican press which excited French nationalism and forced the emperor to engage in war against his will. L. Loubère

347. Tranchal, Jo. CAMBACÉRÈS EXILÉ À BRUXELLES [Cambacérès exiled in Brussels]. Souvenir Napoléonien 1955 19(82): 1-2. An episode of Cambacérès' later career, after he was banished by the law of 12 January 1816. Cambacérès remained two years in Brussels, then was recalled to France by a royal ordinance, and died in Paris six years later.

H. Monteagle

3048. Vidalenc, Jean (Univ. of Aix-Marseille). QUELQUES TEXTES INÉDITS D'AGRICOL PERDIGUIER [Some unpublished texts of Agricol Perdiguier]. Actualité de l'Histoire 1955 (12): 12-27. Continued from 1955 (11) [See abstract 2077]. More letters and documents from the pen of Perdiguier between 1841 and 1873. R. E. Planck

G E R M A N Y

See also: 2910, 2915, 3018, 3028

3049. Cornu, Auguste. LE SOCIALISME UTOPIQUE ALLEMAND: LE SOCIALISME "VRAI" [German utopian socialism: true socialism]. Pensée 1955 (62): 71-82. A historical study of German utopian socialism which developed about 1843 and took its philosophical inspiration from Fichte, Schelling, Hegel and especially Feuerbach. A comparison of "true" socialism, which has a dominant ideological-utopian trend, with the materialism of Marx and Engels, which has been subject to the influence of French socialism, and a statement on the final victory of dialectical materialism. Franziska Schmid.

3050. Stepanova, E. A., and E. P. Kandel'. IZ ISTORII IDEINOI BOR'BY V NEMETSKOM DEMOKRATICHESKOM DVIZHENII 40-KH GODOV XIX VEKA [From the history of the ideological struggle in the German democratic movement in the 1840's]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 40-56. Describes the ideological polemics of Marx and Engels with the defenders of liberal petty bourgeois views, mainly in southern Germany. Based on printed sources, with a few citations from letters. M. Raeff

3051. Wentzcke, Paul. BAYERISCHE STIMMEN AUS DER PAULSKIRCHE (JUNI - JULI 1848). NACHLESE UND VOR-SCHAU AUS OBERFRÄNKISCHEN PRIVATARCHIVEN [Bavarian voices from St. Paul's Church (June - July 1848). Selection and previews from Upper Franconian private archives]. Archivalische Zeitschrift 1955 50/51: 485-499. Prints six hitherto unpublished letters written by three prominent Bavarians (Fritz Count Hegnenberg-Dux, Karl Freiherr von Schrenk, and Chlodwig Fürst zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst) who represented Bavaria at the unification convention at the Paulskirche in Frankfurt during June-July 1848. The letters, from private Bavarian family archives, offer analyses of major and minor personalities and developments during the convention. C. F. Latour

3052. Winter, Kurt. RUDOLF VIRCHOW UND DIE REVOLUTION VON 1848 [Rudolf Virchow and the Revolution of 1848]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 2(6): 844-865. The famous German physician, Rudolf Virchow, previously known as a patriot and nationalist, must now be considered a democratic revolutionary. His letters and a report on the typhus epidemic of 1848 clearly demonstrate his revolutionary republicanism, as does his demand for a radical reform of the sciences in his articles in Medizinische Reform. After 1861, he was one of the founders and leaders of the Fortschrittspartei, and had ceased to be a radical, although he remained a pacifist.

H A Staff

3053. Wolfgramm, Eberhard. ALEXANDER HERZEN UND DIE "DEUTSCHE MONATSSCHRIFT" [Alexander Herzen and the "Deutsche Monatsschrift"]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954, Supplement 1: 78-104. The personal and intellectual relations between

Alexander Herzen and the revolutionaries of 1848 in Germany stand out especially clearly in his articles which appeared between 1850 and 1851 in the Deutsche Monatsschrift für Politik, Wissenschaft, Kunst und Leben, published in Stuttgart and Bremen by the Austrian Adolph Kolatschek. The editorial policy of this magazine was aimed at aiding the founding of a German petit-bourgeois Democratic Party in order to salvage the achievements of the Revolution. H A Staff

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 3029

3054. Armytage, W. H. G. (Univ. of Sheffield). SHEFFIELD AND THE CRIMEAN WAR: POLITICS AND INDUSTRY 1852-1857. History Today 1955 5(7): 473-482. The relationship of local politics, industrial disputes, and industrial development in Sheffield to foreign policy issues during the Crimean War. W. M. Simon

3055. Aydelotte, W. O. (State Univ. of Iowa). THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE 1840's. History 1954 39(137): 249-262. A paper read at the Anglo-American Historical Conference, July 1953--"An interim report on...a statistical study of the slightly over 800 men who sat in the house of commons between the general election of 1841 and the general election of 1847." The parliament in question was numerically dominated by the nobility, while the representation of business was modest, with some overlapping between the two categories. The social composition of the three major political groups (Conservatives, Peelites, Liberals and their allies) is analyzed. The view that social legislation was favored by the Conservatives and opposed by the Liberals is in need of some modification. Voting on this issue was not decided exclusively by economic self-interest. The advantages and disadvantages of the statistical method are also discussed.

W. M. Simon

3056. Briggs, Asa. SUGLI ELEMENTI COSTITUTIVI DEL CARTISMO [On the elements constituting Chartism]. Occidente 1955 11(3): 211-220. Violent opposition was aroused in northern England in 1837 by the application of the Poor Law of 1834. The rapidly spreading Chartist movement concentrated its demands in this area on the improvement of workers' living conditions; elsewhere it was more concerned with political reforms and, in Scotland, with religious principles also. The progress of Chartism from 1836-48 was furthered or impeded, respectively by economic crises and recoveries, falls and rises in wages, unemployment and full employment.

W. E. Heydendor

3057. Eros, John. THE RISE OF ORGANIZED FREETHOUGHT IN MID-VICTORIAN ENGLAND. Sociological Review 1954 2(1): 98-120. Examines the social and cultural characteristics of mid-Victorian secularism with particular reference to the radical movement. The leaders of organized freethought movements failed to satisfy the moral and material needs of the working classes but helped to prepare the way for the Socialist creed. J. A. S. Grenville

3058. Laws, M. E. S. (Lieut.-Colonel). CRIMEAN COURTS MARTIAL. Journal [of the] Royal United Services Institution 1955 100(600): 611-615. Analyzes the operation of court-martial during the Cr

War (their numbers, the types of offences tried and punishments inflicted), J. A. S. Grenville

3059. MacDonagh, Oliver. EMIGRATION AND THE STATE 1855-55; AN ESSAY IN ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY. Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 1955 5: 133-144.

The work of the corps of emigration officers is examined as a unique case history of nineteenth-century administration. The first officer was appointed in 1833, with ill-defined duties which generally obliged him to see that the Passenger Act of 1825 was observed; the officers also became the instruments of prevalent economic policies. Despite the weakness of their position, a capable corps of officers developed; they successfully secured gradual improvements through legislation down to 1855. From 1855 to the 1870's emigration declined, the flow of passenger acts stopped and the corps decreased in numbers. Based on the British Colonial Office Archives. J. A. S. Grenville

3060. Main, J. M. WORKING-CLASS POLITICS IN MANCHESTER FROM PETERLOO TO THE REFORM BILL, 1819-32. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1955 24: 447-458.

Manchester politics in these years differed from those of other industrial cities. In Birmingham, the middle and working classes managed to join in an effective political union; in Leeds, the Factory Movement provided a basis for collaboration between radicals and Tories against the liberals. In Manchester, however, fear and distrust among the classes made such combinations impossible, and there was little unity of purpose or action among the workers themselves. During the 1820's and early 1830's, an overpowering interest in the trade union movement diverted workers' interest from radical politics, and it has frequently been asserted that the collapse of the National Association for the Protection of Labour and, shortly afterwards, Owen's Grand National Union, redirected the workers' attention to radical politics. Available evidence suggests, however, that in a city where domestic industry survived along with the factory system, differences of interests among the workers precluded effective co-operation within any one political movement. C. F. Latour

3061. Mochul'skii, N. F. CHARTISTSKOE DVIZHENIE. [The Chartist Movement]. Prepodavanie Istoriï v škole 1955 (1): 45-54. The serious British economic crisis of 1825 and the French revolution of 1830 sharpened class antagonisms and stimulated British workers to increased political activity. The first comprehensive and truly revolutionary workers' movement in England was the Chartist Movement. Its final failure, despite temporary successes, especially in the field of electoral reform, is explained partly by a lack of ideological unity, partly by the industrial prosperity of the 1850's. Absence of unemployment and heavy emigration to the dominions limited further activity of the working class. W. Walder

3062. Poirier, René. LES PITTORESQUES DÉBUTS DU "MÉTRO" DE LONDRES [The picturesque debut of the London "Métro"]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 20-228. Brief description of the difficulties, chiefly hostile public opinion and construction problems, encountered in the building of London's subway, the first in the world. L. Loubère

3063. Potter, J. (London School of Economics). THE BRITISH TIMBER DUTIES, 1815-1860. Economica 1955 22(86): 122-136. Importers of Baltic timber and anti-mercantilist economists opposed the timber duties, which favored the import of colonial timber at nominal rates, thereby fostering and nurturing the Canadian timber industry. The author illustrates the effects of the British timber duties on Britain's trade with the Baltic and Scandinavian countries, and the extent to which they curtailed the British shipping and construction industries. R. Mueller

3064. Roquebrune, Robert de. LE GRAND AMOUR DU DUC DE KENT [The great love of the Duke of Kent]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 179-185. New light on Mme. de Saint-Laurent, mistress or wife --the relationship is still uncertain--of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Based on archives in Canada. L. Loubère

3065. Taylor, A. J. (University College, London). THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1842-1848: A STUDY IN THE PROBLEMS OF INTEGRATION. Economica 1955 22(85): 45-60. A serious study of early nation-wide miners' trade unionism as an integral aspect of the British coal industry. The author examines in particular detail the miners' efforts to secure legal recognition, bargaining status and protective legislation. R. Mueller

3066. Webb, R. K. (Columbia Univ.). A WHIG INSPECTOR. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(4): 352-364. A case study of the "motivation, procedure and cast of mind" of a Whig aristocrat working in a Benthamite framework. Based on the reports of Hugh Seymour Tremenheere, the inspector, and also on his letters, memoir and journal in the possession of Mr. C. W. Borlase Parker of Penzance. Tremenheere's most important investigations were made in the education inspectorate and as "commissioner to report on the state of mining districts" in which capacity he made probably his greatest contribution through his agitation for underground inspection in mines. Tremenheere was typical of his Victorian confreres in his belief in education, in a "gradation of ranks" in society, in the invidiousness of government intervention, and in the folly of trade unionism and democracy. However, he was less like a Whig and closer to the Tory democrat in his strong sense of the responsibility of the aristocracy. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

3067. White, R. J. (Cambridge Univ.). THE PENT-RICH REVOLUTION 1817: AN EXAMPLE OF LOCAL HISTORY IN ITS BEARING ON NATIONAL HISTORY. History Today 1955 5(8): 534-541. A brief account of the "Derbyshire Insurrection," one of the manifestations of industrial unrest allied with political reformism during this period, of "public disorder taking charge of half an English county for a long week-end," "a crude example of the clash of classes in all their blind incomprehension of each other's intentions." Physical evidence of the episode still remains. W. M. Simon

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 3076, 3096

3068. Barbačić, Fran. PRVI ISTARSKI SABORI (1861-1877) [The first Istrian Diets 1861-1877]. Rad Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti 1954

300. Odjel za filozofiju i društvene nauke (5):281-429. Based especially on the verbatim records of the Provincial Diet of Istria. Gives a detailed description of the work done by the Diet in the years 1861-77 and a survey of the most important discussions in the Diet till 1896, above all on the problems of the languages, of the communes, and of the school system. Communicates the results of the elections for the Diet and gives a list of the Croatian and Slovene deputies from 1861 to 1916. V. Melik

3069. Borsody, István. AZ ISMERETLEN PALACKY [The unknown Palacky]. Látóhatár 1954 5(6): 373-375. František Palacky, the nineteenth-century father of modern Czech historiography, was an enemy of Pan-Slavism and of the Hungarians, who had driven a wedge between the Northern and Southern Slavs. He advocated the creation of a Central European federation, and admired the federal basis of the Austrian Empire. J. P. Harris

3070. Furlani, Silvio. GLI STUDI SUL METTERNICH DAL 1925 AL 1952 [Studies on Metternich between 1925 and 1952]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1955 39(2): 302-309. Examines the most important studies on the policies of the Austrian statesman which appeared during this period, with special emphasis on the works of Heinrich von Srbik. G. L. Andrè

3071. Hohoff, Curt. DAS GEHEIMNIS DES CHARLES SEALSFIELD. ABTRÜNNIGER PRIESTER, FREIMAURER UND LITERARISCHER ENTDECKER NORDAMERIKAS [The secret of Charles Sealsfield. Renegade priest, Freemason and literary discoverer of North America]. Wort und Wahrheit 1955 10(6): 438-449. Reviews the literary and political activities of an Austro-Bohemian priest turned Freemason, who emigrated to the U. S. in 1823, and during the next thirty years became an international adventurer and literary figure. C. F. Latour

3072. Magyar, Ferenc. ELEMEK MAGYAR AZ AMERIKAI SZÍNPADON A 19. SZÁZADBAN [The Hungarian element on the American stage in the 19th century]. Látóhatár 1955 6(4/5): 264-266. The revolution of 1848 first made Hungary famous in USA, and Kossuth was received in triumph on his visit in 1851. Hungarian plays such as Bethlen Gábor, the Lord of Transylvania by J. D. Burke Godwin and Alexinia, the Exile of Siberia by C. Tekeli, were performed in the States in the early nineteenth century. Although they did not give a true picture of Hungarian life, they aroused sympathy towards Hungarian ways and customs. J. P. Harris

3073. Šidak, Jaroslav (Univ. of Zagreb). AUTOBIOGRAFSKI SPISI J. TRDINE KAO IZVOR ZA HRVATSKU POVIJEST [The autobiographical works of J. Trdina as source for Croatian history]. Zgodovinski časopis 1954 8: 157-168. Trdina, a Slovene writer, was a secondary school teacher in Croatia 1853-67. His autobiographical works, especially Bachovi huzarji in Iliri [Bach's hussars and the Illyrians], contain many observations and facts important for the historian. Using documents from the State Archives in Zagreb, the author discusses the reasons for the pensioning of Trdina in 1867. V. Melik

ITALY

3074. Bourgin, Georges. UNE VISITE AU CHÂTEAU DE BROLIO [A visit to the Castle of Brolio]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54(15-16). Historical background and scenic description of the family estate of Bettino Ricasoli and a biographical sketch of Ricasoli, successor of Cavour. L. M. Case

3075. Brancato, Francesco. LA SICILIA DOPO L'UNIFICAZIONE [Sicily after the unification]. Nuova Antologia 1955 463(1852): 502-509. Sicily lost its exceptional status on 1 February 1862, when it too was subjected to the centralistic control of the Kingdom of Italy. The new order, which replaced the banished Bourbons, had many enemies: the supporters of the banished Bourbons, of rapidly spreading isolationism and the clergy. Widespread recruiting, new tax laws, and military measures to combat banditry increased the Sicilians' hostility towards the new government. When Garibaldi's march on Rome was halted by Italian troops, agitation grew in Sicily. The government responded with severe military measures, declaration of a state of siege, a general prohibition on arms, and executions and mass arrests. W. E. Heydendorff

3076. Briguglio, Letterio. LO SPIRITO RELIGIOSO NEL VENETO DURANTE LA TERZA DOMINAZIONE AUSTRIACA. FORTUNA DI ERNESTO RENAN [The religious spirit in Venice during the third period of Austrian rule - the influence of Ernest Renan]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(1): 22-57. Ernest Renan's La vie de Jésus (1863), which was proscribed by the Church, received a great deal of attention in Venice. Material from the Archivio di Stato di Venezia proves that the Austrian government, though bound by the Concordat to take steps against religious literature, failed to undertake any serious measures against this book. Although the vast majority of the Venetian clergy and bishops co-operated with the government, there were, nevertheless, revolutionary and extremist tendencies in their ranks. Memories of 1848-49, nationalistic feelings, and disappointment over the Pope's desertion of the national cause undermined the loyalty of many clerics to the hierarchy and created a fertile ground for the acceptance and propagation of Renan's teaching. W. E. Heydendorff

3077. Coppola, Nunzio. UN' IGNORATA DIFESA DELLA COSTITUZIONE NAPOLETANA DEL 1820-21 [An unknown defense of the Neapolitan Constitution of 1820-21]. Nuova Antologia 1955 465(1858): 171-188. Publication of a French document printed in letter form on the attitudes in Naples after the announcement of the Constitution of 1820. W. E. Heydendorff

3078. De Palma, Enrica. GARIBALDI IN SICILIA [Garibaldi in Sicily]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1955 39(2): 309-319. Concludes, after examining some recent Italian works on the subject, that Garibaldi's expedition of 1860 was greatly aided by the local peasant insurrections. These insurrections, however, were not caused by patriotic fervor, but were expressions of long-standing hatred against the landowners and tax collectors. This was not realized by Garibaldi or his followers, who were soon obliged to put an end to these disorders by force of arms. G. L. Andrè

3079. Foescas, Pietro M. PER UN GIUDIZIO DEL RIGIMENTO ITALIANO [Towards an evaluation of the alian Risorgimento]. Civitas 1954 5(8): 5-12. examination of the political significance of the alian Risorgimento with respect to its demands for personal and national liberty and the separation of church and state. W. E. Heydendorff

3080. Porzio, Guido. LA GUERRA REGIA IN ITALIA 1848-49 [The royalist war in Italy, 1848-49]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1955 39(1): 1-73. Continued from the volumes of 1952-54. Recounts the collapse of the Piedmontese effort; the inefficiency, ineffectiveness, and poor judgment of Charles Albert and his general staff after Custoza; the betrayal of Milan; the retreat which turned into rout; the deliberations of the new Chamber of Deputies where royalists tried to exalt the royalist record and radical critics demanded the rallying and arming of the people; and the conservative fear of the people, which ended with the voting of an emergency dictatorship. (End of the series). L. M. Case See also: 566, 1392

3081. Ricasoli, Bettino. LA FORMAZIONE DEL MINISTERO DEL 1866, PAGINE DEL DIARIO - A CURA DI SERGIO CAMERANI E MARIO NOBILI [The formation of the cabinet of 1866, pages from a diary - edited by Sergio Camerani and Mario Nobili]. Nuova Antologia 1955 464(1856): 485-494. Publication of Baron Bettino Ricasoli's diary entries (Preserved in the Tuscan family archives in Brollo) from the period immediately before he was called upon to form a cabinet on 13 June 1866. His draft of a government program demonstrates that opinion in Italy was not then unanimously in favor of the national cause. His notes on conversations with Victor Emanuel II and the chief of the general staff, Alfonso Ferrero d'Aviano, illustrate the lack of accord between these two significant personalities--fore-shadowing an ill-starred campaign. W. E. Heydendorff

3082. Saladino, Antonio. NOTE PER UNA STORIA DELLE AMMINISTRAZIONI CIVILI E FINANZIARIE DEL REGNO DELLE DUE SICILIE - CONTRIBUTO ALLO STUDIO DELLE FONTI [Notes for a history of the civil and financial administration of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies - a contribution to the study of sources]. Notizie degli Archivi di Stato 1954 14(3): 89-94. A bibliographical review concerning the period 1815-60 and a report on the source material in the Archivio di Stato di Napoli. W. E. Heydendorff

P O L A N D

3083. Danielewicz, J. JAN CZYŃSKI I JEGO WALKA O RÓWNOUPRAWNIENIE LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ [Jan Czyński and his struggle for equality of rights for the Jewish population]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 97-109. Brief biographical details on the early life of Jan Czyński (born in Prague, 1801) and a discussion of his political activities, a significant part of which concerned the Jewish question. His relations with Polish political societies, 1831-32, with Joachim Lelewel and his writings are considered in detail. H A Staff

3084. Jordan, Z. BUNT INTELEKTUALISTY [The revolt of an intellectual]. Kultura 1955 9(9): 92-102. A pen portrait of Professor Chałasiński and

a review of the long polemics on liberalism, occasioned by his writings [See abstracts 573, 1401].

A. F. Dygnas

3085. Koberdowa, Irena. W SPRAWIE STOSUNKU TRAUGUTTA DO UDZIAŁU MAS LUDOWIYCH W WALCE WYZWOLEŃCZEJ [On the attitude of Traugutt on the participation of the masses in the struggle for independence]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 99-102. Publication of two documents issued by Traugutt on 27 January and 2 March 1864 and preserved among the papers of General Bosak in the National Library in Warsaw. Traugutt urges the peasants rather than the nobility to join the insurgents. One paper also contains a severe and sarcastic attack on General Mierosławski. A. F. Dygnas

3086. Kostiuszko, I. I. RAZLOZHENIE FEODAL'NYKH OTNOSHENII I RAZVITIE KAPITALIZMA V SEL'SKOM KHOZIAISTVE TSARSTVA POL'SKOGO (30-e - NACHALO 60-kh GODOV XIX V.) [The decay of feudal relations and the development of capitalism in the agricultural system of the Polish Kingdom (from the 'thirties to the early 'sixties of the 19th century)]. Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia 1954 10: 138-238. The second half of the nineteenth century in Poland is characterized by a rapid disintegration of feudal serfdom. The rise of commerce and the application of commercial policy in agriculture brought about a significant increase in productivity, in the amount of cultivated land and in cattle raised. The most important result of this development was the change-over to a system of ground tributes. As the tributes were determined by the landowners, the peasants became expropriated laborers. Increasing taxation burdens and ecclesiastical tithes inflicted further hardship on peasant-farmers, so that by the end of this period two-thirds of all agricultural lands were in the possession of large estate owners. Numerous statistical tables compiled by the author from relevant Polish research are appended. W. Walder

3087. Milosz, Czesław (Paris). ADAM MICKIEWICZ. Russian Review 1955 14(4): 322-331. A survey of the poet's social, political and religious thought with an emphasis on the "main problems raised by his works today; particularly in the Polish Peoples' Democracy." Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

3088. Nowakowski, Jan. "LATA SPISKOWE" LENARTOWICZA ["The years of conspiracy" of Lenartowicz]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1955 46(3): 54-89. Describes the poet's life in the years 1843-49. He was a member of the extreme left-wing organization "Stowarzyszenie Ludu Polskiego" [Polish People's Association] up to 1843. Threatened with arrest, he fled to the Prussian-occupied provinces, but soon returned to Warsaw. He participated in the conspiracies of the less radical "Towarzystwo Demokratyczne" [Democratic Society]. In 1848, he had to flee again, this time to Galicia, where he immediately began activities among the working classes. Based on published and manuscripts sources. A. F. Dygnas

3089. Stocki, E. UDZIAŁ LEKARZY ŻYDOWSKICH W POWSTANIU POZNAŃSKIM 1848 r [The participation of the Jewish physicians in the Poznań rising of 1848]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 109-122. In considering the activities of the Jewish doctors in Poznań in 1848, special attention is paid to their pre-revolutionary atti-

tudes and work within Polish political societies, as emigrants, and as emigrant-emissaries. A short biographical note on each physician is attached. Based on material from the Poznan State Archives, the Police Archives, memoirs and newspaper accounts.

H A Staff

3090. Wachholz, S. REFORMA CHŁOPSKA W RZECZYPOSPOLITEJ KRAKOWSKIEJ W ŚWIETLE DOKUMENTÓW ARCHIWALNYCH [The peasant reform in the Republic of Cracow in the light of archival material]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(2): 287-337. The commission appointed by the Vienna Supplementary Treaty of 3 May 1815 for carrying out land reform in the territory of the Republic of Cracow according to the rules of the protecting powers met with difficulties from feudal as well as administrative circles and could be completed only by 1837. The reforms abolished serfdom on state and ecclesiastical lands, but did not make the land the property of the peasants, who were only permitted to farm it. On private lands, even this limited reform was carried out only sporadically, raising an insecurity factor for the peasants, who remained only lease-holders and could be given notice at any time. Thus, the reforms satisfied only the feudal interests, in accordance with the concept of divided property as expressed in the Code Napoléon. W. Walder

3091. Żychowski, Marian. PIOTR ŚCIEGENNY. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(3): 74-89. A study of the life and activities of Piotr Ściegenny (1800-90) under the heading, "From the history of Polish democracy in the 19th century," and a consideration of his opinions and writings on the peasant question in nineteenth-century Poland. H A Staff

R U S S I A

See also: 3147

3092. Akopian, G. VYDAIUSHCHIISA REVOLIUTSIONER-DEMOKRAT [An outstanding revolutionary democrat]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (1): 113-121. Mikael Lazarevich Nalbandian was the first Armenian revolutionary pioneer of the national peasant revolt. He turned against Czarist autocracy, and fought for a republican order, realizing full well that the success of the Armenian independence movement was predicated on collaboration with the national aspirations of the other suppressed nationalities (Poles, Ukrainians, Georgians). Nalbandian was influenced by the views of Herzen, Ogarev, Belinskii and Chernyshevskii. W. Walder

3093. Eckaute, Denise (Lycée de Nanterre). QUELQUES INDICATIONS SUR L'AGITATION DES CAMPAGNES DANS LES PREMIÈRES ANNÉES DU RÈGNE DE NICOLAS I [Notes on rural uneasiness in the first years of the reign of Nicolas I]. Information Historique 1955 17(3): 101-102. Endemic agitation among the peasants may have incited the Czar to partial reforms, before the abolition of serfdom in 1861. Certain areas near the Prussian and Austrian borders and in Poland appear to have been particularly troublesome. H. Monteagle

3094. Fadeev, A. V. O VNUTRENNEI SOTSIAL'NOI BAZE MIURIDISTSKOGO DVIZHENIIA NA KAVKAZE V XIX VEKE [On the internal social foundation of the Miuridist movement in the Caucasus in the 19th century]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 67-77. Descriptive account of the political and social aspects of the Miuridist

movement among the Caucasus mountaineers in the first half of the nineteenth century. Argues that the movement expressed the interests of feudal classes but not exclusively that of the upper strata. As a matter of fact, it was supported by all those landowners who wanted to become feudal lords and appropriate land held by the common peasants. The movement exploited dissatisfaction with and opposition to the ruthless policy of conquest of Czarist Russia and was supported by foreign influences. Contemporary publications and archives of the Caucasian military administration are used. M. Raeff

3095. Korneichik, E. I. EKONOMICHESKIE PREDPOSKLADY FORMIROVANIIA BELORUSSKOI BURZHUAZNOI NATSII [The economic antecedents for the formation of the Belorussian bourgeois nation]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 94-104. The annexation of Belorussia to the Russian empire, opening a larger area to economic activity, ushered in a rapid economic development. It led to a crisis in the serf economy and to the eventual rise of a capitalist, bourgeois, liberal economy and social structure. Numerous illustrations of economic conditions and enterprises are drawn from unpublished local archival materials. M. Raeff

3096. Linkov, Ia. I. O POLITICHESKOI PROGRAMME N. G. CHERNYSHEVSKOGO V PERIOD REVOLIUTSIONNOI SITUATSII 1859-1861 GODOV [On the political programme of N. G. Chernyshevskii in the revolutionary situation of the years 1859-1861]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 110-116. Argues that the article "Predislovie k nyneshnim avstriiskim delam" [Foreword to present Austrian affairs] in the Sovremennik in 1861 was not so much an analysis and criticism of the Metternich regime as an attack on the grudging reformist policies of Alexander II. M. Raeff

3097. Mazunin N. N., and B. I. Zverev. GEROICHESKAIA OBORONA SEVASTOPOLIA 1854-1855 GG [The heroic defense of Sevastopol, 1854-55]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1955 (2): 33-48. In its struggle against foreign aggressors, the Russian people show what sacrifices and acts of heroism it is capable of. The fighting valor of the brave common soldiers and the competence in strategy of progressive officers, such as P. S. Nachimov and V. A. Kornilov, succeeded in defeating the overwhelming superiority of the enemy. The defeat in the Crimean War must be ascribed solely to the incompetence and disorganization of the Czarist regime, which was incapable of giving its soldiers even the most necessary weapons and food supplies. W. Walder

3098. Reiser, S. A. BYL-LI N. A. DOBROLIUBOV AVTOROM PIS'MA "RUSSKOGO CHELOVEKA" K GERTSENU? [Was N. A. Dobroliubov the author of the letter "A Russian Man" to Herzen?]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 128-131. Disputes M. V. Nechkina's contention that Dobroliubov was the author of an article in Herzen's publication, Kolokol, entitled, "A Russian Man." Concludes that the identity of the author must still remain unknown. M. Raeff

3099. Ryndziunskii, P. G. KREST'IANE I GOROD V DOREFORMENNOI ROSSII [The peasants and the city in pre-Reform Russia]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 26-40. Description of the status and condition of peasants who sought work in towns before the emancipation of serfs. Describes: 1) the factors that led to the movement from the villages; 2) the condition

under which emigrated peasants amalgamated with the city population, and 3) the role of the peasants in the development of capitalist industry. The article also stresses the handicapping role of serfdom. Examples are based on materials from various local and central archives. M. Raeff

S C A N D I N A V I A

See also: 2957

3100. Gasslander, Olle. CHRISTOFFER HEURLINS JÄLVBIOGRAFI. DATERINGSFRAGAN [The autobiography of Christoffer Heurlin. The question of its dates]. Scandia 1954 22(2): 250-256. An examination of the manuscripts of the autobiography of the man who succeeded Esaias Tegnér as bishop of Växjö in 1847. The work was written during two clearly separated periods--the middle of the 1840's and a decade later. It must be considered when it is used as a source by historians, political scientists and literary historians. E. Ekman

3101. Wengström, Karl Axel. OLOF IMMANUEL FÄHR-
EUS' "SKILDNINGAR UR DET OFFENTLIGA LIVET" EN
ÄLKRTISK UNDERSÖKNING [Olof Immanuel Fähræus'
Sketches from Public Life." A critical study of
sources]. [Swedish] Historisk Tidskrift 1955 18(2):
21-151. Critical study of the memoirs of Olof
Immanuel Fähræus who was minister, civil servant and
public figure of some prominence in Sweden between
1830 and 1850. The memoirs are found to be unreli-
able and the notes and/or diaries upon which they
are based cannot be found. R. E. Lindgren

S P A I N

See also: 2960, 3302, 3138

Latin America

See also: 2965, 2967, 3032

3102. Azevedo, Aldo M. LORD COCHRANE. PRIMEIRO
ALMIRANTE BRASILEIRO [Lord Cochrane. First Admiral
of Brazil]. Revista de História 1954 9(19): 101-
150. Lord Cochrane (1775-1860) entered the Royal
Navy in 1793. Besides serving as an officer, he
also took up a political career, and created enemies
through his fight against corruption. The non-imple-
mentation of a plan of battle of his devising in the
struggle against France, caused him to emigrate to
South America in 1819, after the loss of his titles.
In Brazil, where he distinguished himself in the
Wars of Independence, he was appointed First Admiral,
although there, too, he had to struggle for recogni-
tion (especially of a financial nature). In old age,
he was fully rehabilitated by Queen Victoria and re-
turned to his homeland. Rosemarie Kraus

3103. Costa Nogueira, Emilia (Univ. of São Paulo).
O MOVIMENTO REPUBLICANO EM ITÚ. OS FAZENDEIROS DO
OESTE PAULISTA E OS PRÓDROMOS DO MOVIMENTO REPUBLI-
CANO [The republican movement in Itú. The Fazendeiros
of the Paulista West and the preparations of the
republican movement]. Revista de História 1954 9
(20): 379-403. The events relating to the Con-
vention of Itú have already received sufficient at-
tention, but their social and psychological back-
ground and meaning remain to be analyzed. A pio-
neering spirit, a desire to bring in foreign labor
forces and a willingness to accept new ideas, so

typical for the people of this area, may explain the
selection of Itú--an important coffee center--as the
seat of the convention. The chief representatives
of the republican ideas were the sons of the Fazen-
deiros, who had come into contact with new ideas at
the universities. Rosemarie Kraus

3104. Descola, Jean. L'EMPEREUR MAXIMILIEN OU LE
SONGE MEXICAIN [Emperor Maximilian or the Mexican
dream]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(69): 402-411
and (70): 587-593. Maximilian was a gentle, sin-
cere, liberal ruler who, however, hardly understood
the Mexicans and who soon lost the support of his
conservative followers because of his reformist ide-
als. L. Loubère

3105. Ezell, Paul H. INDIANS UNDER THE LAW. MEXI-
CO, 1821 - 1847. América Indígena 1955 15(3): 199-
214. The Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society in
Tucson recently acquired the Aguiar Collection of
early Mexican state papers pertaining to Indian re-
lations in the state of Occidente (after 1831 sepa-
rated into Sinaloa and Sonora). These indicate,
better than any previous source, the continuity of
the benevolent Spanish Indian policy by the state of
Occidente in the first decade of Mexican independence.
Every effort was made to help the Indians adjust to
changes brought by white contact and hegemony, and
to integrate them as smoothly as possible into the
framework of Mexican social structure. All politi-
cal, economic, military and educational laws were
designed to protect and, indeed, favor Indian rights.
The curious question remains whether the subsequent-
ly created states of Sonora and Sinaloa continued
this policy, and if so, why later relations with
such Indian groups as the Yaqui tribe were permitted
to degenerate into lengthy feuds and frictions.

C. F. Latour

3106. Gonzáles, José Maria (S.J.). ANTE UN GRAN
EDUCADOR. EL BEATO MARCELINO CHAMPAGNAT [In the pre-
sence of a great educationalist. Blessed Marcelino
Champagnat]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos 1955
10(95): 327-333. An account of the life and work
of a distinguished educator, who considered the
training of youth his greatest duty, in a truly
Christian sense. He founded the Congregation of the
Hermanos Maristas in 1817. Elisabeth Wimmer

3107. Grases, Pedro. LA PRIMERA EDITORIAL INGLE-
SA PARA HISPANOAMERICA [The first English publisher
for Hispanic-America]. Revista Shell 1955 4(15):
25-33. A description of the activities of the
London publisher, Rudolph Ackermann, who published
various works in Spanish and distributed them through
his own bookstores in Colombia, Buenos Aires, Chile,
Peru, and Guatemala. Includes lists of titles pub-
lished by Ackermann, and copies of letters between
Ackermann and Bolívar. Illustrated with eleven
photographs and reproductions of prints showing
London scenes of the early nineteenth century.

H. Kantor

3108. Hagen, Victor W. von. TESTAMENTO DE JAIME
THORNE Y PLEITO CON MANUELA SÁENZ SOBRE DEVOLUCIÓN
DE SU DOTE [Will of James Thorne and suit with
Manuela Sáenz over return of her dowry]. Boletín
de Historia y Antigüedades 1954 41(479/480): 574-
586. Prints the will of James Thorne, estranged
husband of Bolívar's mistress, Manuela Sáenz, to-
gether with comment and documents on her legal battle
in Peruvian courts to regain possession of her dowry

after Thorne's death in 1847. D. Bushnell

3109. Henao Duque, Aníbal. UN DECRETO DESCONOCIDO DEL GENERAL SANTANDER [An unknown decree of General Santander]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(483/484): 33-35. Presents a decree of 30 October 1823, regarding the election and duties of certain minor church officials. D. Bushnell

3110. Landarech, Alfonso Maria (S.J.). CELEBRANDO UN CENTENARIO 1855-1955. EL PADRE JOSÉ TRINIDAD REYES Y SUS PASTORELAS [Celebrating a centenary 1855-1955. Father José Trinidad Reyes and his pastorals]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos 1955 10(95): 334-339. Father José Trinidad was famed not only as the founder and first rector of the University of Honduras, but also as the composer of hymns, motets, and antiphons. His pastorals are the best known of his compositions. Elisabeth Wimmer

3111. Landarech, Alfonso Maria (S.J.). FUNDACIÓN Y GENÉISIS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE HONDURAS [Founding and genesis of the University of Honduras]. ECA. Estudios Centro Americanos 1955 10(97): 458-463. The University of Honduras was not conceived or founded by the Spanish Crown, but by a group of talented and inspired young men from León University, Nicaragua, between 1845 and 1847. C. F. Latour

3112. Lugo Lovatón, Ramón. ESTUDIO CRÍTICO DEL JURAMENTO TRINITARIO RECORDADO POR FÉLIX MARÍA RUIZ [Critical study of the Trinitarian oath remembered by Félix María Ruiz]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(85): 111-123. A careful discussion of the only preserved version of the oath to liberate the Dominican Republic from Haitian rule which allegedly was taken in 1838 by the secret society, La Trinitaria. This version is described as grossly inaccurate, although the existence of the oath is accepted. (Reprinted from the same author's Sánchez.) D. Bushnell

3113. Palacios, Alfredo L. (Argentine political leader). BOLÍVAR Y ALBERDI. COMUNIDAD REGIONAL IBEROAMERICANA [Bolívar and Alberdi. The Ibero-American regional community]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(4): 170-218. Contrasts the ideas of Bolívar and Alberdi with respect to the unification of America. Argues that Bolívar wanted to unite Latin America, the United States, and Britain into a unit, whereas Alberdi was the first Latin American thinker to propose the unification of the Spanish-speaking territories in America into a single country. Alberdi suggested international laws for Spanish America in 1844 which are in force today, including certain of his ideas which are incorporated into the United Nations declaration of the Rights of Man. Alberdi's ideas are valid as a guide to the solution of Latin America's problems today. H. Kantor

3114. Quintas, Amaro (Pernambuco). O SENTIDO SOCIAL DA REVOLUÇÃO PRAIEIRA. (ENSAIO DE INTERPRETAÇÃO) [The social meaning of the Praieira Revolution. (An attempt at an interpretation)]. Revista de História 1954 9(19): 131-178. Agriculture in Pernambuco was in the hands of a few wealthy landowners, who benefited from the far-reaching exploitation of agricultural workers. These workers could not make a living in the towns, where trade was monopolized by foreigners. They were therefore attracted especially to the ideas of the French Revolution, which

found a key spokesman in the Mestizo Antonio Pedro de Figueiredo. The cabinet change from a liberal a conservative regime, which was close to the feudal lords, was the spark which set off the revolution of the Cinco Mil. It had wide popular support but lacked experienced leaders, and so collapsed early. The only notable personalities were Ivo Pedro, the military leader, and Borges da Fonseca, the political chief who kept the revolutionary movement alive after the death of Nunes Machado.

Rosemarie Kraus

3115. Ravelo Abreu, Temístocles. MANUEL JIMENEZ Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(187-189). Brief sketch of a leader in the movement for freedom from Haiti who later (1848-49) became president of the Dominican Republic. D. Bushnell

3116. Unsigned. CERTIFICACIÓN DE LOS BIENES EM BARGADOS DE DON SALVADOR OREAMUNO [Certification of the sequestered properties of Don Salvador Oreamuno]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 19(1/6): 34-38. Documents stating the property seized from a leader of the defeated imperialist party in Costa Rica's first civil war and indicating something of its later disposition (1823-27). D. Bushnell

3117. Unsigned. DOCUMENTOS HISTÓRICOS SOBRE EL ANTIGUO PARTIDO DE NICOYA Y SU ANEXIÓN A COSTA RICA DE 1805 A 1847 [Historical documents on the old District of Nicoya and its annexation to Costa Rica from 1805 to 1847]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 19(1/6): 6-33. Mainly municipal resolutions of 1825 and after, declaring allegiance to Costa Rica and rejecting the claims of Nicaragua. D. Bushnell

3118. Unsigned. GRAN MARISCAL DON RAMÓN CASTILLA Y MARQUEZADO [The Grand Marshal Don Ramón Castilla y Marquezado]. Revista del Archivo Histórico de Cuzco 1954 5(5): 147-150. Publishes the text of an autobiography of the Grand Marshal Castilla (1821-1867), in which he figures as the liberator of the slaves, and of a letter which his wife wrote to President Nicolás de Piérola in 1898, in defense of her dead husband against accusations brought against him. Elisabeth Wimmer

3119. Unsigned. LA CEREMONIA DE DAR LA PAZ [The ceremony of the kiss of peace]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1954 42(166): 3-12. The authorities' refusal to grant the performance of the ceremony for the commanding General to which he was entitled by law and custom, led to a violent controversy between the governor and the magistracy in 1834. Elisabeth Wimmer

3120. Unsigned. LLEGA A LA PROVINCIA UNA CARGAZÓN DE NEGROS [A cargo of Negroes arrived at the Province]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 42(167): 155-167. Between 1834 and 1841, when Don Francisco de Saavedra was Intendant, the farmers and estate owners of Caracas petitioned him to deal with the lack of labor by importing Negro slaves. The prices and conditions of treatment of the Negroes were settled in the correspondence between Saavedra and his subjects. Elisabeth Wimmer

3121. Unsigned. MENSAJES Y PROCLAMAS DE DON JUAN MORA, DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, DON JUAN RAFAEL MORA, DON RAFAEL YGLESIAS, DON CLETO GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ, DON RICARDO JIMÉNEZ Y DON FEDERICO TINOCO, 1827-1918

essages and proclamations of Don Juan Mora, Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Don Juan Rafael Mora, Don Rafael Yglesias, Don Cleto González Víquez, Don Ricardo Jiménez and Don Federico Tinoco, 1827-1918]. Revista de los Archivos Nacionales de Costa Rica 1955 1(1/6): 74-173. Consists mostly of routine annual messages to Congress, although there are also detailed documents on foreign credit negotiations in 1911. Only a few had been published before. D. Bushnell

3122. Unsigned. SENTENCIAS PENALES DE LA EPOCA HAITIANA [Penal sentences of the Haitian epoch]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(85): 57-165. Article to be continued.

See also: 2113 D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 2976, 2978, 3071, 3072

3123. Anderson, Charles A., ed. SAN FRANCISCO JOURNAL OF GEORGE BURROWES, 1858-1875. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(2): 93-20. Reprint of journal entries made by George Burrowes (1811-94), Presbyterian missionary from Pennsylvania, dealing with educational efforts in California. The entries reveal the minister's difficulties with ecclesiastical and lay authorities in establishing the San Francisco Theological Seminary in 1871. R. Mueller

3124. Bardolph, Richard. SOCIAL ORIGINS OF DIS-INGUISHED NEGROES. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(3): 211-249. Briefly outlines the social backgrounds and careers of some fifty outstanding Negroes who were born in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries--professional men, writers, preachers and leaders of the abolition movement. Most prominent Negroes of the period appear to have held certain small but significant advantages over their less-favored kinsmen, and it was mainly the free-born Negro, the fugitive, the manumitted, or the favored, or legally emancipated slave, who gained a certain degree of eminence. C. F. Latour

3125. Barry, Colman J., O. S. B. (Rev., St. John's Univ., Collegeville, Minnesota). BONIFACE WIMMER, PIONEER OF THE AMERICAN BENEDICTINES. Catholic Historical Review 1955 41(3): 272-296. Based on wide coverage of unpublished and published sources; indicates how Wimmer established the first Benedictine foundation in the USA. Journal (J.T. Ellis)

3126. Beaton, Kendall (Shell Oil Co.). DR. GESNER'S KEROSENE: THE START OF AMERICAN OIL REFINING. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 28-53. Discusses the work of Dr. Abraham Gesner of Nova Scotia in pioneering the manufacture of kerosene in New York City in the early 1850's from asphaltic rock. "Kerosene" (the name was invented by Gesner) immediately became popular as an illuminating oil. The enterprise was profitable although kerosene cost a dollar a gallon. All of this occurred before the drilling of Drake's petroleum well at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859. This event did not initiate the oil business. J. F. Doster

3127. Belknap, George N. (Univ. of Oregon). EARLY OREGON DOCUMENTS: SOME BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REVISIONS. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1955 56(2): 107-125. An annotated list of selected official Oregon publications covering 1851-70, presented in full

bibliographic form, with revisions to McMurtrie's Oregon Imprints. C. C. Gorchels

3128. Blackmon, Robert E. (Univ. of Wisconsin). NOAH BROOKS: REPORTER IN THE WHITE HOUSE. Journalism Quarterly 1955 32(3): 301-310, 374. Describes the activities of the pro-Republican Washington correspondent of the Sacramento (California) Union during the Civil War years. Brooks' newspaper letters included his descriptions of battles, congressional happenings, national political conventions, and of Lincoln, who was his personal friend. L. Gara

3129. Boas, George. THE REDISCOVERY OF AMERICA. American Quarterly 1955 7(2): 142-152. Considers the late development of an American style of art, an American political theory and an American literature. Author uses the Maxim Karolik collection of early nineteenth-century American painting as a basis for studying the rediscovery of America in painting.

Ruby Kerley

3130. Broderick, John C. (Univ. of Texas). THOREAU'S PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATION. American Quarterly 1955 7(3): 285-290. Our literature stresses Thoreau as a foe of government control of the individual. The writer shows that perpetrators of this stereotype of Thoreau have not considered his lesser known writings and portions of his journal in which he makes proposals for governmental activities and for new laws both state and local. Some of the fields in which he wrote of the government's responsibility were: fire protection, crime detection, establishment of public parks, protection of wild life, and provision for education of children.

Ruby Kerley

3131. Brown, Harry (Michigan State College). THE FLEECE AND THE LOOM: WOOL GROWERS AND WOOL MANUFACTURERS DURING THE CIVIL WAR DECADE. Business History Review 1955 29(1): 1-27. An alliance worked out in the Civil War period between eastern wool growers and wool manufacturers resulted in the adoption of the wool schedules in the tariff of 1867 which provided high import duties on raw wool and compensatory duties on manufactured wool as well. The article describes in detail how the wool growers' and wool manufacturers' associations combined forces and how the wool lobby operated in Washington.

J. F. Doster

3132. Catton, Bruce (Editor, American Heritage). SHERIDAN AT FIVE FORKS. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 305-315. Phil Sheridan's relief of Kemble Warren of his command of the Fifth Army Corps is used to point up the lack of a hard, driving insistence on victory in the command system of the Army of the Potomac. A court of inquiry much later established Sheridan's act as cruelly unjust but the author shows that if commanders had committed similar acts of injustice two or three years earlier the war would have been considerably shortened and thousands of lives saved. Ruby Kerley

3133. Cavanaugh, Lawrence R., ed. (Binghamton, New York). A CIVIL WAR DIARY: THE DIARY OF ISAAC R. RATHBUN, CO. D, 86TH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS, AUG. 23, 1862-JAN. 20, 1863. New York History 1955 36(3): 336-345. The journal of a soldier who was wounded and taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run. Permitted to walk back to Washington, he survived after a near-shipwreck en route to New York and a train wreck on the way home to Elmira. A.B. Rollins, Jr.

3134. Chandler, Alfred D., Jr. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). PATTERNS OF AMERICAN RAILROAD FINANCE, 1830-50. Business History Review 1954 28(3): 248-263. The building of American railroads called for large amounts of capital even in the 1830's and '40's, and Americans looked to Europe for a market for railroad bonds. Early issues were largely funneled into Europe through Philadelphia banking houses. After the panic of 1837, Boston became the main center of railroad finance; here investors tended to prefer common stocks to bonds. Boston's surplus of capital was largely absorbed by the late '40's, after which it was superseded by New York, where merchants were prospering and commercial and financial contacts with Europe were growing stronger. J. F. Doster

3135. Davis, Harold A. (Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.). THE FENIAN RAID ON NEW BRUNSWICK. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(4): 316-334. Based primarily on the Stanmore Papers, University of New Brunswick, and contemporary newspapers. Deals mainly with the local aspects of the affair but touches upon its influence on confederation, United States' political developments, and border relations between eastern Maine and New Brunswick. Throws some light on Fenian tactics and the character of Fenian leadership. Author

3136. Degler, Carl N. (Vassar College). THE WEST AS A SOLUTION TO URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT. New York History 1955 36(1): 63-84. A study of organized attempts to send surplus New York City labor west in the 1850's. Concludes that several thousand workers went, and blames failure to send more on lack of funds and a commitment requiring the worker to remain with the new employer, rather than on unwillingness of labor to go west. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

3137. Dillon, Richard H. (Sutro Branch, California State Library). KANAKA COLONIES IN CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(1): 17-23. An original study of the participation of native Hawaiians in the settlement of California during the second half of the nineteenth century, emphasizing economic and racial discrimination which they suffered. R. Mueller

3138. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). ANDREW JACKSON vs. THE SPANISH GOVERNOR. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(2): 142-158. Uses previously unpublished correspondence to show how Jackson tried, unsuccessfully, to restrain his impatience at prolonged Spanish delays in delivering over the governorship and public records of Florida. G. L. Lyeon

3139. Eisenschiml, Otto. BRAGG'S HEADQUARTERS. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 65-69. Recounts efforts to locate the site of Bragg's headquarters at Lafayette, Georgia, following the battle of Chickamauga. Concludes with a note on the part played by the 28th Alabama regiment in the fight at Orchard Knob. W. E. Wight

3140. Freeman, Douglas Southall. AN ADDRESS. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 7-15. Discusses five difficulties a historian of the Civil War encounters: 1) the immediate witness, the soon-thereafter witness and the reminiscent witness; 2) the time of occurrence of a given incident in the course

of a battle; 3) the weather; 4) the nature of the terrain of action, and 5) the conflict of evidence. Indicates briefly how some of these problems were solved. W.E. Wight

3141. French, Warren G. (Univ. of Kentucky). LEBBEUS ARMSTRONG: GODFATHER OF TEMPERANCE. New York History 1955 36(3): 291-306. A description of the activities of an early nineteenth-century professional reformer. Now obscure, Armstrong was a propagandist for the Anti-Masonic, Anti-Perfectionist, Nativist and Temperance movements and was particularly influential in the passage of a New York prohibition law in 1854. Based largely on Armstrong's pamphlets and sermons. A.B. Rollins,

3142. Gara, Larry. TEACHING FREEDMEN IN THE POST-WAR SOUTH, A DOCUMENT. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(3): 274-276. Quotes a letter dated 26 March 1867 from a Massachusetts business man to an acquaintance in Newburyport describing the social ostracism experienced by a Newburyport woman teaching in a Negro school in Gainesville, Florida. C. F. Latour

3143. Gerber, John (State Univ. of Iowa). MARK TWAIN'S PRIVATE CAMPAIGN. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 37-60. Reprints Twain's The Private History of a Campaign that Failed. After an examination of the known facts of Twain's war experience, concludes that the work is primarily a literary rather than an historical document. It is still, however, a highly personal document for it is in effect an explanation and an apology engendered by Twain's visits to Hannibal, Missouri, in 1882 and 1885. W. E. Wight

3144. Gluek, Alvin C., Jr. THE RIEL REBELLION AND CANADIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS. Canadian Historical Review 1955 36(3): 199-221. Most Americans including President Grant and his Cabinet, misjudge the intentions of Louis Riel, who led the rebellious Métis in British Columbia between 1869 and 1870. Riel sought only provincial status for the Red River settlement rather than its annexation by the United States. The article demonstrates that this rebellion, aided by American annexationists, might have led the United States into war with Great Britain and Canada over the entire Canadian Northwest territory. War was averted only by the short-of-war policy of President Grant and Secretary of State Hamilton Fish and by the diplomatic skill of the Canadian premier, Sir John A. Macdonald. R. Mueller

3145. Green, Fletcher M. (Univ. of North Carolina). NORTHERN MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH, 1846-1861. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(2): 147-172. Describes the missionary activities of the Northern churches in the slaveholding states beginning with the Amistad case (1839-41), which led to the formation of the American Missionary Association. In contrast to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the American Home Missionary Society, slaveholders were barred from membership in the Association. The American Missionary Association, undertaking its own missionary work in the slaveholding states with such men as the Rev. John G. Fee, the Rev. George W. Bassett, and the Rev. Daniel Worth, developed into an abolitionist organization. The Southern Aid Society was formed in 1853 to "neither assail or defend slavery" but

preach the gospel. Failing as a peacemaker between the North and South it was disbanded in the winter of 1860/61. Ruby Kerley

tions from these letters describe German methods of training in chemistry and von Liebig's specific discoveries. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

3146. Gunn, J. (Order of the Holy Cross). BISHOP HOBART'S EMPHASIS ON CONFIRMATION. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(3): 313-310. Reacting against the prevailing Protestant emphasis on conversion experiences, Hobart stressed confirmation, a rite then neglected in the Episcopal Church. He insisted on proper instruction, used the rite as a means of attaching persons to the Episcopal Church, and sought to substitute a sacramental approach within the Church for reliance on a conversion experience. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

3153. Kirk, Neville T. (Commander). THE LAST BATTLE OF THE MONITORS. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(2): 240-241. A vignette of the exploits of the USS Onondaga at Trent's Reach on the James River, near Petersburg, Virginia, in January 1865, illustrating the close interdependence of army and navy in land battles during the Civil War. C. F. Latour

3154. Lewis, Elsie M. (Tennessee A. and I. State Univ.). THE POLITICAL MIND OF THE NEGRO, 1865-1900. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(2): 189-202.

A small group of Negro leaders launched the philosophy of equality and human rights at the close of the Civil War. During the War, the National Convention of Colored Men established the National Equal Rights League with provision for state and local organizations to unify thought and action of the Negroes. Following the failure of the national government to guarantee their political and civil rights, some leaders advocated that the Negro must become an independent force in politics. Ruby Kerley

3155. Long, E. B. (Pete). DEAR JULIA: TWO GRANT LETTERS. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 61-64. These letters written to his wife in Spring of 1862, probably published here for the first time, give further proof of Ulysses S. Grant's humanism, strength of character and deep-seated ability. W. E. Wight

3156. Moore, J. Preston (Louisiana State Univ.). PIERRE SOULÉ: SOUTHERN EXPANSIONIST AND PROMOTER. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(2): 203-223. Failure of the Ostend Manifesto of 1854 to lead to the annexation of Cuba by the United States led to the condemnation of Soulé but he continued to be actively involved in national and Southern affairs. Soulé participated with Southern financial interests in William Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua and also served as attorney of a company formed by Col. A.G. Sloo to construct a railroad and a highway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Ruby Kerley

3157. Newman, Ralph G., ed. FOR COLLECTORS ONLY. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 71-76. The first number of a series of preliminary investigations and listing of titles which might eventually find their way into a more or less definitive Union book shelf similar to Douglas Southall Freeman's Confederate Book Shelf. Lists eight reference works and fifty personal narratives, diaries and letters relating to Northern participation in the Civil War. W. E. Wight

3158. Norwood, P. V. (Seabury-Western Theological Seminary). THE PRIMARY CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1955 24(3): 311-323. The texts of four reports by clergymen to the convention of 1835, with a brief introduction. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

3159. Petty, Claude (San Mateo College). JOHN S. HITTELL AND THE GOSPEL OF CALIFORNIA. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(1): 1-16. A sympathetic biographical sketch of John S. Hittell, California pioneer, economist and journalist, during and after the gold rush of the eighteen-forties.

3147. Handlin, Oscar (Harvard Univ.) MR. SEWARD'S BARGAIN, CHANCE OR DESTINY? Atlantic 1955 95(4): 63-68. Traces the growth and decline of Russian interest in Alaska and briefly backgrounds decision of Secretary of State Seward to make the purchase in the face of congressional apathy. H. C. Deutsch

3148. Heck, Frank H. (Centre College of Kentucky). JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE IN THE CRISIS OF 1860-1861. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 316-346. A review of Breckinridge's career during 1860 and the first nine months of 1861 which shows the part he played in the crisis of 1860/61. The Kentucky senator saw the Union as a compact between equal states with the powers of the central government limited and with the right of a state, with adequate grievances, to break away. Reluctant to make any move that might close the door to peaceful settlement, he did not join the Confederate cause until his departure from Lexington in September 1861. Ruby Kerley

3149. Heiss, Willard C. HIRAM MENDENHALL AND THE UNION HOME COMMUNITY. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1955 44(1): 43-49. Summary of a speech eulogizing Hiram Mendenhall (1801-52), founder of an Indiana township in 1836, which was dedicated to various reform movements, primarily abolitionism. R. Mueller

3150. Hyman, Harold M., ed. (Earlham College). NEW YORKERS AND THE CIVIL WAR DRAFT. New York History 1955 36(2): 164-171. Letters from the files of a New York City Provost Marshal, throwing light on the processes of draft enforcement. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

3151. Jackson, Frederick H. (Univ. of Illinois). STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT AND AMERICAN HISTORY. Historian 1954 17(1): 67-75. After a brief sketch of Benét's background as an author of American ballads, the article discusses at length his John Brown's Body as a contribution to historical literature of the Civil War and his unfinished work on the settlement of America, Western Star. G. Rehder

3152. King, Rolf (High School, Hamburg, New York). E. N. HOSFORD'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE IN AMERICA. New York History 1955 36(3): 307-319. An account of the influence of Justus von Liebig upon American progress in chemistry, and particularly in scientific agriculture, through his training of Hosford, a pioneer in the field at Harvard, and through Hosford's letters to an Albany newspaper between 1843 and 1847. Extensive quota-

Original documentation. Based on the author's doctoral dissertation at the University of California.

R. Mueller

3160. Pyburn, Nita Katharine (Florida State Univ.). DAVID SELBY WALKER (1815-1891), EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN OF FLORIDA. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(2): 159-171. Walker served the people of Florida in legislative, judicial, and executive capacities. His tireless efforts brought to Florida by the 1850's a system of public education far surpassing that in most other American states at that time.

G. L. Lycan

3161. Rayback, Joseph C. (Pennsylvania State College). MARTIN VAN BUREN'S BREAK WITH JAMES K. POLK: THE RECORD. New York History 1955 36(1): 51-62. Traces the defection of the "Barnburners" in the Democratic National Convention of 1848 to Polk's failure to make cabinet appointments, which Van Buren had recommended. This led to the Barnburners' conclusion that Polk planned to cut them off in the interest of his own re-nomination.

A. B. Rollins, Jr.

3162. Reinders, Robert C. (St. Edward's Univ., Austin, Texas). ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S VISIT TO NEW ORLEANS, 1855. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1955 38(3): 1-19. Brownson, a New England minister and lecturer, was considered a controversial figure. His lectures in New Orleans in April 1855 are surveyed against the social, political and religious history of New Orleans at that time. Based chiefly on local newspaper sources.

E. D. Johnson

3163. Riddleberger, Patrick W. (Univ. of Maryland). GEORGE W. JULIAN: ABOLITIONIST LAND REFORMER. Agricultural History 1955 29(3): 108-115. Based upon published and unpublished documents. George W. Julian of Indiana carried on an attack from 1863 to 1871 in Congress against the landed aristocracy of the South and against land monopoly and speculation. He had an unrestrainable urge for controversy which kept him from accomplishing some of his objectives.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

3164. Rogers, Benjamin F. (Florida State Univ.). FLORIDA SEEN THROUGH THE EYES OF NINETEENTH CENTURY TRAVELLERS. Florida Historical Quarterly 1955 34(2): 177-189. Portrays the climate, scenery, negro and white residents, and possibilities of economic development as seen, chiefly, by Northern and foreign tourists.

G. L. Lycan

3165. Ruchames, Louis. RACE, MARRIAGE AND ABOLITION IN MASSACHUSETTS. Journal of Negro History 1955 40(3): 250-273. Describes the campaign by Massachusetts abolitionists to eliminate segregation and to assure equality of status for the Negro in marriage. The bill of 1705, forbidding mixed marriages, remained publicly unchallenged until William Lloyd Garrison and John P. Bigelow attacked it in 1831. Abolitionist agitation for its repeal reached a climax in 1840, but success was not achieved until 1843, following a Whig defeat and a Democratic victory in the election of 1842.

C. F. Latour

3166. Russell, James F. S. (Univ. of Manchester, England). THE RAILROADS IN THE "CONSPIRACY THEORY" OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 41(4): 601-622. The question is posed as to whether the Joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction actually drafted the "due

process" clause of the fourteenth Amendment with the deliberate intent to protect corporations, as well as natural persons, against arbitrary legislation by the states. This interpretation has influenced historical writing since 1911, when attention was called to the statements of R. Conkling. Even Howard J. Graham did not entirely dispose of it in 1938. Examining the thesis that the clause was devised to aid certain railroads, this article maintains that it was not. The railroads must now be exonerated from this charge. Many powerful transportation interests at that time were opposed to any Federal concern with railroad matters. G.L.A. Reilly

3167. Schmidt, Louis Bernard (Professor Emeritus Iowa State College). ANDREW JACKSON AND THE AGRARIAN WEST. Current History 1955 28(166): 321-330. Examines the influence of the agrarian West on the shaping of Jacksonian democracy. Inter-play of socioeconomic and sectional forces tended to shape major policies of Jackson's administration. Jackson emerged as spokesman of an agrarian movement arrayed against entrenched monied interests. In leading the revolt, Jackson reinvigorated the executive branch of the government, restoring it as a co-ordinate and independent branch.

J. B. Scroggs

3168. Shoemaker, F. L. (Ohio Univ.). SAMUEL GALLOWAY: AN EDUCATIONAL STATESMAN OF FIRST RANK. History of Education Journal 1954 5(4): 105-117. Describes the educational activities of Samuel Galloway, Ohio's ex officio State Superintendent of Common Schools from 1845 to 1850. Based on Galloway's Annual Reports and includes his recommendations for improving Ohio's schools and his arguments for the increased public support of education.

L. Gara

3169. Spiegel, Marcus M. (Commander, 120th Ohio Infantry Regiment). AN APPEAL TO LOYALTY. American Jewish Archives 1955 7(2): 232-233. Reprint of Colonel Spiegel's address to his men on 22 February 1863, urging them to dedicate themselves with unreserved devotion to the Union cause in the Civil War.

R. Mueller

3170. Troxel, Kathryn (Indiana Univ.). FOOD OF THE OVERLAND EMIGRANTS. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1955 56(1): 12-26. An account of the food problems of American pioneers moving overland to western lands during the nineteenth century, giving details on cooking utensils, lists of provisions purchased before departure, methods of preparing food, and examples of their attempts to live on food found along the way.

C. C. Gorchels

3171. Turner, Arlin, ed. (Duke Univ.). GEORGE W. CABLE'S RECOLLECTIONS OF GENERAL FORREST. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(2): 224-228. Portrait of General Nathan Bedford Forrest from a descriptive letter dated 1864, written by George W. Cable, and from an account he wrote for Current Literature in 1897; with notes by the editor.

Ruby Kerley

3172. Williams, Jack Kenney (Clemson College). WHITE LAWBREAKERS IN ANTE-BELLUM SOUTH CAROLINA. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 360-373. During the years 1800-60 the ratio of white lawbreakers who were apprehended and indicted was one lawbreaker to 490 citizens. The author sketches the types of crimes committed, the range of ages,

terary, background, and economic status. For the most part he finds they were "an ignorant, colorless, impressive group." David T. Hines was the only criminal to gain wide publicity. Ruby Kerley

3173. Williams, T. Harry (Louisiana State Univ.). BEAUREGARD AT SHILOH. Civil War History 1955 1(1): 1-34. A chapter from the writer's P. G. T. Beauregard: Napoleon in Gray (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1954). Views Shiloh as a crucial battle in Beauregard's career. His over-all planning, his march order, his battle arrangement and his command following the death of Albert S. Johnston are examined in the light of published sources. W. E. Wight

3174. Young, Otis E. THE UNITED STATES MOUNTED RANGER BATTALION, 1832-1833. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1954 41(3): 453-470. A detailed account of a short-lived mounted militia unit, whose activities proved that even undisciplined horsemen were far more effective on the Western frontier than the most carefully drilled infantry. The significance of the Rangers lay less in the operational aspects of their activities, than in that they prepared a conservative Congress for the adoption of regular mounted regiments, which had not previously been authorized because of the supposed "aristocratic" tradition of the cavalry.

C. F. Latour

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2993, 2996, 3338

3175. Cambon, Paul. LETTRES DE PAUL CAMBON AU PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉLIX FAURE [Letters of Paul Cambon to President Félix Faure]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(3): 189-201. Based on hitherto unpublished papers of Félix Faure. On the Armenian question Cambon wrote from Constantinople in 1896 that Turkey was near dissolution, that France must act to preserve her and protect the Armenians, and that Russia must listen to her French ally. From London in 1899 Cambon opposed French protectionism in Madagascar and proposed a boundary line in the Sudan to solve the Fashoda crisis. L.M. Case

3176. Dollot, René. FACHODA (1898) [Fashoda (1898) and Félix Faure]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1955 69(1): 29-39. Reproduction of an unpublished private memorandum of President Félix Faure in which he recorded his opposition to Hanotaux' initiation of the Fashoda crisis and his plans for an alliance with Germany against England. Faure persuaded Delcassé to give in to England on Fashoda and took the responsibility for the decision. He was pro-English and opposed colonial expansion and protectionism. Faure also prevented publication in the Livre jaune of Russia's promise of aid to France in the Fashoda crisis. Cogent reasons were given. L. M. Case

3177. Dominique, Pierre. FACHODA. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(69): 418-426. Marchand urged his government to occupy Bahr-el-Ghazal, in the Sudan. Supported at first by France, Marchand was soon abandoned and forced to retreat at Fashoda. L. Loubère

3178. Galkin, V. A. VLIIANIE PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLYUTSII NA RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE V EVROPE [The influence of the first Russian Revolution on the workers' movements in Europe]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1955 (4): 12-23. The Russian Revolution of 1905-07 gave a strong impetus especially to the German workers' movement, whose leader recognized it as a turning point in the entire revolutionary development. But the events in Russia also led to a revitalization of political activity in the capital cities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and, above all, among the nationalities suppressed by the Austrians. The same can be said of the working class of Western Europe, which expressed its feelings in protest actions against the inhumanity of the Czarist government. W. Walder

3179. Giglio, Carlo. IL SECONDO GABINETTO DEPRETIS E LA CRISI BALCANICA (DICEMBRE 1877-MARZO 1878) [The second Depretis cabinet and the Balkan crisis (December 1877-March 1878)]. Rivista Storica Italiana 1955 67(2): 182-212. Based mainly on documents in the archives of the Italian Foreign Ministry. Depretis followed a vacillating policy of "maximum reserve," alternating with co-operation with England and Austria against Russia on the basis of compensation. But by March 1878 Depretis had to resign in the midst of negotiations. The premier's caution and indecision are justifiable, but he was two weeks too late in adopting a compensation policy. L. M. Case

3180. [Lenin, V. I.] NOVYE STATI V.I. LENINA [New essays by V.I. Lenin]. Kommunist 1955 32(6): 15-30. Fourteen essays by Lenin, edited by the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute of the Communist Party of the USSR, which first appeared in Pravda in May and June 1913, partly anonymously and partly under pseudonyms. They had not previously been included in the collected works because the authorship of Lenin could be confirmed only recently on the basis of new archival material. The workers' movement in Germany, bourgeois politics in the Balkans, the Belgian general strike and the politics of the fourth Russian Duma are discussed. W. Walder

3181. Pflieger, Karl. RUSSLAND UND DIE EINE KIRCHE. WLADIMIR SOLOWJEW'S TRAUM DER EINHEIT UND SEIN VERMÄCHTNIS [Russia and the Single Church. Vladimir Soloviev's dream of unity and his legacy]. Wort und Wahrheit 1955 10(7): 487-492. Students of Soloviev's work agree that his theosophic philosophy and his theocratic system were based on a fundamental visionary experience. His dream envisaged a universal Russian church--the Orthodox reunited with Rome--but events proved that political and cultural alienations went deeper than theological or political argument. Soloviev's utopic mysticism has now received wide recognition through the "Ecumenical Movement" which appeals to Christians of all confessions everywhere. C. F. Latour

3182. Pipes, Richard (Harvard Univ.). MAX WEBER UND RUSSLAND. AUSSENPOLITISCHE STUDIEN EINES GROSSEN SOZIOLOGEN [Max Weber and Russia. Foreign policy studies of a great sociologist]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(10): 627-639. During the year 1906 Max Weber devoted himself to the study of Russian political developments. Although he failed to appreciate fully

the Russian tradition and did not prophesy accurately the developments which were to follow, he showed, nevertheless, an exceptional insight into the weaknesses of the liberal movement within Russia and of the constitution granted by the Czar after the Revolution of 1905. In 1906 his attitude was that of a sympathetic but disappointed liberal; his nationalism, however, prevented him from comprehending the events of 1917-18. C. R. Spurgin

3183. Ristelhueber, René. NOTRE CONFLIT AVEC LA CHINE AU SUJET DU TONKIN, 1884-1885 [Our conflict with China over Tonkin, 1884-1885]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(3): 231-268. Based partly on the Livres Jaunes and the Ristelhueber papers. Reviews the French penetration of Annam and Tonkin, the negotiation of the Fournier Convention of 1884, the hostile encounter at Bac Lé, and the hostilities against China over the non-ratification of the Fournier Convention and indemnities for Bac Lé. Concludes with the negotiations of the Billot-Campbell preliminaries in Paris and the final Treaty of Tientsin in 1885, recognizing French control in Annam and Tonkin. French policy was weakened by hesitations, delays, disregard of advice from French officials in the Far East, and parliamentary politics. L.M. Case

3184. Serra, Enrico. NEW SOURCES ON ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS: 1896-1902. Occidente 1955 11(3): 272-279. Part of a lecture given on 20 January 1955 at the Institute of Historical Research, London University. Recent publications of the Foreign Office and the Ministero degli Affari Esteri, in conjunction with private archives, permit a reconstruction of the incidents when Italy was hand in glove with both the Central Powers and with England and France. The chief event of this period was the Anglo-Italian Agreement on Tripoli. The papers of the Marchese Emilio Visconti-Venosta, five times Foreign Minister from 1863-1901, are of particular significance. W. E. Heydendorff

3185. Smets, G. RAPPORT SUR LE DOSSIER: "ABYSSINIE 1894-1903" [Report on the file: "Abyssinia 1894-1903"]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1955 1(2): 139-152. Descriptive inventory of a file in the archives of the Institut Royal Colonial Belge (omitting one folder of Arabic documents [See abstract 2147]), comprising the following sections: Project treaty with Ménelik (Leopold II's directive for a draft treaty, never concluded; rough and smooth drafts, ascribed to Cuvelier, Secretary of the Foreign Office of the Congo Free State); the Galla territory (short note on the voyages of Schuver, a Dutch explorer, and brief descriptive papers); Press-Annals, 1894-95 (periodicals and copies of magazine articles); Italian possessions (descriptions of Italian ports); Russian mission 1895-1902 (MS. notes and newspaper clippings relating to Russo-Abyssinian relations); miscellaneous (MS. notes relating to the supplying of munitions to Ethiopia); and Anglo-Abyssinian Treaty (newspaper clippings). Contains few original documents, but shows the sustained interest of Leopold II in Abyssinian affairs. R. C. Hayes

3186. Trappes-Lomax, B. C. (Brigadier). EARLY DAYS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. A GALLANT FAILURE IN 1903. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(599): 441-450. During the third campaign against the Mullah in Somaliland, an unsuccessful attempt was made to communicate by wireless telegraphy between widely dispersed forces.

J. A. S. Grenv

3187. Unterberger, Betty Miller (formerly Whit tier College). PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE DECISION TO SEND AMERICAN TROOPS TO SIBERIA. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(1): 63-74. American intervention in East Siberia during 1918 was designed to relieve pressure from the Allies, the War Council, and the United States diplomatic staff abroad which feared a possible renewed German thrust against Russia and Japanese imperialistic designs in North Manchuria and Siberia. Allied intervention without American participation would have given a freer hand to Japanese imperialistic designs in North Manchuria and Siberia. R. Mueller

3188. Vevier, Charles (Univ. of Rochester). THE OPEN DOOR: AN IDEA IN ACTION, 1906-1913. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(1): 49-62. A paper read at a meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Madison, Wisconsin, on 23 April 1954. The Open Door policy engendered U.S. rivalry with Japan and Russia and failed to bring desired co-operation among the members of the six-nation Consortium entrusted with the supervision of Chinese affairs. R. Mueller

3189. Zawadzki, Józef. JULIAN MARCHLEWSKI O IMPERIALIZMIE I KWESTJI AGRARNEJ [Julian Marchlewski on imperialism and the agrarian problem]. Ekonomi 1955 (4): 3-29. An analysis of the writings of Marchlewski, one of the most prominent Polish Marxist economists. His chief interests were imperialism and the agrarian question. Treating imperialism with examples drawn from Germany, U.S.A., and Czar Russia, he demonstrated the retrogressive role of monopoly, and examined the conditions which were favorable to the expansion of capitalism in pre-19 Poland. On the agrarian question, he was the first to show the class differentiation of the peasant, with analyses of the sharp class conflicts towards the end of the nineteenth century. Later, he accepted the true Leninist version of the nature of the worker-peasant alliance. His work was polemical, directed against the opportunism in Marxist theory. H A Staf

WORLD WAR I

See also: 3211, 3217, 3284, 3334

3190. Jabłoński, Henryk (Warsaw Univ.). POLSKA PARTIA SOCJALISTYCZNA W POCZĄTKACH PIERWSZEJ WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [The Polish Socialist Party at the beginning of World War I]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(3): 317-379. Part of a larger work based on printed material and papers from the Centralne Archiwum Wojskowe [Central Military Archives] and Archiwum Wydziału Historii Partii KC PZPR [Communist Party Archives]. Describes the activities of the organizations created or controlled by the Polish Socialist Party, or Pilsudski, in the last months before World War I, as well as of the Polish Military Commissariats, which existed for the first few weeks of the war and were filled with prominent Socialists. Deals with the reorganization of the Pilsudski military unit into one of the Polish Legion regiments, subordinate to the inter-party National Committee, and with the creation by Pilsudski of the underground POW [Polish Military Organization] in the Ru

an occupied parts of the Congress Kingdom. The followers of Pilsudski were mostly students and craftsmen, with only few workers. Also analyzes the attitude and aims of the German and Austrian military authorities. A. F. Dygnas

3191. Lyet, P. (Lt.-Col.). CHAMPAGNE 1914-1918. vue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2): 85-91. Describes battle movements, unit deployment and acts of heroism. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

3192. Möller-Vitten, Hans. KRONPRINZ RUPPRECHT AN BAYERN. ZUM TODE DES LETZTEN GENERALFELDMARSHALLS DER ALTEN ARMEE [Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. On the death of the last Field Marshal of the old Army]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 8(3): 375-376. A brief sketch in memory of the personality and leadership in World War I of Crown Prince Rupprecht, who died 2 August 1955, and whose three-volume Kriegstagebuch bears witness to his military leadership. H. M. Adams

3193. Pawlikowski, Michał K. EPIZOD MIŃSKI [The Mińsk episode]. Kultura 1955 9(7/8): 196-198. Personal recollections of Mińsk in February 1918, when, after the escape of the Bolshevik army, order was maintained by the Polish Voluntary Militia until the arrival of Germans three days later. Some examples are given of how the Bolsheviks were disarmed. A. F. Dygnas

either unwilling or unable to change existing conditions in the Congo led the British missionary societies to give up their traditional policy of not offending Congo authorities. C. F. Latour

3196. Trancal, Jo. L'ÉPOPÉE AFRICAINE DE STANLEY [The African epic of Stanley]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 169-177. Description of the peregrinations of John Stanley in Africa, based chiefly on his autobiography. L. Loubère

Asia

See also: 3203

3197. Dhaninivat, Prince Kromamum Bidyalabah (Commission internationale pour une Histoire du Développement scientifique et culturel de l'Humanité, Bangkok). THE REIGN OF KING CHULALONGKORN. Cahiers d'Histoire Mondiale 1954 2(2): 446-466. A sympathetic biographical sketch of King Chulalongkorn, and of his reign (1873-1910) during which Siam was opened to Western thought and culture, and of the groundwork laid by the King's father. The author deals particularly with Chulalongkorn's abolition of slavery, his introduction of Western government institutions, friction with France, and his revival of Siamese belletrism. Based chiefly on secondary sources. Bibliography appended. R. Mueller

CHINA

See also: 3002, 3005, 3008

3198. Carret, Marcel. L'IMPÉRATRICE TSEU-HI [The Empress Tseu-Hi]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(62): 279-283. This empress who ruled China during the last half of the nineteenth century, maintained her position by murdering the young emperors who sought to oppose her. Antagonistic to all reform, she prepared the way for revolution. L. Loubère

3199. Gale, Esson M. THE YANGTZE PATROL. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 307-315. An anecdotal account of the life and times of American naval personnel stationed in China, mainly during the first two decades of this century. C. F. Latour

3200. Din, Iuan'-in. "RISOVI BUNT" 1910 G. V CHANSHA [The "Rice Rebellion" of 1910 in Chansha]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 104-110. Translation of an article in a Chinese journal.

3201. Hu, Pin. MEI TI-KUO-CHU-I MEN-HU-K'AI-FANG CHENG-TS'E TI NEI-YUNG CHI CH'I CH'IN-LIAO-HSING [The contents and aggressive nature of the Open Door policy of American imperialism]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (52). The announcement of the policy of "open door" in China, made by the American Secretary of State John Hay in 1899, is seen as a cunning measure by the U.S. to achieve sole hegemony over China. The argument of F. R. Dulles in his China and America that the policy was designed to protect the "integrity" of China is refuted. T. S. Sun

3202. Liu, Ch'ing-yang. T'IEN-TSIN KUO-MIN-CHÜAN HO T'UNG-MENG-HUI HUO-TUNG TI HUI-I [Recollections of the citizen fund of Tientsin and the activities of the T'ung Meng Hui]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 13-20. An account by a woman revolutionary of her childhood experience in 1906-1910 when the

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 3228

3194. Moulaert, G. (Honorary Vice Governor-General of the Belgian Congo). NOTE CONCERNANT L'OUVRAGE LA FORCE PUBLIQUE DE SA NAISSANCE À 1914" [Note regarding the work "The Public Force from Its Beginning to 1914"]. Bulletin des Séances de l'Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales 1955 1(3): 452-459. The chief cause of the mutiny in the military expedition to the Sudan against slave traders in 1897 under Baron Dhanis was the ill-chosen route, which took weary troops from cultivated territory into dense forest. This cause is inadequately indicated in the work criticized, the map of the itinerary therein being entirely incorrect. The rejoinder of Captain F. Flament, principal author of this work, concurs in general, but still holds that the character of the troops was the chief cause. R. C. Hayes

3195. Slade, Ruth. ENGLISH MISSIONARIES AND THE BEGINNING OF THE ANTI-CONGOLESE CAMPAIGN IN ENGLAND. Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire 1955 33(1): 67-73. The two chief British societies working in the Congo--the Baptist Missionary Society and the Congo Balolo Mission--had traditionally maintained cordial relations with the Belgian king, ever since their establishment in 1877/78. It was therefore with great difficulty and only after much hesitation that they allowed themselves to be drawn into the Congo controversy of 1902/03. Two leaders of the British Congo reform movement, E. D. Morel and H. R. Fox-Bourne, managed to draw the C.B.M. to their side of the controversy during the summer of 1903, but the B.M.S. continued to remain aloof until the appearance of the Casement Report in February 1904. Only the slow realization that the Belgian authorities were

people of Tientsin, stung by the humiliation of China in its defeat by foreign powers following the Boxer uprising (1900), started the collection of a citizens' fund as a donation to the Manchu government to build a navy. However, as the drive was only a local one, the sponsors became discouraged and in 1910 decided to return the money to the donors. The second part of the article tells of the writer's girlhood experience in joining the T'ung Meng Hui, predecessor of the Kuomintang. An account is given of the martyrdom of Pai Ya-yu, teacher of the middle school the writer attended, who was killed in the frustrated Luanchow uprising of 1911 on the eve of the revolution. T. S. Sun

3203. Pratt, Sir John. THE JAPANESE AND SUN YAT-SEN. Eastern World 1955 9(8): 34-35. Uses the book, The Japanese and Sun Yat-Sen by Marius B. Jansen, as a focal point to describe Japanese influence on China's internal policy, especially in the 1916 uprising in the Shantung province. A. Dittman

3204. Ting, K'ai-chang. HSIN-HAI KO-MIN SHIH-CHI TI T'IEH-HSIEH-HUI [The Iron and Blood Society during the 1911 Revolution]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-Liao 1955 (2): 21-31. The founder of the Iron and Blood Society, one of the small revolutionary groups that mushroomed between 1894 and 1911, stresses its significance. Ting K'ai-chang started the group when he was a student in Peking and built up a following in his native Hopei. After the Wuhan uprising in October 1911, Ting operated from the French Concession in Tientsin to plan a march on Peking. But the abdication of the Manchu Emperor forestalled the action and Ting retired from the political scene when the Republic was born. T. S. Sun

3205. Wang, Kung-pi. TUNG-YU HUI-HAN-LU [Blood and sweat in Japan]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 108-123. Memoirs of a participant in the clash in Tokyo between Chinese students and the Japanese police on 7 July 1918, on the anniversary of the Japanese ultimatum to China on the Twenty-One Demands in 1915. T. S. Sun

3206. Zhun, Men-ian'. KITAISKAA PRESSA 1905 G. O RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [The Chinese press of 1905 on the Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 98-104. A condensed translation of an article from a Chinese historical journal. Summarizes the comments on and reactions to the Russian revolutionary events in the Chinese radical press. The impact of Russian events led to the organization of the United League by Sun Yat-sen in Tokyo. Arguing that Chinese conditions were similar to Russia's, the League promoted revolutionary action. On the other hand, the Russian example frightened the moderate constitutionalists into demanding more energetically a constitutional monarchy for China. M. Raef

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

3207. Bastin, John (Balliol College, Oxford). THE WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS, 1892-1900. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 282-289. An original study on the discovery of gold fields in Western Australia, chiefly in the Yilgarn district. The author shows how these discoveries aided in the settlement of Western Australia and in the founding of the Federal government in 1901. R. Mueller

3208. La Nauze, J.A. ALFRED DEAKIN AND THE MORNING POST. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1955 6(24): 361-375. Alfred Deakin, three times Prime Minister between 1903 and 1910, and after that Leader of the Opposition until his retirement in 1913, was the central figure in Australian politics during the first decade of the Australian Commonwealth. His contemplated memoirs would have contributed much to a greater understanding of this period in Australian history. However, his story failed before they were begun. Therefore, of interest that, between 1901-13, Deakin acted as an anonymous, special correspondent of the London Morning Post, contributing letters at frequent intervals. These letters are not only models of informative objectivity, in that he often attacks himself but they also provide material for a "historic, constitutional and Imperial study of the origin and growth of the Commonwealth in its earliest time." C. F. Lat

3209. Martin, A. W. (Australian National Univ. FREE TRADE AND PROTECTIONIST PARTIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES. Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand 1954 6(23): 315-323. Describes the rise and fall of the Free Trade government in New South Wales during 1894-99, which consisted of a unique political alliance of the middle and working classes as well as this government's struggle with the Protectionist Party, which was represented by agrarian interest. R. Mueller

3210. Stevens, Norman D. LABOUR CANDIDATES FOR THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1890-1914 Part 1: 1890-1896. Political Science 1955 7(1): Lists the Labor candidates for the House of Representatives and begins an analysis of the rising strength of the labor movement in New Zealand politics. Article to be continued. S. L. Speron

Canada

3211. Plouffe, Adrien, M.S.R.C. UN MOT SUR DEUX LETTRES INÉDITES [A word on two unpublished letters]. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48(Section I): 19-27. A discussion and reprint of two letters written in December 1916 by French nationalist leaders concerning a fund-raising scheme among French nationalist leaders in Canada finance a field hospital in France. R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS AND NEAR EAST

3212. Djorgovski, Bratislav. SMILEVO. Borba 1954 2 August. Description of the St. Elias Day uprising (Ilendenski ustanak) staged by the Congress of the Macedonian Internal Revolutionary Organization on 2 August 1903 in the village of Smilevo. Based on experiences related by Slavjenko Arsov. The London Times of 18 September 1903 is also quoted. S. Gavrilovi

3213. Djurović, D. PRVI NAŠ AVIJATIČAR [Our first airplane]. Borba 1955 5 Sept. The first Yugoslav airplane was constructed by Ivan Sarić of Subotica. A poster announcing its first flight on 16 October 1910 is preserved. S. Gavrilovi

3214. Gavrilović, Stoyan (United Nations Secretariat). NEW EVIDENCE ON THE SARAJEVO ASSASSINATION; Bernadotte E. Schmitt (Alexandria, Va.). COMMENTS. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(4): 410-

14. Translation of a report submitted in 1917 to the Serbian Military Tribunal for Officers in Salonika, signed by Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijević. The report indicates its author's responsibility for the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand. Although Russian funds financed the activities of the Serbian intelligentsia in Austria, the Russians did not know of the assassination plans. Schmitt's comment indicates circumstances which give substance to documents showing that the trial was "rigged" and the confession extorted, and also points out instances both of accord and discord between the facts as given in this document and as presented in other accounts. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

3215. Hadzhinikolov, B. OTZVUKI PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLUCII V BOLGARII [Repercussions of the First Russian Revolution in Bulgaria]. Slaviane 1955 (3): 7-21. Outlines the activities of the Bulgarian "narrow" Socialist Party in connection with the Russian Revolution of 1905-07. They kept the Bulgarian working masses well informed as to events in Russia, and organized demonstrations, strikes and money collections to aid the Russian revolutionaries at home and abroad, as for instance the refugees from the revolted "Patiomkin." In Autumn 1906 the first mass strikes of miners and railwaymen took place in Bulgaria. Severe steps were taken against demonstrating students from the University of Belgrade. Although the Bulgarian government banned strikes, it had to make concessions to the workers concerning conditions of work. I. Zamorska

3216. Jašar, Nedžad. ŠIFRA KOSTURSKOG REVOLUCIONARNOG RAJONA 1902-1903 GOD [The secret alphabet of the Kostur Revolutionary District in the years 1902-1903]. Arhivist 1955 5(2): 48-50. Gives the secret alphabets used by the leaders of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization in their correspondence. Based on documents in the State Archives of Skopje. V. Melik

3217. Koren'kov, A. M. INTERNATSIONALISTSKAIA POZITSIIA BOLGARSKIKH TESNYKH SOTSIALISTOV V PERIOD MIROVOI IMPERIALISTICHESKOI VOINY 1914-1918 GG. [The international policy of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Workers' Party during the imperialistic World War, 1914-1918]. Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia 1954 10: 351-388. The Bulgarian Social Democratic Workers' Party adhered strictly to the principles of international communism. Its failure during the First World War can be ascribed partly to the severe losses suffered through persecution, but also to its incapacity for tactically and strategically correct revolutionary activity. It is not enough to be a convinced revolutionary: only the Bolshevik laws of combat can guarantee success. Realizing this, the party reorganized itself after the October Revolution into the Bulgarian Communist Party and continued its fight against the capitalist order. W. Walder

3218. Lekić, Danilo. (Teachers College, Cetinje). JEDAN FRANCUSKI SLUŽBENI IZVEŠTAJ O CRNOJ GORI IZ 1884 [A French official report on Montenegro in 1884]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 556-566. Examines the contents of files marked Mission de France au Monténégro, 1880-84, in the archives of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Includes a report by chargé d'affaires Sirilly: "General estimate of Montenegro and recognition of its independence," dated

Gruž (Dubrovnik), 4 February 1884. Also gives extracts from an earlier report by chargé d'affaires de Montgascon on the status of women in Montenegro and the Girls' Institute in Cetinje (5 May 1881). S. Gavrilović

3219. Parlamás, M. G. (Iraklion). PROTOKOLLON TOU GENIKOU ARCHEGEOIU TON ANATOLIKON EPARCHION TES KRETES KATA TEN EPENASTASIN TOU 1878 [Register of the general headquarters of the eastern eparchies of Crete in the revolution of 1878]. Kritiká Chroniká 1954 8: 171-203. This hitherto unpublished manuscript, now in the archive of the Historical Museum of Crete (at Iraklion), records 310 documents pertaining to the rising in eastern Crete in 1878. P. Topping

3220. Upenik, V. A. RABOCHEE DVIZHENIE V SERBII NAKANUNE PEROVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The labor movement in Serbia on the eve of the First World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 113-121. An account of the Serbian labor movement on the eve of 1914. Stresses the influence of the Russian revolution of 1905 in its activation. The Serbian Socialist Party, formed in 1903, which was not a disciplined, tightly organized party of professional revolutionaries with a clear program, failed to become the unquestioned leader of the proletariat. M. Raëff

3221. Vasilev, K. S. BOR'BA BOLGARSKOGO NARODA PROTIV RESHENII BERLINSKOGO KONGRESSA 1878 GODA [The struggle of the Bulgarian people against the decisions of the Congress of Berlin of 1878]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 119-130. Account of the foundation and activity of the secret committees of the society Edinstvo dedicated to the repeal of the clauses of the Treaty of Berlin and to the unification of all Bulgaria. Within the society there were two dominant trends: one very conservative socially and quietistic politically, the other, liberal and willing to engage in revolutionary action. The article is based primarily on archival material, in particular the minutes of the various Edinstvo branches. M. Raëff

3222. Vujošević, Dragić. OPERACIJE CRNOGORSKOG PRIMORSKOG ODREDA U RATU 1912 GODINE [The operations of the Montenegrin Littoral Army in the war of 1912]. Istoriski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 458-473. Article to be continued. S. Gavrilović

B E L G I U M

3223. Becqué, M., and A. Louant. LE DOSSIER "ROME ET LOUVAIN" DE CHARLES PÉRIN [The dossier "Rome and Louvain" of Charles Périn]. Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique 1955 50(1): 36-124. This lengthy dossier was prepared by Charles Périn to justify his conduct, and was designed to be published posthumously. Périn was professor of public law at the Catholic University of Louvain, a leader of the ultramontane party in Belgium, and an arch-enemy of the liberal Catholic wing. Périn's views, which Pius IX supported, conflicted with the policies of Leo XIII, and he was forced to resign his chair. Périn was an important figure in church politics and had close relations with many eminent clerics of his day. The events described took place in 1872-81. The editors have prefaced the document with a brief account of its history, a summary of the facts, and sketches of the principal personalities involved. The whole work is heavily documented. H A Staff

3224. Goemare, Pierre (Editor, Revue Générale Belge). ALBERT 1er, LE ROI QUE J'AI CONNU - SOUVENIRS PERSONNELS [King Albert I, the king I knew - Personal reminiscences]. Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen 1954 7: 111-125. A character sketch of Albert I, King of the Belgians, with anecdotes of official and unofficial trips in which the author often participated. Eve de Grosse

F R A N C E

See also: 3034

3225. Beau de Loménie, E. JOSEPH CAILLAUX FUT-IL UN TRAITRE? [Was Joseph Caillaux a traitor?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(67): 206-218. Describes the domestic policy of the Third French Republic and the rôle Caillaux played in it. Characterizes him as a politician ill-gifted for the responsible tasks he had to fulfill. R. Sickinger

3226. Bottigelli, Emile. EXTRAITS INÉDITS DE LA CORRESPONDANCE ENGELS-LAFARGUE: LES SOCIALISTES FRANÇAIS ET LA CRISE BOULANGISTE [Unpublished extracts from the Engels-Lafargue correspondence: French Socialists and the Boulangist question]. Pensée 1955 (61): 7-24. The letters are dated from 9 May 1888 to 16 September 1889. With reference to these letters, the author outlines the political situation arising from Boulanger's appearance in public life. Franziska Schmid

3227. Brunand, Félix. L'ENSEIGNEMENT SECONDAIRE SPÉCIALE (1866-1891) [Special secondary education (1866-1891)]. Pensée 1955 (62): 43-49. An extract from the author's unpublished work on the School of Cluny, founded by Victor Duruy in 1865. It was run on revolutionary lines, and had to be closed in 1891 under pressure from clerical and bourgeois circles in the département Saône-et-Loire, and especially from the deputy Sarrien. Franziska Schmid

3228. Carré, Henri. COMMENT FUT SAUVÉ LE MAROC EN 1914 [How Morocco was saved in 1914]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 327-336. Description of Lyautey's military policy in Morocco. L. Loubère

3229. Decaux, Alain. L'AGONIE DE LA COMMUNE ET LA REPRESSION VERSAILLAISE [The death struggle of the Commune and the Versailles repression]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(65): 698-708. Vivid description of the massacre of the communards by the army of Versailles. Thiers and his generals are held responsible for these inhuman brutalities. L. Loubère

3230. Decoux (Admiral). LES MUTINS DU 17e DE LIGNE [The mutineers of the 17th line regiment]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 322-326. Describes the removal of the mutineers of the 17th line regiment to North Africa. L. Loubère

3231. De Maupeou (Admiral). AVEC L'AMIRAL COURBET À FORMOSE ET AUX PESCADORES [With Admiral Courbet in Formosa and the Pescadores]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 554-561. France, at war with China in the 1880's, attacked the Pescadores and Formosa. Courbet was in charge of the expedition. L. Loubère

3232. Dollot, René (Editor, Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique). DIPLOMATIE ET PRÉSIDENTE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE [Diplomacy and the Presidency of the Republic].

Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(3): 208-230. Based on Dansette's Histoire des Présidents and the papers of Félix Faure. Thiers conducted himself in foreign affairs somewhat like an American president. Later presidents had to assume the more modest rôle embodied in the sovereigns of Great Britain. Those with stronger influence on foreign policy were Fauri, Loubet, Poincaré, and Doumergue. In foreign policy the French presidency has less power than the American presidency but more than the British monarchy. It lends continuity and guidance in foreign policy despite frequent ministerial changes. L.M. Case

3233. Dominique, Pierre. UN LIBÉRAL: PRÉVOST-PARADOL. Écrits de Paris 1955 (129): 82-89. Brief exposition of Prévost-Paradol's political ideas, borrowing heavily on Pierre Guiral's Un grand libéral: Prévost-Paradol. A conservative liberal, Paradol desired a government for France similar to the one introduced in England by the Reform Bill of 1832. L. Loubère

3234. D'Ormesson, Wladimir (French Ambassador to the Vatican). LYAUTEY E L'ITALIA [Lyautey and Italy]. Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura 1955 32(365): 187-194. The continuation of this article [See abstract 2181] carries forward the later story of Lyautey's connections with Italy. In addition to being an important nineteenth-century French political personality, Lyautey possessed some of the Pan-European attributes of the socially-correct inveterate traveller. Whether as a young cavalry officer, or as Briand's Minister of War in World War I, Lyautey felt a lasting affection for both the people and antiquities of Italy. The author attributes this affection for a country other than his native France to the fact that Lyautey did not possess a nationalistic mentality but was as much a European as a Frenchman. In this respect he antedated the twentieth-century ideal of nationality. A. F. Rolle

3235. Kahane, Ernest. POUR MIEUX COMPRENDRE PASTEUR [For a better understanding of Pasteur]. Pensée 1955 (59): 29-49. Reviews the life and work of Pasteur in the light of his social consciousness and concludes that, despite a certain naïveté, he was both a materialist and a dialectician. C. F. Latour

3236. Le Gall, Louis (Director of the Civilian Office of President Faure). OPINIONS DE PAUL CAMBON SUR... QUELQUES MINISTRES ET... DIVERS PRÉSIDENTS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE [Opinions of Paul Cambon on... some Ministers and... various Presidents]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(3): 202-207. Reproduces a memorandum of Le Gall to Félix Faure (16 November 1898). Cambon blames the weakness of French foreign policy on too-frequent ministerial changes. On the Armenian question, Hanotaux merely awaited developments; consequently Germany took the initiative. Cambon looked to the presidency for diplomatic leadership. Thiers had the necessary qualities but France was too weak during his term; MacMahon had no self-confidence; Grévy was preoccupied with internal affairs; Carnot was timid; Casimir-Périer achieved nothing; Félix Faure was looked to by foreign statesmen for the revival of a strong French foreign policy. L. M. Case

3237. Roberts, John (Merton College, Oxford). GENERAL BOULANGER. History Today 1955 5(10): 657-669. A brief biographical sketch. W.M. Simon

3238. Saint-Quentin, René de (French Ambassador). COMTE DE SAINT-AULAIRE [Count Saint-Aulaire]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(4): 285-295. Based mainly on the Confession of Saint-Aulaire. Discusses his diplomatic career since 1901 in Morocco, Rumania, Spain, and Great Britain, and alludes to his difficulties with his own government during his Rumanian and British missions. L. M. Case

3239. Zévaès, Alexandre. LES AMANTS DE ROYAT [The lovers of Royat]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 (62): 295-302. Adventures of General Boulanger and his mistress, Mme. de Bonnemains. The general was a better lover than a politician, and he failed to carry out a coup d'état in 1889 because of fear, not for his person, but of separation from his beloved. L. Loubère

G E R M A N Y

3240. Bershadskaja, O. I. IZ ISTORII REVOLIUTSIONNOGO SODRUZHESTVA RUSSKOGO I NEMETSKOGO PROLETARIATA (KENIGSBERGSKII PROTSESS 1904 GODA) [From the history of the revolutionary amity of the Russian and German proletariat - the Koenigsberg trial of 1904]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 85-95. An account of the Koenigsberg trial of German Socialists accused of helping in the transmission of Russian revolutionary propaganda material. Karl Liebknecht, as attorney for the defense, obtained the acquittal of the defendants. The German Social Democratic party used the trial and its preparation for anti-governmental agitation. It was a manifestation of solidarity between the Russian revolutionary parties and the German proletariat. M. Raeff

3241. Bethke, Martin. LEUTNANT VOR 60 JAHREN-- EIN HARTES BROT [A lieutenant 60 years ago--a hard way to make a living]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(8): 823-831. Analyzes the background, ambitions, duties and way of life of junior officers in the German army towards the turn of the last century, largely on the basis of statistical data. The effects of the middle classes outnumbering the aristocracy in the military profession for the first time are emphasized. C. F. Latour

3242. Bleiber, Helmut (Humboldt Univ., East Berlin). DIE MOABITER UNRUHEN 1910 [The Moabit riots of 1910]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(2): 173-211. Due to a statistically-proven rise in food prices and rents, the Berlin workers were becoming poverty-stricken, despite certain concurrent wage increases. These social grievances caused a series of strikes, intensifying the class struggle. During September 1910, bloody clashes occurred between police, strike-breakers and striking workers, from which the revisionist wing of the German Social Democrats remained aloof. H A Staff

3243. Fay, Sidney B. (Professor Emeritus, Harvard Univ.). GERMANY UNDER BISMARCK AND HIS SUCCESSORS. Current History 1955 28(164): 211-216. Surveys German foreign and domestic policy from 1871-1914. Germany's unification was political rather than social and cultural. A strong feeling of particularism still existed in Germany on the eve of World War I. Anglo-German and Russo-German relations did not deteriorate until Bismarck's resignation in 1890. The small but fanatical Pan-German League (1890-1939) supported the Kaiser's naval program and

advocated a racist creed later associated with Hitler. I. C. Nichols, Jr.

3244. Nicolson, Sir Harold (Author and essayist). HOLSTEIN AND EULENBURG. History Today 1955 5(8): 499-506. A reiteration of the view that Holstein was a lunatic and a "figure of clandestine malevolence" in the face of his own self-portrait in the recently published first volume of his memoirs [The Holstein Papers, Vol. 1]. Advances the hypothesis that Holstein was responsible for the fall of Philip Eulenburg, the Emperor's confidant, in revenge for the role which Holstein attributed to Eulenburg in engineering his own dismissal. This episode was merely the climax to a prolonged hostility between the two men. Eulenburg, for his part, had unsuccessfully tried to exercise a moderating influence on William II. One of Holstein's instruments in the quarrel was the journalist, Maximilian Harden, with whom he had hitherto not been on speaking terms. W.M. Simon

3245. Pflanze, Otto (Univ. of Massachusetts). BISMARCK AND GERMAN NATIONALISM. American Historical Review 1955 60(3): 548-566. Recent works by H. Rothfels, F. Schnabel, and others absolve Bismarck from responsibility for the rise of the virulent German nationalism of the twentieth century. Pflanze, however, considers Bismarck to be the man who wedded nationalism to conservatism. Bismarck's view of nationalism corresponded neither to the liberal position, nor to the nationalism of the racially-oriented Pan-Germans. Bismarck's political testament was a "synthesis of nationalism, autocracy, and militarism" which helped pave the way for Hitler's Third Reich. E. März

3246. Schreiner, Albert. EIN HISTORISCHES DATUM IST ZU BERICHTIGEN [A historical date must be revised]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(1): 117-118. The Reichskonferenz of the Spartacists, which was of importance for the preparation of the November Revolution (1918), did not take place in Gotha on 1 October 1918, but on 7 October, as proved by quotations from a letter by Lenin and other sources. H A Staff

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 3057, 3195, 3317

3247. Eeckels, Guido. L'ENVERS D'UNE LÉGENDE [The other side of a legend]. Synthèses 1955 10(10): 269-272. Reexamines the position of T. E. Lawrence with reference to the recent biography by Richard Aldington, Lawrence of Arabia, a Biographical Enquiry (London: Collins, 1955); concludes that Aldington's attacks are short-sighted, unfair and unjust. C. F. Latour

3248. Ireland, J. E. de Courcy. CHARLES ALGERNON PARSONS. Mariner's Mirror 1955 41(1): 15-22. The successful development of the steam turbine was due chiefly to Parsons, a versatile inventor, whose designs for a marine turbine helped to revolutionize the construction of merchant vessels and warships. J. A. S. Grenville

3249. Rose, A. G. (Univ. of Manchester). SOME INFLUENCES ON ENGLISH PENAL REFORM 1895-1921. Sociological Review 1955 3(1): 25-43. Discusses the influences that inspire reform movements and illustrates this problem by examining the influ-

ence of Tolstoy on some members of the "Humanitarian League" which had penal reform as one of its objectives. Tolstoy's influence, particularly on Captain St. John, founder of the Penal Reform League in 1907, and on Stephen Hobhouse, pacifist and reformer, who in 1918 was appointed Secretary to the Prison System Enquiry Committee, is considered, as well as the work of other penal reformers. J. A. S. Grenville

3250. Sanders, Charles Richard (Duke Univ.). CARLYLE'S LETTERS. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester 1955 38(1): 199-224. Reports on the progress made in drawing up a complete file of Carlyle's letters, a task begun at Duke University. Examples cited illustrate Carlyle's distrust of democracy, his regret over Peel's fall in 1846, his opinions of contemporaries (Macaulay, Froude, and J. S. Mill) and his relations with Charles Dickens. J. A. S. Grenville

3251. Skelton, Robert (Univ. of Manchester). JOHN RUSKIN: THE FINAL YEARS. Bulletin of the John Rylands Library Manchester 1955 37(2): 562-586. A survey of the Ruskin correspondence in the John Rylands library, citing among others Ruskin's letters to Mrs. Talbot dealing with the Christian faith, his relations with Rose de la Touche, the foundation and running of the Guild of St. George as well as other topics. This correspondence throws light on Ruskin's last years. J. A. S. Grenville

H A B S B U R G E M P I R E

See also: 3068, 3214

3252. Buszko, Józef. STANOWISKO GALICYJSKIEGO OBSZARNICTWA POLSKIEGO I BURŻUAZJI WOBEC REFORMY WYBORCZEJ W LATACH 1905-1907 [Attitude of the Galician landlords and bourgeoisie to the electoral reform of 1905-1907]. Przegląd Historyczny 1955 46(3): 380-419. Describes the Austrian electoral reform of 1906, introduced in the face of strong opposition from the Polish Conservative Party. Analyzes the tactics of that Party, which voted for the reform only under pressure from the Imperial Court. The efforts of peasant parties and Socialists to reform the Galician Provincial Diet are described in detail. The Conservatives were able to thwart all attempts at abolishing the curial system and introducing a direct and secret ballot. Based on published sources and the Bobrzyński Papers in the Jagiellonian Library in Cracow. A. F. Dygnas

3253. Foretić, Dinko (Director, State Archives, Zadar). NEKOLIKO DOKUMENATA O POBUNI MORNARA U BOKI KOTORSKOJ 1918 [A few documents concerning the mutiny of the sailors in Boka Kotorska in 1918]. Istorijski Zapisi 1954 10(2): 364-381. Unpublished Austrian correspondence preserved in the State Archives in Kotor (Presidial files of the Regency of Dalmatia, Zadar, 1915-18 Vol. 14, No. 707). Four documents (4-7 February 1918) contain official reports on the outbreak of the revolt and its suppression. The fifth (17 September 1918) refers to the ensuing court-martial proceedings. S. Gavrilović

3254. Freidzon, V. I. RAZVITIE KAPITALIZMA V KHORVATSKOI DEREVNE I POLOZHENIE KREST'IAN V KHORVATII V KONTSE XIX- NACHALE XX V. [The development of capitalism in the Croatian village and the position of the peasants in Croatia at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century]. Uchenye

Zapiski Instituta Slavianovedeniia 1954 10: 72-137. During this period Croatia held a semi-colonial status in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the area suffered exploitation from capitalistic circles at home and abroad. The capitalistic development which had begun in the 'eighties of the previous century produced a prosperous Croatian upper class. Together with the government officials, they oppressed the impoverished peasantry by means of speculation and of capital loans against usurious interest. As much as 98 per cent of the population had practically no civil rights. Although the continually deteriorating condition of the masses led to increased political activity--particularly encouraged by the example of the Russian Revolution of 1905--the peasantry was too backward and the working class too weak for an organized revolutionary movement. W. Walder

3255. Jakšić, Grgur, and Vojislav J. Vučković. POKUŠAJ ANEKSIJE BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE (1882-1883) [An attempt to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina (1882-1883)]. Glas Srpske Akademije Nauka 1954 214, Odeljenje društvenih nauka, nova serija (3): 47-110. The Austro-Hungarian attempt to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina (1882-83) was abandoned because of the opposition of the Hungarian government and in order not to render more difficult the delicate position of the Serbian King Milan Obrenović and his government, known for their pro-Austrian politics. Based chiefly on material in the State Archives, Vienna, and on contemporary newspapers. V. Melik

3256. Konirsh, Suzanne G. (College of Notre Dame Belmont, Calif.). CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN GERMANS AND CZECHS IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(3): 231-261. Examines the constitutional problems raised by Czech and German representatives in the diets of the Bohemian crownlands, and in the Reichsrat after universal suffrage had been introduced in 1907 for elections to the Reichsrat. Language problems were predominant. The Germans desired to establish permanently the German character of those localities in which they had a majority. The Czechs wished to gain national equality in all districts where they were represented and to extend their political power, which would be possible if the Czechs were able to speak their language throughout Bohemia, in which they formed a growing majority. These struggles for power in the monarchy paralyzed both the diet and the Reichsrat, and left government to the imperial bureaucracy. Based on documents in the Austrian State Archives.

Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

3257. Ovnanian, S. V. POD'EM RABOCHEGO DVIZHENII V AVSTRII V 1905-1907 GODAKH [The rise of the labor movement in Austria in 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 108-116. On the basis of contemporary Socialist newspapers, the article describes the spread of industrial unrest and the intensification of labor's political activity in the Austro-Hungarian empire between 1905 and 1907. This increase was the direct result of the example and stimulation provided by the Russian revolution of 1905. M. Raefiff

3258. Rose, William J. THE DUCHY OF TESCHEN AS ZWISCHENLAND. Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada 1954 48(Section II): 87-97. An ethnic and socio-cultural sketch of Teschen, chiefly during the twentieth century, dealing primarily with this region's solution of its minority problems. R. Mueller

I T A L Y

3259. Rizzi, Bice. UN ALTRO PROGETTO DEL 1872 R LA SISTEMAZIONE DEL TEVERE. UNA LETTERA INEDITA GARIBALDI [Another project for the regulation of the Tiber 1872. A letter of Garibaldi]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(1): 72-74. A sequel to Alberto Caracciolo's article [See abstract 315]. A letter written by Garibaldi from Caprera, November 1872, preserved in the Museo del Risorgimento, Trento, proves that he was then already interested in the regulation of the Tiber as far as Ostia and the building of a harbor to serve Rome.

W. E. Heydendorff

3260. Vidal, César. STUDI FRANCESI SUL RISORGIMENTO (1870-1915) [French studies on the Risorgimento (1870-1915)]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(1): 58-67. Research works in the Bibliothèque Nationale de Paris and the publications of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs have proved to be of significance not only for the history of the "Red Week" in June 1914, but also for that of earlier periods. Numerous publications deal with the role of Garibaldi's red shirts in the War of 1870-71, the Roman question, the Triple Alliance (a great deal of new material on this subject was brought to light by the opening of the archives after the first World War), the Tunisian question and many other problems of Italian internal and foreign affairs.

W. E. Heydendorff

P O L A N D

See also: 3091

3261. Bulatov, A., and R. Ermolaev. OBRAZEC REWOLUCYJONNOGO GEROSTWA [A pattern of revolutionary heroism]. Slaviane 1955 (6): 21-24. Indicates the causes which brought about the outbreak of the Workers' Revolution in Poland in 1905. The SDKP & (Social-Democratic Party in the Polish Kingdom and in Lithuania) played a great role there in teaching the workers to join with the Russian proletariat, and in warning them against the bourgeois-minded PPS (Polish Socialist Party). The events of 9 January 1905 resulted in a wave of strikes and demonstrations throughout the Russian empire. In Poland, they culminated in the "Bloody Week" in Łódź. This revolt, encouraged by the SDKP and sympathetically regarded by the Russian proletariat, was recognized by Lenin as the first proletarian attempt at armed resistance to autocracy in Russia. I. Zamorska

3262. Kalabiński, Stanisław, and Feliks Tych. REWOLUCYJNE RUCHY CHŁOPSKIE W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM W LATACH 1905-1907 [Revolutionary peasant movements in the Polish Kingdom in the years 1905-1907]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(8): 47-71. Analyzes the peasant movement as a struggle against the land-owners. The first manifestation in 1905 was a wave of strikes by agricultural workers, though in the spring these could hardly be called organized actions. The part played in the development of a peasant movement by the small- and medium-sized land-holding peasant in the Polish villages is presented in detail. The November 1905 strike had a powerful echo in the Polish village. The working class and peasant struggles in 1905 had a profound influence on Polish peasantry, even in the Prussian and Austrian areas. Agricultural strikes produced a common front in the struggle of the Ukrainian and Polish peasants against the land-owners, which in turn influenced the struggle for national independence. H A Staff

3263. Kancewicz, Jan. WALKI PAŹDZIERNIKOWOSZCZYTOWY OKRES REWOLUCJI 1905-1907 R. W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [The October struggles - the culminating period of the 1905-1907 revolution in the Polish Kingdom]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(10): 26-45. Considers the November-December 1905 struggles as the peak period of the revolutionary activity between 1905 and 1907. The struggles in the Russian-occupied parts of Poland must be considered as part of the movement throughout the Russian Empire. Analyzes in detail the various positions adopted by the Polish parties and the interpretations placed on the role and participation of the masses. The attitudes of Rosa Luxemburg, Pilsudski and Daszynski are considered. This period demonstrates the link of Polish revolutionary activity with Russia in the co-operation of the working classes and in the strengthening of Marxist influence. H A Staff

3264. Korzec, Paweł. POWSTANIE ZBROJNE ŁÓDZKIEGO PROLETARIATU W 1905 R. [Armed uprising of the Łódź proletariat in 1905]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 36-65. During the armed uprising of the Łódź proletariat from 22 to 24 June 1905 over 100 barricades were erected and the workers suffered over 2,000 casualties. The uprising was the climax of a long succession of strikes and demonstrations rooted in political and economic discontent. Revolutionary activities from January 1905 on, and the growth of the Social Democratic organization of the Polish Kingdom and Lithuania, which was the driving force, are described. Based chiefly on material in the Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych [Central State Archives] and the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi [Łódź Provincial Archives]. A. F. Dygnas

3265. Kowalski, Józef. IDEE LENINA--DROGOWSKAZEM DLA POLSKIEGO RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO [The ideas of Lenin --a sign-post for the Polish workers movement]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(4): 18-34. Appraises Lenin as the creator of a Marxism which fits contemporary conditions. At the turn of the century, he supported Poland's most active working-class element, the SDKPiL. In 1905-07, this party fought the Menshevik tactics and the opportunism of the leftist PPS. In the confused days after 1919, Lenin defined the role of the Polish Communist Party and attacked the nationalism of the Leftists. During the Hitlerite period, Polish Communists were again inspired by the ideas of Lenin. H A Staff

3266. Kozłowski, Aleksander. CZERWCOWE POWSTANIE ZBROJNE W ŁODZI W 1905 R. [The June armed rising in Łódź in 1905]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(5): 71-87. As the Łódź workers were among the most active of Polish revolutionaries in 1905, this account is prefaced by a brief sketch of the development of the Łódź working class movement from 1861-1904. The armed clash in June 1905 demonstrated not only the fervor of the Łódź workers, but also the attitude of counter-revolution and anti-national, capitalist co-operation with Czarist Russia adopted by the bourgeoisie. H A Staff

3267. Mark, B. PROLETARIAT ŻYDOWSKI W PRZEDNIU REWOLUCJI 1905 ROKU [The Jewish proletariat on the eve of the 1905 revolution]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1955 (13/14): 3-73. Opens with a discussion of the characteristics of the 1905-06 revolution in Russia. The economic sit-

uation of the Jewish working population is illustrated with statistical information on the situation in Warsaw and Łódź as a basis for a discussion of the origins of the revolutionary-socialist movement among the Jewish workers in Poland. Party affiliations and organizations are analyzed. Czarist police terror among the industrial workers is fully documented. The activities and the ideology of the "Bund" are discussed with respect to its separatist tendencies. An analysis of the origins of separatism in the Jewish working class movement traces the politics of the Bund, inter-party relationships, and the influence of Lenin. The Jewish element was not a unified political body before 1905, owing to the tactics of the separatist Bund. But during the 1905 strike actions, the Jewish proletariat took a direct revolutionary part. Based on material from the State Archives, the Polish Communist Party and the Jewish Historical Institute. H A Staff

3268. Mościcki, Henryk. STRAJK STYCZNIOWO-LUTOWY 1905 R. W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [The January-February strike in the Polish Kingdom in the year 1905]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(1): 51-72. Events in St. Petersburg and the outbreak of revolution in Russia had a decided effect on the struggles of the proletariat in the Congress Kingdom. The organization of and the dominant attitudes during the January-February strike demonstrate that only the proletariat was actively interested in bringing the revolution to a victorious conclusion. The first stoppages of work took place in Warsaw and Łódź as early as 26 January 1905, and had spread by the 28th. Heading this revolutionary action was the SDKPiL, under the leadership of F. Dzierzynski and W. Matuszewski. H A Staff

3269. Składkowski, Sławoj (General and former Polish Prime Minister). MANIFESTACJA [The Manifestation]. Wiadomości 1955 10(42): 5. Describes a demonstration organized by the Polish Socialist Party in Kielce at the end of 1904, and its dispersal by Russian troops. A. F. Dygnas

3270. Stetskevich, S. M. PERVOMAISKAIA DEMONSTRACIIA V VARSHAVE V 1905 GODU [The May First demonstration in Warsaw in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 92-98. Describes the preparation, course, and outcome of the demonstration in Warsaw on 1 May 1905. Stresses the leadership role of the Bolshevik faction of the Social Democratic Party and the prominent part played by F. Dzerzhinskii. Based on material from Russian police archives. M. Raeff

R U S S I A

See also: 3206, 3240, 3267

3271. Alekseev, A. EKONOMICHESKOE POLOZHENIE ROSSII NAKANUNE REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 gg [The economic position of Russia on the eve of the revolution of 1905-1907]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (1): 26-36. The beginning of the twentieth century was marked by the swift growth of heavy industry and mining, and of the railroad network. Into this same period falls the foundation of the first monopolies and the penetration of foreign capital. Agriculture was archaic and was in large measure concentrated in the hands of the Court and of Baltic-German barons. The exploitation of the worker was incredible. Long working hours, low pay and lack of hygiene led to revolution, which from the very beginning assumed inter-

national significance, owing to the close relations of the Czarist court with the Western imperialists. W. Walder

3272. Bonch-Bruevich, V. D., V. P. Antonov-Saratovskii, and I. I. Radchenko. VOSPOMINANIIA O V. I. LENINE [Reminiscences about V. I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 37-48. 1) V. D. Bonch-Bruevich writes of his contacts with Lenin in connection with the publication of Bolshevik periodicals Vpered and Demos in Geneva in 1905. 2) V. P. Antonov-Saratovskii describes meetings with Lenin in 1918 to secure the Soviet government's help against rebellious peasants and Czechoslovak military formations in the region of Saratov. 3) I. I. Radchenko describes meetings and discussions with Lenin in 1920-21 in connection with plans for the establishment of the exploitation of bog peat as a source of fuel. M. Raeff

3273. Bovykin, V. I., and O. I. Latysheva. MOSKOVSKII UNIVERSITET V REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GODOV [The University of Moscow in the revolution of 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 49-58. On the basis of archival material gives an account of the use made of the University of Moscow's privileged status for the preparation of revolutionary activities in 1905. Also lists instances of active student participation under the leadership of the Bolsheviks in the Moscow uprising of December 1905. M. Raeff

3274. Derenkovskiy, G. PIATIDESIATILETE PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLUCYI [The fiftieth anniversary of the First Russian Revolution]. Slaviane 1955 (1): 10-14. The First Russian Revolution in 1905-07 was the first time in the history of European revolutionary movements that the workers, and not the liberal bourgeoisie, led a revolution. Although it failed, the revolution served as a great rehearsal for the future victory of the working classes, making them aware of their own strength when united with the peasants and led by the Bolshevik Party. Russian leadership in revolutionary movements all over the world dates from this time. I. Zamorska

3275. Dubrovskii, S. M. O PREDPOSYLKAH KRESTIANSKOGO REVOLIUTSIONNOGO DVIZHENIIA 1905-1907 GODOV [The foundations of the peasant revolutionary movement in the years 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 13-25. An account of the economic condition in Russian agriculture in the decade preceding 1905. Its main features were excessive concentration of land in the hands of nobles and capitalists and intensification of class stratification in the villages. The peasants experienced a land shortage which resulted in the perpetuation of backward techniques and low productivity. A few examples are cited from archival sources. M. Raeff

3276. Evgrafov, V. VDOKHNOVLIAIUSHCHII PRIMER SLUZHENIIA DELU KOMMUNIZMA [A stimulating example of serving the cause of Communism]. Kommunist 1955 32 (7): 30-43. Briefly reviews the life and work of Lenin on the occasion of the publication of the second edition of the short biography of V. I. Lenin. W. Walder

3277. Galkina, P. I. VSEOBSHCHAA STACHKA IVANOVO-VOZNESENSKIKH TEKSTIL'SHCHIKOV LETOM 1905 GODA [The general strike of the textile workers of Ivanovo-Voznesensk in the Summer of 1905]. Voprosy

Istorii 1955 (6): 87-97. Description of the strike of textile workers in Ivanovo-Voznesensk in May-July 1905. Despite insignificant economic success, it helped to develop the political consciousness of the workers. The Bolshevik wing of the RSDRP gave the strike its political significance. Based on contemporary publications and local archives.

M. Raeff

3278. Gorodetskii, E. N. BOR'BA NARODNYKH MASS ZA SOZDANIE SOVETSKIKH GOSUDARSTVENNYKH ORGANOV 1917-1918 GG. [The struggle of the popular masses for the creation of Soviet state organs 1917-1918]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 26-39. On the basis of archival documentation, argues that many administrative and political institutions created during the revolution had originated in and been prepared by the spontaneous actions of the masses (e.g., the revolutionary courts, committees for the safeguarding of seized or abandoned property, etc.). M. Raeff

3279. Institut Marxe-Engelse-Lenina-Stalina při V KSSS. PADESÁT LET PRVNÍ RUSKÉ REVOLUCE [The fiftieth anniversary of the First Russian Revolution]. Nová Mysl 1955 2(2): 182-194. A historical evaluation of the revolution of 1905-07 in Russia from the official Communist standpoint. The historic events of those years are briefly summarized: they form the bourgeois-democratic, popular revolution, in contrast to the bourgeois revolutions which preceded and the Socialist revolution which resulted from them. The main significance of this general rehearsal for the October Revolution was that the working class learned to collaborate with the peasantry and that Lenin drew from it his teaching on the hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois and the socialistic revolutions, and on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Based on an article in Pravda of 22 January 1955. I. Gadourek

3280. Kostin, A. VYDAIUSHCHEESIA SOBYTIE V ISTORII KOMMUNISTICHESKOI PARTII [A prominent occurrence in the history of the Communist Party]. Kommunist 1955 32(7): 58-70. The Third Party Congress of the Russian Communist Party in 1905 represented the first Bolshevik party congress. Its international significance lay in the fact that it clearly unmasked the Mensheviks as bourgeois agitators. Through the decisive exclusion of all bourgeois interests, Lenin laid the foundation for the final victory of bolshevism and the accuracy of the Leninist theses was proved in the same year by the course of the First Russian Revolution. W. Walder

3281. Kukin, D. V. I. LENIN O REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GODOV.- K VYKHODU V SVET SBORNIKA OSNOVNYKH PROIZVEDENII V. I. LENINA O REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GODOV [V. I. Lenin on the revolution of 1905-1907. On the occasion of the publication of a collection of the basic works of V. I. Lenin on the revolution of 1905-1907]. Kommunist 1955 32(10): 13-24. The guiding idea of Lenin's is that the bourgeoisie, because of its close connections with Czarism and the land-owning class, was not in a position to lead the vanguard of the revolution. This concept found its logical expression at the Third Party Congress, where Lenin clearly set down Bolshevik policy and declared success possible solely on collaboration between workers and the peasantry. The decisive factor for the subsequent Bolshevik victory was the early unmasking of the reactionary aims of the Mensheviks. W. Walder

3282. Laptin, P. F. PROBLEMY OBSHCINY V TRUDAKH M. M. KOVALEVSKOGO [The problems of the commune in the works of M. M. Kovalevskii]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 110-120. An analytical account of the views of M. M. Kovalevskii on the institution of the peasant commune, dealing with his work on the subject up to 1905. M. Raeff

3283. Levin, Sh. M. V. I. LENIN V PETERBURGE V 1905 GODU [Lenin in Petersburg in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 3-12. Describes Lenin's organizational activity and his ideological position during the revolutionary days of 1905 in St. Petersburg. Stresses Lenin's positive appreciation of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies and his instructions to the Bolshevik wing of the RSDRP to co-operate with and eventually control the Soviet. M. Raeff

3284. Manakin, Viktor (Washington, D. C.). THE SHOCK-BATTALIONS OF 1917 (Part II). Russian Review 1955 14(4): 332-344. Reminiscences of the Russian front during the months preceding and immediately following the Bolshevik seizure of power. See also: 2198 Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

3285. Martinson, K. D. STACHECHNAIA BOR'BA RIZHISKIKH RABOCHIKH V 1905 GODU [The strike struggle of the Riga workers in 1905]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 99-102. Description of labor unrest in Riga in 1905 based on statistical evidence from local police and government archives. M. Raeff

3286. Motylev, V. E. OB OSOBNOSTIAXH PROMYSHLENNOGO RAZVITIIA ROSSII V KONTSE XIX - NACHALE XX VEKA [Concerning the peculiarities of the industrial development of Russia at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 11-28. An analysis of Russian economic development in the 1890's and 1900's. After the boom of the 1890's, the depression of 1902-03 led to an intensification of the process of industrial concentration and the elimination of some foreign imports. This development led Russia into the imperialist stage of capitalism in the first decade of the twentieth century, with the active organization of monopolies and the domination of foreign capital.

M. Raeff

3287. Pankratova, A. PERVAIA NARODNAIA REVOLIUTSIIA EPOKHI IMPERIALIZMA.- K 50-LETIIU PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII [The first popular revolution in the era of imperialism. On the fiftieth anniversary of the First Russian Revolution]. Kommunist 1955 31(1): 39-55. By sharpening the inner contradictions in the era of growing imperialism, the people were defending themselves against unbearable conditions. At the beginning of the revolution, most workers still believed in the mercy of their Father Czar. The famed bloody Sunday in January 1905 thoroughly shook this faith. The revolution failed through lack of revolutionary experience and the poor organization of the proletariat. Its significance, however, lies in the fact that it was the best conditioning for the October Revolution of 1917.

W. Walder

3288. Pazhitnov, K. POLOZHENIE RABOCHEGO KLASSA V ROSSII NAKANUNE REVOLIUTSII 1905-1907 GG. [The position of the working class in Russia on the eve of the revolution of 1905-1907]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (5): 34-43. The causes of the revolution lay in the desperate situation of the workers in the factories

and mines, in low pay and high monetary penalties for the slightest transgression at work, and in the dismal living conditions. Daily working hours toward the end of the nineteenth century had been twelve to fourteen hours, and only in 1897 were they legally fixed at eleven and one half hours. This, to Lenin, was decisive: the workers must be made to realize that improvements can be fought for and that strikers can obtain concessions from the government. This was the basis of the revolution of 1905 and of the general strike movement. W. Walder

3289. Ronin, S. L. ISTORICHESKOYE ZNACHENYE SOVIETOV 1905 G. [The historical significance of the soviets of 1905]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (4): 11-20. The 1905 Revolution was the first Russian bourgeois-democratic revolution which was also a proletarian one through the complete hegemony of the working class. From their initial form as strike committees, the soviets developed into the organs of armed rebellion, which eventually took the form of national authority. The successive tasks of the soviets were: political organization of the masses, leadership of both revolutions (1905 and 1917) and the establishment of proletarian dictatorship. K. Zamorski

3290. Shumilov, M. N. DVIZHENIE SEL'SKOKHOZIAISTVENNYKH RABOCHIKH V 1905-1907 GODAKH [The movements of farm laborers in 1905-1907]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 76-84. Lists and describes various instances of agrarian unrest and agrarian labor strikes in 1905-1907. Illustrations are taken from the Baltic provinces, the Ukraine, and the Volga and Kuban areas. Based largely on the archives of local authorities. M. Raeff

3291. Sidorov, M. I. O POLITICHESKOI I FILOSOFSKOI EVOLUTSII G. V. PLEKHANOVA [The political and philosophic development of G. V. Plekhanov]. Voprosy Filosofii 1954 (6): 103-115. G. V. Plekhanov, whose philosophy is based especially on the works of N. Chernyshevskii and Karl Marx, created a number of profound and accurate philosophic analyses in the Marxist sense during his first period of struggle against revisionism (1883-1903). Through twenty years of collaboration with the bourgeois opportunist group (K. Kautsky, V. Adler, etc.) Plekhanov was forced into the camp of the opportunists. He misunderstood the role the proletariat had to play in the revolution: indeed, he feared its accession to power. His plan envisaged a bourgeois revolution which would improve the lot of the working class through legislation. W. Walder

3292. Strakhovsky, Leonid I. (Toronto Univ.). WAS THERE A KORNILOV REBELLION? - A RE-APPRAISAL OF THE EVIDENCE. Slavonic and East European Review 1955 33(81): 372-395. Takes issue with two recent studies--Abraham Ascher's "The Kornilov Affair" in the Russian Review 1953 12(4) and Robert D. Warth's The Allies and the Russian Revolution (Durham, N.C., 1954)--over the aims and purposes of General Lavr G. Kornilov in his abortive coup against the Russian Provisional Government in September 1917. Kornilov was not a monarchist but a patriotic Russian officer without political affiliations. He intended no coup against the Provisional Government. The whole affair was a tragic misunderstanding, and he was tricked and betrayed by Prime Minister Alexander Kerensky who

alone must bear responsibility for the affair.

V. S. Mamat

3293. Szaniawski, Aleksander. LENIN O REWOLUCJI 1905 ROKU [Lenin on the revolution of 1905]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(4): 97-109. Comprises a guide to Lenin's opinions on the various questions arising of the revolutions of 1905. His views are briefly cited on the peasant question, and the issues of Social Democracy, as well as those he expressed at the conferences in London and Tammerfors. Stresses Lenin's views on the peasant-worker alliance and concludes by stating his opinion that 1905 was "a general test" for the 1917 revolution, which owed much to this first experience. H A Staff

3294. Timofeev, V. A. BOR'BA V. I. LENINA ZA SVYAZIVANIE S'EZDA RSDRP [V. I. Lenin's struggle for the calling of the Third Congress of the RSDRP]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 15-28. On the basis of Lenin's writings and published secondary material, gives an account of Lenin's fight for organizational control of the RSDRP, the establishment of the Bolshevik paper Vpered, and of the calling together of the Third Congress of the party. In all these efforts Lenin was constantly handicapped by the opposition of the Mensheviks but his theoretically correct position, as well as the support of the local Bolshevik organizations, helped to overcome the obstacles. M. Raeff

3295. Tseretelli, Irakli (Georgian Menshevik leader, member of the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet, and Minister, May-August 1917, in the Russian Provisional Government). REMINISCENCES OF THE FEBRUARY REVOLUTION: THE APRIL CRISIS (Part III). Russian Review 1955 14(4): 301-321. Excerpts from Chapter 10 of the author's unpublished reminiscences of the Russian Revolution. See also: 1536, 2202. Journal (D. v. Mohrenschildt)

3296. Unsigned. V. I. LENIN O PEROVOI RUSSKOI REVOLYUTSII [V. I. Lenin on the First Russian Revolution]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 5-14. Summarizes Lenin's views on the revolution of 1905. Lenin stressed the role of the masses, especially of the proletariat, and energetically denounced the false conclusions advanced by Mensheviks and bourgeois parties. This editorial calls for continued and intensive study of the revolution along the lines traced by Lenin. M. Raeff

3297. Volin, B. M. BIULLETENI BOL'SHEVISTSKOI PARTII VYKHODIVSHEE V STOKGOL'ME V 1917 GODU [Bulletins of the Bolshevik Party published in Stockholm in 1917]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 124-127. The history of the publication of Russische Korrespondenz "Prawda" and Bote der russischen Revolution in Stockholm, with summaries of the contents of those issues that have been preserved. M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

3298. Federley, Bernt. OFÄRSTIDENS FÖRSTA ADRESSPLANER [The first plans for an address (to the emperor) during the time of calamities]. Historisk Tidskrift för Finland 1955 40(2): 53-73. Based on materials in the Finnish National Archives, including the texts of proposals by R. A. Wrede, I. Mechelin and V. von Haartman of the Diet for an address to the Russian Emperor. Finland's "time of calamities" be-

un with the first steps taken towards Russification with the creation in January 1890 of committees to make the Grand Duchy closer to Russia. The aim of the address was to dissuade the Emperor directly from his announced plans rather than through customary channels. Nicholas II was approached as the constitutional monarch of the Grand Duchy of Finland and not as the autocrat of all the Russias. E. Ekman

3299. Lindgren, Raymond E. (Occidental College, Los Angeles). NORWAY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE, 1905-1955. American-Scandinavian Review 1955 43(3): 237-245. Relates in broad outline the principal events in the dissolution of the Swedish-Norwegian union and the peaceful establishment of the independent Norwegian monarchy in 1905. G. Rehder

3300. Rimscha, Hans von (Erlangen). DIE ENTSTEHUNG DER BALTISCHEN STAATEN [The origin of the Baltic states]. Schicksalslinie 1955 (1): 12-18. A summary of the revival of the Baltic nations during and after World War I, which was not accidental but resulted from the adroit and timely action of their leaders, who shrewdly exploited the possibilities that arose during 1917-1919. Efforts for increasing autonomy and eventual independence differed to a considerable extent in Estonia and Latvia from developments in Lithuania. R. Mueller

3301. Saloheimo, Veijo. KIRKKO JA KANSALLINEN HERÄTYSLIIKE RAUTALAMMILLA 1880-LUVULLA [The church and the national awakening in Rautalammi during the 1880's]. Historiallinen Aikakauskirja 1955 (2): 216-227. A study of the tensions in a selected Finnish region between the forces of conservatism and traditionalism, chiefly church and peasantry, and those elements of the population, notably journalists, merchants, and government officials, who were attracted to the emerging liberal and nationalist movements of the 'eighties. J. I. Kolehmainen

S P A I N

3302. García-Nieto, Paris C. LA PRENSA DE BARCELONA ANTE LA CRISIS MILITAR DE 1895 [The press in Barcelona before the military crisis of 1895]. Estudios de Historia Moderna 1954 4: 441-469. The following newspapers opposed government limitation of press freedom and were thus instrumental in the advent of the military crisis: 1) the moderate, conservative Diario de Barcelona; 2) the objective, conservative and politically independent Vanguardia; 3) the indifferent Correo Catalán, which changed its political views with the stream of opinion; 4) the sensation-hungry El Diluvio, which criticized the government, and 5) the republican paper La Publicidad, which was a particularly ardent advocate of freedom of the press. Elisabeth Wimmer

3303. Llorens, Montserrat. EL PADRE ANTONIO VICENT S.J. (1837-1912) NOTAS SOBRE EL DESARROLLO DE LA ACCIÓN SOCIAL CATÓLICA EN ESPAÑA [Father Antonio Vicent, S.J. Account of the development of Catholic social action in Spain]. Estudios de Historia Moderna 1954 4: 393-440. Father Vicent's name is closely linked with Christian social action. He aimed at the removal of class conflict without forcibly disturbing the natural anomalies within society. His greatest achievement was the foundation of the Catholic Workers' Associations, which were a

union of employers and employees. Practically all social institutions in Spain can be traced directly to Father Vicent or his disciples. His most important published work is Socialismo y Anarquismo (Valencia, 1893). Elisabeth Wimmer

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 3121

3304. Cúneo, Dardo. EL ROMANTICISMO SOCIAL EN LA ARGENTINA [Social romanticism in Argentina]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(2): 170-205. After a short introduction to the period, the author presents short biographies of Leopoldo Lugones, Roberto Payró, José Ingenieros, Macedonio Fernández, Manuel Ugarte, and Alberto Gerchunoff. The bulk of the article consists of reprints of six articles and two poems written by the persons listed above. H. Kantor

3305. Cúneo, Dardo. NOTICIA CONMEMORATIVA SOBRE JOSÉ CARLOS MARIÁTEGUI (1930-1955) [A commemorative note about José Carlos Mariátegui (1930-1955)]. Repertorio Americano 1955 49(3): 33-35, 37. An outline of the life of Mariátegui (1895-1930), placing him in the Peruvian scene. Appended is a list of forty-three events in his life, together with a complete bibliography of his published and unpublished writings. Illustrated with a photograph of a painting of Mariátegui by Julia Codesido. H. Kantor

3306. Ferrer Canales, José. MARTÍ Y PUERTO RICO [Martí and Puerto Rico]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(2): 141-169. Martí looked upon Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Santo Domingo as a unit and regarded the Partido Revolucionario Cubano [Cuban Revolutionary Party] as a mechanism to be used to free both Cuba and Puerto Rico from Spanish domination. The article cites Martí's writings about Puerto Rico and various Puerto Ricans of the period 1875-95. Also cites the writings of Puerto Ricans about Martí. H. Kantor

3307. Nieto Caballero, Luis Eduardo. EN TORNO DE DON MARCO FIDEL SUÁREZ [Concerning Don Marco Fidel Suárez]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(483/484): 75-126. Miscellaneous personal and political anecdotes from the life of a former Conservative President of Colombia, presented by a Liberal admirer. D. Bushnell

3308. Quarles, Benjamin. FREDERICK DOUGLASS: LETTERS FROM THE HAITIAN LEGATION. Caribbean Quarterly 1955 4(1): 75-81. A reprint of thirteen letters written by Frederick Douglass to his daughter, Rosetta Douglass Sprague, describing his life as a U. S. diplomat. The letters deal mainly with Douglass' personal life and contain footnote explanations by Mr. Quarles. H. Kantor

3309. Unsigned. TRES PROCLAMAS REVOLUCIONARIAS DE 1873 [Three revolutionary proclamations of 1873]. Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación 1955 18(85): 181-186. Reprints the original manifestoes calling for the overthrow of President Buenaventura Báez, chiefly because of his project for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the U. S.

D. Bushnell

United States of America

See also: 3123, 3137, 3154, 3164, 3199, 3201, 3308, 3460, 3469

3310. Athearn, Robert G. (Univ. of Colorado). GENERAL SHERMAN AND THE WESTERN RAILROADS. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(1): 39-48. Part of a biographical study of William Tecumseh Sherman, relating his interest and participation in the construction of transcontinental railroads and his endeavor to check the Indian threat in the Western territories. R. Mueller

3311. Carlsson, Gösta (Univ. of Stockholm). IDEOLOGI OCH VETENSKAP I TIDIG AMERIKANSK SOCIOLOGI [Ideology and science in early American sociology]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik-Statistik-Ekonomi 1955 58(2/3): 142-178. The history of American social science in theory and practice from 1890-1930. Prominent among those who influenced its development were Spencer, Max Weber, Myrdal, Boran and Cooley. The influence of the Puritanical tradition in both the religious and the ethical field played a decisive role. Ingeborg Luyken

3312. Cochran, Thomas C. (Univ. of Pennsylvania), and Ray Ginger (Harvard Univ.). THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 1899-1919. Business History Review 1954 28(4): 343-365. This company was organized by men experienced in American intercoastal traffic in sailing vessels. Freight traffic in the new steam vessels was made profitable by adding to the intercoastal trips a new run to the Hawaiian Islands to pick up sugar as return cargoes to New York. Skillful management, a growing trade, sound finance, and firm but reasonable dealings with competitors made this company a steady money-maker through the vicissitudes of the years. After World War I, when the account ends abruptly, the company continued to prosper, although it had abandoned its Hawaiian run.

J. F. Doster

3313. Cunliffe, Marcus (Manchester Univ.). THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1901-1908. History Today 1955 5(9): 592-601. A summary of the "liberal" case against Roosevelt as an opportunist, exhibitionist, and imperialist, followed by a consideration of its validity. Roosevelt is praised for his versatility, his respect for law, and his sincerity. His foreign policy, also, was less mistaken than his detractors allege. Concludes by calling him "a big man in several respects," ranking him below Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson, and on a par with Franklin D. Roosevelt. W.M. Simon

3314. De Novo, John A. (Penn. State Univ.). PETROLEUM AND THE UNITED STATES NAVY BEFORE WORLD WAR I. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 41(4): 641-656. The concern of American naval planners over the supply and price of petroleum products led the United States by 1914 to arrive at policies markedly different from those of British naval planners. Tests in 1902 and 1904 showed the potentialities of oil fuel for maritime purposes; by 1911 its superiority was unquestioned. Concern over sources of supply led to withdrawals of public oil lands, and in 1912 petroleum reserves were created at Elk Hills and Buena Vista Hills in California, to which was added the Teapot Dome reserve in Wyoming in 1915. While Britain had taken drastic action to insure its petroleum needs, the United States had passed through only the preliminary stages in the transition from compla-

cency to anxiety regarding its future oil supply by the time the European war began. G. L. A. Reill

3315. Doster, James F. (Univ. of Alabama). THE CONFLICT OVER RAILROAD REGULATION IN ALABAMA. Business History Review 1954 28(4): 329-342. The clash over railroad rates in Alabama in the early years of the twentieth century illustrates the problems of a community with an agrarian, colonial economy in seeking to obtain the benefits of industrial development. This article is concerned with explaining the two opposing positions of Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and Braxton Bragg Comer, a successful merchant and industrialist, who was a persistent and ardent advocate of stricter control of railroad rates and practices by the state. Author

3316. Emmett, Chris. THE ROUGH RIDERS. New Mexico Historical Review 1955 30(3): 177-189. Discusses the organization and recruitment of the Rough Riders, a volunteer military unit under the command of Theodore Roosevelt, which participated in the Spanish-American war, 1898. Based on personal reminiscences and contemporary newspapers. Contains a photograph of all veterans of the unit who were alive in July, 1953. W. S. Wallace

3317. Firebaugh, Joseph J. COBURN: HENRY JAMES'S PHOTOGRAPHER. American Quarterly 1955 7(3): 215-233. Although Coburn knew the literary men of England and the United States, he was most closely associated with Henry James and G. B. Shaw. The author shows that his acquaintances, as well as his contributions to the development of photography and his interest in the experimental movements of his day make him of interest to students of "early twentieth-century Anglo-American culture." Ruby Kerley

3318. Hardy, Osgood (Occidental College). ULYSSES S. GRANT, PRESIDENT OF THE MEXICAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(2): 111-120. Reprint of the author's presidential address at the 1954 meeting of the Pacific Coast branch of the American Historical Association. Deplores the inadequate emphasis which Grant's biographers have placed on his career as a railroad executive and provides a detailed examination of his promotion and management of Mexican railroads during the 1880's. Based on manuscripts in the Occidental College Library. R. Mueller

3319. Kane, Lucile (Curator of Manuscripts, Minnesota Historical Society). SELLING CUT-OVER LANDS IN WISCONSIN. Business History Review 1954 28(3): 214-235. Discusses the efforts of the American Immigration Company to sell cut-over lands in northern Wisconsin between 1906 and 1940. The company was organized by nine lumber companies who turned over to it nearly half a million acres for disposal. After spending large sums in advertising and selling, it disposed of practically all its lands and went into liquidation. The most satisfactory buyers were actual settlers, whom the company treated with leniency when they were slow in making payments. Prices ranged from \$1.00 to \$30.00 per acre. The average price received was \$7.58. Taxes averaged \$2.62 and net income \$2.98 per acre. J. F. Doster

3320. Karp, Abraham J. NEW YORK CHOOSES A CHIEF RABBI. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 44(3): 129-197. In the late 1880's an attempt was made to effect a union of the East European Orthodox Jews of New York. The first step in this attempt was the selection of a recognized authority as Chief Rabbi. The difficult and disheartening experiences of this man, Rabbi Jacob Joseph (1848-1902) are related in accurate detail. Although this experiment ended in failure, it prepared the way to a united community after the turn of the century. Relevant documents are appended.

F. Rosenthal

3321. Mandel, Bernard (Fenn College). GOMPERS AND BUSINESS UNIONISM, 1873-90. Business History Review 1954 28(3): 264-275. Samuel Gompers introduced business principles and sound management practices into the Cigarmakers' International Union. Centralized strike control, high dues, the benevolent system, consolidated financial system, and strict discipline brought practical benefits to the cigar workers under Gompers' long administration. J. F. Doster

3322. Mott, Frank Luther. THE MAGAZINE REVOLUTION AND POPULAR IDEAS IN THE NINETIES. Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society 1954 64(1): 195-214. The new ten-cent magazines, such as McClure's, Cosmopolitan, and Munsey's constituted a revolution in magazine publishing and reading, resulting from new engraving processes, new advertising, and hard times. They appealed to middle-class desires for self-culture, reflected fin de siècle optimism and expansionism, paved the way for later muck-rakers by literature of reform and exposure, and promoted national advertising for a mass audience in contrast to local newspaper advertising. P. Johnson

3323. Najder, Z. O "LISTACH Z PODRÓŻY" HENRYKA SIENKIEWICZA [On Henryk Sienkiewicz' "Letters from a Journey"]. Pamiętnik Literacki 1955 46(1): 54-62. Analyzes the literary aspects of Sienkiewicz' "Letters from a Journey", as well as the historical and political backgrounds of the Polish emigration movement to the USA during the nineteenth century, viz., constant suppression and lack of economic opportunity. The fate of Polish emigrants in the USA is examined, especially in the light of their changed living conditions and the dissolution of their former class differences, with reference to historical and sociological works, mostly by Polish authors. The Letters, from Sienkiewicz' American journey in 1876, mirror the rapid rise of American capitalism, with emphasis on its negative aspects. In his disappointment regarding the true nature of capitalism, Sienkiewicz decided to abandon his positivist viewpoint.

W. Walder

3324. Nash, Gerald, ed. (Student, Univ. of California). SELECTIONS FROM THE REAGAN PAPERS: THE BUTLER-REAGAN TICKET OF 1884. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 379-386. Few civilian leaders of the Confederacy have received enough attention from historians. John H. Reagan, the Postmaster General of the Confederacy, is an example. Returned to the House of Representatives in 1874, Reagan supported inter-state commerce legislation to regulate railroad transportation and won the support of the many anti-monopoly groups. Letters requesting permission to nominate him as vice-president of the Greenback-Anti-Monopoly parties are quoted as well as his letters of reply, which show his reluctance to leave the

Democratic Party, believing that its principles were "best calculated to promote the welfare of the country." Ruby Kerley

3325. Navin, Thomas R. (Harvard Univ.), and Marian V. Sears (Harvard Univ.). A STUDY IN MERGER: FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY. Business History Review 1954 28(4): 291-328. The IMM was a huge North Atlantic shipping combine formed in 1902 under the leadership of J. P. Morgan. High prices were paid for control of competing lines, just as business was falling off. The adventure resulted in heavy losses to Morgan and his associates. Reviewing the evidence, the authors speculate on the motives behind the combination and the differential effects of the failure upon the participants. J. F. Doster

3326. Russell, Mattie, ed. (Duke Univ.). WHY LAMAR EULOGIZED SUMNER. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 374-378. In a letter dated 5 September 1874, Lucius Q. C. Lamar explains to Clement Claiborne Clay why he delivered a memorial address to Charles Sumner in the House of Representatives on 27 April 1874. Citing other Congressmen who had delivered addresses on the death of an opponent, Lamar wrote that he felt he could serve the interests of his people by speaking. Ruby Kerley

3327. Shannon, Fred A. (Univ. of Illinois). C. W. MACUNE AND THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Current History 1955 28(166): 330-335. Analyzes the evolution of the agricultural sub-treasury plan and related reforms advocated by the leaders of the farmers' revolt of the 1880's and 1890's. C. W. Macune stabilized the Alliance movement in Texas, led the movement for consolidation into a Southern Alliance, and formulated the idea of an elastic sub-treasury plan. Although unsuccessfully attempted by the Texas Alliance, Macune's plan in essence was adopted by the federal government in the United States Warehouse Act of 1916 and carried forward in the agricultural program since 1933. J. B. Scroggs

3328. Sharp, Paul F. (Univ. of Wisconsin). MERCHANT PRINCES OF THE PLAINS. Montana Magazine of History 1955 5(1): 2-20. The town of Benton, Montana Territory, U. S. A., at the terminus of riverboat traffic from the East, was important during 1875-83 to the development of a large section of western Canada and the United States. The boom days of Benton (before the construction of cross-country railroads in the northern U. S.) are recounted, with special attention to the activities of the chief merchants and the reasons for their profitable trade. C. C. Gorchels

3329. Sisk, Glenn N. (Georgia Institute of Technology). NEGRO CHURCHES IN THE ALABAMA BLACK BELT 1875-1917. Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society 1955 33(2): 87-92. A regional study of the role of religion and of the formation of congregational churches in Alabama during the Reconstruction period. Extensive documentation.

R. Mueller

3330. Warren, Sidney (California Western Univ.). IGNATIUS DONNELLY AND THE POPULISTS. Current History 1955 28(166): 336-342. Traces the political career of a non-conformist agrarian leader. Unable to find a solution for agrarian problems in either of the major parties, Donnelly led in the

formation of several splinter parties before becoming attached to the Populist movement. Donnelly and the Populists were political realists, rather than radicals or revolutionaries, who saw that repudiation of laissez-faire principles was essential to agrarian economic interests. Proof of this lies in the fact that many of their ideas were subsequently accepted as commonplace. J. B. Scroggs

3331. Wells, Merle W. THE IDAHO ADMISSION MOVEMENT 1888-1890. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1955 56(1): 27-46. Presents the political and personal considerations leading to the determination of Idaho's final boundaries and admittance as a State in the Union. C. C. Gorchels

3332. Witryol, Sam W. (Univ. of Connecticut), and W. Freeman Galpin (Syracuse Univ.). THE MOVIES COME TO SYRACUSE. New York History 1955 36(2): 154-163. A description of motion picture innovations and popular reactions to them between 1896 and 1908.

A. B. Rollins, Jr.

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 3488

3335. Croix, Robert de la. LE SACRIFICE D'AMUNDSEN DEVANT LA TRAGIQUE ODYSSEE DE L'ITALIA [The sacrifice of Amundsen before the tragic odyssey of the Italia]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 306-314. Description of the wreck of the blimp Italia in the arctic wastes, of the cowardly behavior of her captain, the Italian explorer, Nobile, and of the rescue efforts of Amundsen who was killed trying to save the life of his rival. L. Loubère

3336. Dominique, Pierre. MUSSOLINI ET LA FRANCE [Mussolini and France]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (128): 26-32. A summary of parts of Hubert Lagardelle's book dealing with his mission to Rome, 1933-1936. The French Left and the Little Entente, who opposed a Franco-Italian rapprochement, are criticized.

L. Loubère

3337. Eaton, John. O TEORIACH "LEWICOWYCH" ZWOLENNIKÓW KEYNESA [Concerning the theories of the "Left-Wing" followers of Keynes]. Ekonomista 1955 (1): 117-133. Argues that Keynes' book General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936) split the bourgeois economists into pro- and anti-Keynes factions. Keynes' theories supply a justification for bourgeois economic exploitation and political rule. The British working class is described as being under the influence of the ideology of the bourgeoisie, who work to prevent the development of revolutionary Marxism among the workers. The author criticizes Labour Party leaders for suggesting to the workers that a realization of "Keynesianism" will raise the standard of living and argues that any economic planning in capitalism is fictitious, and that the people should be told that Keynes' theories are dangerous for them, in both a political and economic sense. H A Staff

3338. Gibson, T. A. (Captain). A PROPHECY IN THE EAST. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Insti-

3333. Woody, Thomas, ed. COUNTRY SCHOOLMASTER LONG AGO. History of Education Journal 1954 5(2): 41-53. Descriptive details of school board procedure, discipline and teaching methods are included in this reminiscence of three years (1888-91) of teaching in a Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, one-room country school. L. Gara

3334. Zubok, L. I. RABOCHEE I SOTSIALISTICHESKO DVIZHENIE V S Sh A V GODY PERVOI MIROVOI VOINY [The workers' and Socialist movement in the USA during the First World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 674. Describes the behavior of American labor and the policies of the I.W.W. during the First World War. There was a great deal of labor unrest which was condemned as anti-patriotic by right-wing labor leaders and ruthlessly repressed by the government. The left wing of the I.W.W. remained faithful to its anti-war position. M. Raeff

tution 1955 100(600): 565-570. In 1922, Major General Max Hoffmann of the German General Staff advocated Franco-German co-operation to meet the threats arising from the designs of Russian Communism for world domination. Hoffmann's contribution to the German conduct of the war against Russia, 1914-1917, and his work after the war in launching an anti-Communist crusade are described. J. A. S. Grenville

3339. Gronsii, A. S., and O. V. Riss. PORTY PR BALTIKI - OB'EKT EKSPANSII IMPERIALISTOV V 1918-1920 GODAKH [The Baltic ports as an object of the expansion of imperialists in 1918-1920]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 92-98. Describes the efforts made by American and English ruling circles to obtain a foothold in the Baltic ports during the Civil War. Specifically, the Americans wanted to make Tallinn the advance naval base against the Red Army forces. Seizure of the ports by the West were to be a first step in the economic domination of the Russian market by Anglo-American interests. M. Raeff

3340. Haya de la Torre, Víctor Raúl. SOBRE LA "HISTORIA DEL COMUNISMO EN AMERICA" Y UNA RECTIFICACION [On the "History of Communism in America" and a correction]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(4): 14-26. The activities of the Peruvian Apristas in the World Anti-imperialist Congress of Brussels in 1927 and a description of how the Apristas developed their ideas, particularly about Marxism and imperialism. Discusses the differences between the Apristas and the Communists. H. Kantor

3341. Lagardelle, Hubert. HISTOIRE DU PACTE À QUATRE [History of the Four-Power Pact]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (126): 15-28 and (127): 58-69. An extract from the author's book Mission à Rome: Mussolini. He emphasizes the difficulties of negotiating the pact of 1933, especially the hostility of the French and Italian press and of the Little Entente, and the reluctance of Germany to commit herself.

L. Loubère

3342. Namier, Sir Lewis. DIPLOMACY IN THE INTER-WAR PERIOD. World Politics 1954 7(1): 102-117. Discusses the decline in the position and influence of foreign ministers after 1918, with reference to The Diplomats, 1919-1939, Gordon A. Craig and Felix Gilbert, eds. C. F. Latour

3343. Osipova, P. E. AMERIKANO-IAPONSKAIA BOR'BA ZA MIKRONEZIIU V 1919-1922 GODAKH [American-Japanese struggle for Micronesia in 1919-1922]. Voprosy istorii 1955 (9): 95-101. Account of the struggle between the United States and Japan for the control of Micronesia. Conflict in this area led to a deterioration in American-Japanese relations after the First World War. M. Raeff

3344. Popov, V. I., and V. I. Israelian. ANTI-OVETSKAIA VNESHNIAIA POLITIKA SOEDINENNYKH SHTATOV MERIKI V 1921-1941 GG. [The anti-Soviet foreign policy of the United States, 1921-1941]. Prepodavanie istorii v Shkole 1955 (3): 38-48. In its struggle against socialism, the American imperialists employed every means to destroy the new order in Russia. Despite their own abundance, they allowed millions of Russians to starve in 1921, and in the following years ruined all international conferences which might have led to a lessening of tension. Behind the scenes, they furthered the rearmament of the Fascists. The United States always pursued an openly anti-Soviet foreign policy, although such an approach is against its own best economic interests. W. Walder

3345. Pozdeeva, L. V. ANGLO-GERMANSKIE EKONOMICHESKIE PROTIVORECHIIA NAKANUNE VTOROY MIROVOY VOINY 1933-1939 GG. [Anglo-German economic contradictions on the eve of the Second World War 1933-1939]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 38-53. Published sources are used to point out the growing competition between English and German monopolistic capital. This struggle, in which England was losing, eventually became a scramble for markets in the colonies and underdeveloped areas of the world. A fundamental cause of the Second World War was the inability of England and Germany to find a satisfactory compromise solution. M. Raeff

3346. Roos, Hans (Osteuropa-Institut, Tübingen). DIE "PRÄVENTIV-KRIEGSPÄNE" PILSUDSKIS VON 1933 [The "preventive war plans" of Pilsudski in 1933]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(4): 344-363. The widely accepted view that Marshal Pilsudski made two or three proposals to France in 1933 for a preventive war against Germany has recently come under attack. The author reviews the literature concerning the events and concludes that the evidence is strongly in favor of the preventive war thesis. New evidence from German military and cabinet deliberations sustains the contention. Pilsudski probably acted through either a military attaché or a personal representative, which would explain the absence of diplomatic documents and correspondence regarding the plan. C. R. Spurgin
See also: 2240, 2241

3347. Suetens, Max. DE LA CONVENTION D'OUCHY AU BLOC-OR [From the Convention of Ouchy to the Gold-Bloc]. Synthèses 1955 10(110): 215-227. Reviews the background of the Convention of Ouchy of July 1932, which was designed to lower inter-European tariffs in order to stimulate trade, and subsequent de-

velopments in connection with the London Economic Conference and the Oslo Convention of 1934.

C. F. Latour

3348. Wilder, Jan Antoni. SESJA NAUKOWA PAN POŚWIĘCONA PROBLEMOWI BEZPIECZEŃSTWA ZBIOROWEGO W EUROPIE [Session of the Polish Academy of Sciences devoted to the problem of collective security in Europe]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1955 62(3): 197-199. Report of the session, with a short summary of the only historical paper, read by Professor Zygmunt Wojciechowski, "The problem of collective security in Europe during the inter-war period." A. F. Dygnas

Paris Peace Settlements

3349. Krizman, Bogdan. NEKOLIKO PODATAKA O STVARANJU JUGOSLAVIJE [Some data about the formation of Yugoslavia]. Arhivist 1955 5(1): 24-36. On the basis of the unpublished minutes of the Yugoslav delegation at the Peace Conference of Paris 1919 (Trumbić papers in the State Archives of Zagreb), a survey is given of the discussions, from 20 January to 20 February 1919, between the members of this delegation about the Yugoslav frontier demands. V. Melik

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

3350. De Roock, J. D. ACHTERGRONDEN VAN DE MAU-MAU-BEWEGING IN KENYA [Background of the Mau Mau movement in Kenya]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(17): 594-610. Deals with the impact of Western culture on Kikuyu society since the turn of the century and the various causes that have led to an outbreak of violence. The Mau Mau movement is just another example of what happens when dynamic Western culture imposes itself on the underdeveloped areas. D. van Arkel

Asia

See also: 3453

3351. Benda, Harry J. (Cornell Univ.). THE COMMUNIST REBELLIONS OF 1926-1927 IN INDONESIA. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(2): 139-152. An elaboration of a paper read before the meeting of the American Far Eastern Association in April 1954 in New York City, based on the findings of the Netherlands Indies government inquiry commissions. These and other studies on the uprisings attribute Communist success in Java and Sumatra during the 'twenties to its successful alliance with native religious, nationalist, and political reform movements rather than to poverty. Abundant primary and secondary documentation. R. Mueller

3352. Lee, Jai Hyon. KOREAN FISHERIES, YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW. Korean Survey 1955 4(7): 7, 10, 12. A survey of the rise, decline, and revival of the Korean fishing industry during the past thirty years, with special reference to Japanese overexploitation and U.N. help in the present revival. G. Rehder

CHINA

3353. Chung, Yi-mou. HAI-LU-FENG NUNG-MIN TI PA-NIEN CHAN-TOU [Eight years of struggle of the peasants of Hoifung and Lokfung 1921-1928]. Chin-tai-

shih Tzu-liao 1955 (1): 179-214. Eyewitness account of the story of one of the first bases of the Chinese Communists in the Hoifung and Lokfung area, east of Canton. In 1921, P'eng Pai returned from Japan to his native Hoifung to become an official, but he soon went among the peasants to organize a peasant association. P'eng went to Canton to join Mao Tse-tung in 1924 and came back to seize control of the district in 1925. In 1927, remnants of the Communist forces that participated in the Nanchang Uprising and the Canton Commune retreated there to join the local forces, and the first soviet government in China was established in the area on 17 November 1927. But the Kuomintang armies attacked in force and the soviet regime was crushed in February 1928. T. S. Sun

3354. Dębicki, Aleksy. ANTYIMPERIALISTYCZNY MANIFEST LUDNOŚCI SZANGHAJU Z 1925 ROKU [An anti-imperialist manifesto of the populace of Shanghai for the year 1925]. Przegląd Orientalistyczny 1955 (2): 141-147. Publication of a document on the Shanghai rising of 1925, with an introductory sketch of the origins of this national-liberation movement, from the World War I period on. The growth of a national industry, the strengthening of a national bourgeoisie, and consolidation of the working class and its high revolutionary spirit were the prime factors. The document (translated from the Chinese) is entitled "Manifesto of the United Committee of the Shanghai Workers, Merchants and Students" and is revolutionary in tone and content. H A Staff

3355. Fan, Po-chuan. SHIH-LUN CHUNG-KUO TZU-CH'AN-CHIEH-CHI TI KO-KE TSU-CH'ENG PU-FEN [Treatise on the various component parts of the Chinese bourgeois class]. Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-shuo Chi-kan 1955 (2): 99-138. Studies the composition of the full-grown Chinese bourgeois class during 1927-1948 which comprised: 1) large financial groups based on the big banks; 2) industrialist and merchant groups; 3) middle bourgeois groups; 4) the petit bourgeois of small factory operators and shopkeepers. Dominant financial groups were formed by the coalition between the feudal forces and the compradores in the service of foreign capitalism. Later, these groups also became allied with Kuomintang bureaucratic capital. The contradiction between the feudal-compradore-bureaucrat capitalists and the middle and petit capitalists led to cut-throat struggles. The constant changes in the alignment of various groups also bred complications and brought on economic chaos. The Communist victory in China finally sealed the doom of the Chinese bourgeois class. T. S. Sun

3356. Li, Lung-mu. PING CHUNG-KUO-CHIN-TAI-SSU-HSING-SHIH-CHIANG-SHOU-T'I-KAN CHUNG TUI CH'EN-TU-HSIU CH'U-CH'I SSU-HSIANG TI P'I-P'AN [On the estimate of the early thought of Ch'en Tu-hsiu made by the Syllabus on History of Modern Chinese Thought]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (56). Takes exception to the estimate of the thought during the May Fourth movement period of Ch'en Tu-hsiu, one of the founders of the Chinese Communist Party and later a renegade, as expressed by the authors of the syllabus. The writer argues that Ch'en Tu-hsiu had failed entirely to grasp the significance of the Russian October Revolution and that he was more influenced by the guild socialism propagated in China at that time by John Dewey. Ch'en's stand in 1920 in support of religion

is used to prove that the basis of his thought was still idealism. T. S. Sun

3357. Pien, Hsiao-hsuan, ed. LIU-FA CH'IN-KUNG CHIEN-HSUEH TZU-LIAO [Material on Chinese students studying in France under labor arrangement]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 174-208. Contemporary accounts and documents on the movement in 1911-1921 of Chinese students going to study in France part-time laborers. The movement was sponsored by the Sino-Franco Education Society organized by Chinese laborers who went to France to dig trenches during World War I. The first three students reached France in March 1919 and by June 1920 about 1,600 such students were in France. By August 1920, the Society ran out of funds and also fell out with the students, who found it increasingly difficult to obtain work. The sponsoring body in China began to call the students early in 1921. Some who stayed were later converted to Marxism and became leaders of the Chinese Communist Party. T. S. Sun

3358. Shih, Wen-lu. K'ANG-JIH-CHAN-CHENG CH'U-HU-SHIH TI MAI-KUO TSUI-CHENG [Proof of the national betrayal of Hu Shih during the early period of the War of Resistance]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 209-214. Extracts from the 1937 diary of Hu Shih, with a facsimile, showing that immediately after the Marco Polo Bridge incident of 7 July 1937 he advocated compromise and had co-operated with W. Ching-wei and Kao Tsung-wu in behind-the-scene activities to bring about a cease-fire in North China. T. S. Sun

3359. Ts'ai, Hsiao-chou, and Ching-kung Yang. WU-SZU [The May Fourth Movement]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 39-90. A contemporary account of the May Fourth Movement in China in 1919, originally published in Shanghai in July 1919, describing the student strikes throughout China which followed the Paris Peace Settlements (1919) and the subsequent nation-wide shop close-down and demonstrations that forced the Peking Government to refrain from signing the Treaty ceding Shantung to Japan. T. S. Sun

3360. Unsigned. ERH-CH'I KUNG-CH'OU [Outrage against the workers on 7 February 1923]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (1): 51-178. Documents released by the Joint Office of the Hupeh Federation of Trade Unions and the General Labor Union of the Peking-Hankow Railway on the first Chinese Communist led railway strike in 1923. The collection includes contemporary accounts of the bloody strike, texts, manifestos and telegrams, lists of casualties, and photographs of martyrs. T. S. Sun

3361. Unsigned. PEI-CHING-TA-HSUEH MA-K'E-SSU-HSUEH-SHUO YEN-CHIU-HUI [The Marxist Society of Peking University]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 161-173. Collection of old notices in the possession of the School History Research Room of the Peking University on the activities of the Marxist Society of Peking University during its first years, 1921-1922. T. S. Sun

3362. Unsigned. PEI-CHING-TA-HSUEH P'ING-MING-CHIAO-YÜ-YEN-CHIANG-T'UAN [The Popular Education League Group of Peking University]. Chin-tai-shih Tzu-liao 1955 (2): 124-160. Documents collected by the School History Research Room of Peking University on the Communist-dominated student organization the

listed in the school 1919-1923 for giving lectures to the public on popular subjects. T. S. Sun

3363. Unsigned. WU-SZU AI-KUO-YÜN-TUNG PEI-CHING U-LIAO HSÜAN-LU [Selection of materials on the May Fourth patriotic movement in Peking]. Chin-tai-shih u-liao 1955 (2): 91-107. Extracts of contemporary descriptive stories that appeared in the Mei Hou P'ing Lun [Weekly Critic] and Ch'eng Pao [Truthfully], both published in Peking, on the agitation in Peking during the May Fourth Movement in 1919.

T. S. Sun

3364. Wang, Hsün. WU-SZU-YÜN-TUNG TSEN-YANG WEI UNG-KUO-KUNG-CH'AN-TANG TI CH'ENG-LI TSO-LIAO CHUN-LI? [How did the May Fourth Movement prepare the way for the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party?]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (56). Traces the course of events from the May Fourth Movement (1919) to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. The May 1919 issue of the Hsin-ching-nien [New Youth], a progressive periodical published in Peking, was a special number on Marxism. Translations of many Marxist classics were published in China between 1919 and 1921. In July 1919, there was a debate in Peking between the Marxists and Hu Shih on whether China had any use for "isms." In 1920-21, another debate was held in Peking between the Marxists and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao and his political science group on whether China should take the Socialist path. In 1919, sixty-six large strikes were staged in China. The Chinese Communist Party was founded on 1 July 1921. T. S. Sun

3365. Yang, Kuang-she. ERH-CH'I PA-KUNG TOU-CHENG CHIA-CHI [Notes on the railway strike of 2 February 1923]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (50). Studies 1) the connections between the strike at Changhsingtien railway workshop on 23 August 1922 and the great strike of 2 February 1923; 2) the number of casualties suffered by the strikers and the financial relief given by the Communist Party of China to the victims, and 3) the support given to the strikers by domestic sources and from abroad. T. S. Sun

3366. Yin, Fa-lu. HU-SHIH TU-WEI LU-SU SHIH TSEN-ANG K'AI-SHIH P'O-HUAI CHUNG-KUO TI HSIN-WEN-HUA YÜN-TUNG TI? [How did Hu Shih, John Dewey and Bertrand Russell start to sabotage the new cultural movement in China?]. Shih-hsueh 1955 (51). At the time when Marxism began to invade and sink roots in China on the eve of the May Fourth Movement (1919), Hu Shih returned to China from the U. S. in July 1917 and began to oppose the interest in politics among the academic circles. Hu invited John Dewey to make a lecture tour of China just at the time when the May Fourth Movement swept the country, with the purpose of countering the budding interest of Chinese intellectuals in Marxism. In October 1920, Bertrand Russell visited China (after his visit to the Soviet Union) to spread his slander against that country. Hu Shih also wrote many articles during that period to support the reactionary views of Dewey and Russell. T. S. Sun

I N D I A

3367. Alderson, Stanley. GANDHI, NEHRU AND AFTER. Eastern World 1955 9(7): 15-17. A comparison of the methods of Gandhi and Nehru, and their results; and the influence of traditions that they started on India's future. A. Dittman

3368. Bin Sayeed, Khalid. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN. Pakistan Horizon 1955 8(2): 330-339. Reviews the powers and functions of the Governor-General, which are largely based on the Government of India Act of 1935, and have been somewhat modified and reinterpreted since the establishment of Pakistan. C. F. Latour

Europe

A U S T R I A

3369. Charmatz, Richard. ÖSTERREICHS WEG ZUR DEMOKRATIE [Austria's path to democracy]. Deutsche Rundschau 81(7): 671-676. Briefly reviews Austrian political and economic history from the collapse of 1918 to the State Treaty in 1955 and suggests that the mission of a new, free and politically and economically sound Austria is to provide a bridge between East and West, North and South, while remaining firmly anchored in the Western European cultural sphere. C. F. Latour

3370. Di Nola, Carlo. L'"ANSCHLUSS" NEI RICORDI DI UNO PSEUDO-DIPLOMATICO [The Anschluss in the reminiscences of a pseudo-diplomat]. Nuova Antologia 1955 463(1852): 477-495. Continuation of an article in No. 1843 (July 1954) of this journal, giving the author's observations of Italian foreign policy toward Austria and Hungary while he was employed at the Italian Embassy in Vienna. Rather than strengthening the newly-created states, so that they might withstand the Germans and Slavs, Mussolini supported the enemies of democracy in Austria. Federal Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, an able politician, decided to use force under pressure from the Italian government and its head. A sketch of Dollfuss and his successor, Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, is followed by an account of the events in Vienna and of the annexation. The great majority of the Austrian people was against the Anschluss before the German invasion. W. E. Heydendorff

3371. Stourzh, Gerald. DEUTSCHE GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG ÜBER ÖSTERREICH [German historiography on Austria]. Forum 1955 2(22): 358-360. Critical comments on Ulrich Eichstädt's Von Dollfuss bis Hitler. The author criticizes Eichstädt's attempt to achieve pure objectivity by using only documentary evidence and ignoring "subjective" literature. This leads only to another form of subjectivity, uncorrected by the useful light which non-documentary sources throw on the Anschluss problem. Numerous examples are cited. G. Rehder

3372. Winter, Ernst Karl. AM BEISPIEL ÖSTERREICHS: ERINNERUNGEN UND ERKENNTNISSE [On the example of Austria: remembrances and understanding]. Hochland 1955 47(6): 536-552. Presents a liberal legitimist interpretation of Austrian political history in the inter-war period. Socialist lack of political realism was equalled only by the negative neo-scholasticism of the Right, as represented by Seipel. An abandonment of the old values and a strange, sterile fatalism on both sides assured the doom of the First Austrian Republic. C. F. Latour

B A L K A N S

See also: 3404, 3405

3373. Cvetković, Dragiša (Prince Paul's Prime Minister). ZAŠTO SE NE MOZEMO RAZIĆI [Why we cannot

separate]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1955 6: 16-21. Discloses that Bosnia-Herzegovina was the main point of Serbo-Croat difference in the negotiations by his government (1939) for a new constitutional agreement. Four alternatives were considered: 1) autonomy; 2) incorporation with Croatia; 3) incorporation with Serbia, and 4) partition. Of particular interest are the views held by Muslim leaders. The agreement referred to was embodied in the Yugoslav Decree setting up the Banovina of Croatia (text in British and Foreign State Papers vol. 143, 1939, pp. 729-734).

S. Gavrilović

3374. Daniel, Robert (Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh). PIONEERING POINT FOUR. Agricultural History 1955 29(3): 122-126. Based upon published accounts. The first integrated rural improvement program organized overseas with American sponsorship was in the Macedonian province of Greece in 1928. The Near East Foundation was organized to support the project, which was eventually assimilated by the Greek government. Emphasis was upon agricultural extension and home demonstration which would reach the peasant farmer and his wife.

Journal (W. D. Rasmussen)

3375. Kirshevskaja, A. N. REFORMY PRAVITEL'STVA ZEMLEDEL'CHESKOGO SOIUZA V BOLGARIJI I IKH KRAKH [The reforms of the Agricultural League Government in Bulgaria and its failure]. Uchenye Zapiski Instituta Slavjanovedeniia 1954 10: 5-71. The reforms of the Agricultural League Government (concerning agriculture, taxes, education, the foreign trade cereal monopoly, compulsory full employment, etc.) originally represented the interests of the peasant masses, which had been exploited by powerful monopolies and a semi-feudal system. Yet as early as 1921 a class of nouveaux riches farmers made its appearance, which prospered on Co-operative Association credits and well-paid posts in the Agricultural League. The bourgeoisie was in a strong position to combat the reforms since it controlled the apparatus of government and also enjoyed the support of the Anglo-American imperialists. Before long, a number of reforms were repealed, while the majority only continued to exist on paper. By 1923 only 780 grants of land had been made, out of a total of 110,000 applications. Based chiefly on reports of the Nineteenth People's General Meeting [Dnevitsi (stenografski) na XIX Obiknovenno Narodno s'branie] and on Bulgarian newspaper reports.

W. Walder

3376. Ristelhueber, René. BORIS, ROI DE BULGARIE [Boris, King of Bulgaria]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (127): 80-85. Memoirs of a former French ambassador stationed in Sofia from 1937 to 1940. Emphasizes the difficulty of ruling a country torn by anarchy.

L. Loubère

B E L G I U M

See: 3224

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

See also: 3258

3377. David, Václav (Minister of Foreign Affairs). DESET LET ZAHRAŇIČNÍ POLITIKY LIDOVÉ DEMOKRATICKÉHO ČESKOSLOVENSKA [Ten years of foreign policy of the Czechoslovak People's Democracy]. Nová Mysl 1955 2(5): 483-495. Czechoslovak foreign policy before

and during the Munich crisis is criticized. The Little Entente was a bloc against the Soviet Union. The second section of the article treats contemporary foreign policy.

I. Gadourek

3378. Geyer, Karl. NATIONALITÄTENPROBLEME DER TSCHESCHOSLOWAKEI [Nationality problems of Czechoslovakia]. Schicksalslinie 1955 (1): 19-25. The concept of a Czechoslovakian state as a community of nationalities has always been fictitious in view of Czech hegemony over the other nationalities and Czech hostility towards its German and Hungarian minorities. The remainder of the article deals chiefly with the revival of Hungarian cultural institutions under the Czechoslovakian Communist regime.

R. Mueller

3379. Stich, Zdenek. LA SANIDAD CHECOSLOVACA ANTES DE 1945 [The health of Czechoslovakia before 1945]. Revista Internacional y Diplomática 1955 (57): 5-6. Before 1945, public health in Czechoslovakia left much to be desired, especially as regards medical care for the working classes--a situation which was aggravated by Nazi occupation. Since 1945, vast strides in this field have been made by the Prague Government.

C. F. Latour

E I R E

See: 3403

F R A N C E

See also: 3225, 3238, 3357

3380. Bordeaux, Henry. LA RETRAITE DU GÉNÉRAL WEYGAND [The retirement of General Weygand]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (126): 29-42. A brief eulogy of Weygand, whose retirement in 1935 was a great error and an attack on Léon Blum and the Left.

L. Loubère

3381. Joussain, André. UN COMMUNISME QUI S'IGNE [An unknown communism]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (128): 43-50. The French government, while favorable to the U. S. in foreign policy, is slowly introducing a collectivist economy into the country. The author equates dirigisme with communism.

L. Loubère

3382. Perre, Jean. DE GAULLE PROPHÈTE DE LA GUERRE DES BLINDÉS [De Gaulle prophet of armored warfare]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (127): 70-79. De Gaulle was an inexperienced and unoriginal thinker on problems dealing with mechanical warfare. General Estienne, who experimented with tanks in the 1920's, deserves the title "Father of French Tanks."

L. Loubère

3383. Ruby, Edmond. UN GRAND FRANÇAIS: LE GÉNÉRAL HUNTZIGER [A great Frenchman: General Huntziger]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (129): 46-54 and (130): 82-89. Brief biography of Huntziger, with emphasis on his military career before and after France fell in 1940. Under Pétain, the general desired to defend French interests but not to collaborate with the Germans.

L. Loubère

G E R M A N Y

3384. Epstein, Fritz, T. (Library of Congress). ZWISCHEN COMPIÈGNE UND VERSAILLES. GEHEIME AMERIKANISCHE MILITÄRDIPLOMATIE IN DER PERIODE DES WAFFENSTILLSTANDES 1918-19: DIE ROLLE DES OBERSTEN ARTHUR

GER [Between Compiègne and Versailles. Secret American military diplomacy in the period of the justice 1918-19: the role of Colonel Arthur L. [Conger]]. Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 4(4): 412-445. A series of documents is published concerning the contacts of an American General Staff intelligence officer, Colonel Conger, with the leaders of the German provisional government, between December 1918 and June 1919. Unable to negotiate directly with the peacemakers in Paris, the German leaders sought to make President Wilson cognizant of their views regarding the peace treaty. Erzberger, Berns- rff, Brockdorff-Rantzau, and Delbrück were not in agreement among themselves regarding the treaty, and they overestimated Conger's (i.e. the American General Staff's) influence with the peace delegation. Conger sought to explain the American position regarding Germany and urged the German leaders to accept the treaty. C. R. Spurgin

3385. Farbman, N. V. BOR'BA RURSKOGO PROLETARI- A PROTIV FRANTSUZSKOI OKKUPATSII I NATSIONAL'NOI MENY MAGNATOV RURA V 1923 GODU [The struggle of the proletariat of the Ruhr against the French occupation and the treason of the magnates of the Ruhr in 1923]. Prosy Istorii 1955 (6): 26-41. Argues that while the Ruhr workers actively opposed the French occupation by means of strikes, the capitalists and the Berlin government were betraying the cause of German national interest and unity by their tactics of resistance. The Soviet people supported the workers of the Ruhr with donations of grain. The Communist Party of Germany openly led the struggle against separatism in the Ruhr. M. Raef

3386. F. A. V. THE GERMANS AND THEIR REARMAMENT. British Survey 1954 (67): 5-24. Analyzes the difference between the post-war reactions after the first and Second World Wars, and between the Weimar and Bonn Republics, with special attention to nationalism, the labor movement, and, for the period after 1945, the Russian-controlled zone. This forms the basis for a discussion of the re-armament problem. G. Rehder

3387. F. E. QUELLEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER NEUESTEN ZEIT, IV [Historical sources of the contemporary period (Part IV)]. Welt als Geschichte 1954 14(4): 42-245. Reprint of an article by Richard Bahr, "Ein Seil ist gerissen" [A rope has been cut], in raunschweigische Landeszeitung, 19 May 1932, discussing the removal of Groener as Minister of the Reichswehr and his activities as Minister of the Interior. Groener's sharp reply (22 May 1932) is also cited. K. H. Mack

3388. Gatzke, Hans W. (Johns Hopkins Univ.). THE REPUBLIC OF WEIMAR. Current History 1955 28(164): 217-222. Under the Weimar Republic (1918-33), German foreign policy was characterized by a change in methods rather than aims. Stresemann, influenced by traditionally nationalist concepts and aware that Germany was still potentially great, revived Bismarck's policy of maintaining cordial relations with Britain and Russia. Stresemann's policy of revising Versailles by peaceful means helped to create the "Spirit of Locarno" in the West and the "Spirit of Rapallo" in the East. I. C. Nichols, Jr.

3389. Helmreich, E. D. (Bowdoin College). JEWISH EDUCATION IN THE THIRD REICH. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(2): 134-147. A histor-

ical study of the results of official Nazi decrees, many of which were mimeographed for circulation only among school administrators, upon Jewish education in Germany. The study makes special use of documents concerning Frankfurt am Main. In the pre-Nazi period, Jewish schools and Jewish religious instruction in Germany had come to have a status similar if not exactly equal to that of the Christian denominations. By 1944 there was not a single Jew in the regular Christian school system of Germany. Not only were the Jews isolated from the regular German schools but the separate Jewish educational system, which for a time had been encouraged, was dissolved when the Nazis forbade all schooling of Jewish pupils by either paid or unpaid teachers.

C. F. Delzell

3390. Köhler, Fritz. ZUR ARBEIT VON WERNER PLESSE "ZUM ANTIFASCHISTISCHEN WIDERSTANDSKAMPF IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND (1939-1945)" [On Werner Plesse's "The Anti-Fascist Resistance Struggle in Central Germany (1939-1945)"]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(2): 275-277. Sharply criticizes Plesse's article for under-estimating the successes of the German Communist Party in its struggle against the Hitler regime during 1935-39, and for not pointing out the unwillingness of the Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland" in Leipzig to undertake an armed rising against the Hitler system.

H A Staff

3391. Lutz, Hermann (Hoover Institute and Library, Stanford). FOREIGN POLICY IN THE THIRD REICH. Current History 1955 28(164): 222-235. Traces the tortuous path of Nazi foreign policy from 1933 to 1941. Hitler planned to gain Lebensraum from Russia through collaboration with Italy, co-operation with Poland, friendship with Britain, and the isolation of France. Hitler's peace campaign prior to 1936 was sincere in so far as Germany needed peace to rearm. British acquiescence was secured by emphasizing the Bolshevik bogey. German successes from 1936 to 1938 were made possible largely through pacifist sentiment in Britain and France. Hitler's program failed through Polish aloofness, British determination to destroy Nazism, Soviet strength, and the U. S. entry into the War. I.C.Nichols,Jr.

3392. Malanowski, Wolfgang (Doctoral candidate, Hamburg). DAS DEUTSCH-ENGLISCHE FLOTTENABKOMMEN VOM 18. JUNI 1935 ALS AUSGANGSPUNKT FÜR HITLERS DOKTRINÄRE BÜNDNISPOLITIK [The Anglo-German Naval Treaty of 18 June 1935 as the starting-point of Hitler's doctrinaire alliance policy]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 '5(9): 408-420. An analysis of the objectives and results of the treaty, in the light of the conflict in German foreign policy between traditional Weimar revisionism and doctrinaire National Socialist conceptions. Its accomplishment is considered more a propaganda, than a political victory; more the result of conflict between the British Foreign Office and the British Admiralty, than of Ribbentrop's skill. Hitler's immediate objective was to break the united front of the West against Germany in order to realize his own doctrinaire alliance policy which required a close political alliance with England and a free hand for himself in the East. Its failure was inherent in false National Socialist conceptions. Based on documentary evidence. H. M. Adams

3393. Malanowski, Wolfgang (Doctoral candidate, Hamburg). DIE DEUTSCHE POLITIK DER MILITÄRISCHEN GLEICHBERECHTIGUNG. VON BRÜNING BIS HITLER [The German policy of military equality from Brüning to Hitler]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(8): 351-364. A documented analysis of German efforts to restore military equality to Germany through the Geneva Disarmament Conferences of 1930-33. The plans, the frustrations, the conflict of incompatible principles, and the relationship of the unsuccessful conferences to the success and intentions of Adolf Hitler are discussed. H. M. Adams

3394. Paetel, Karl O. DEUTSCHE IM EXIL: RANDBEMERKUNGEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DER POLITISCHEN EMIGRATION [Germans in exile: marginal notes concerning the history of the political emigration]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(9): 572-583. The role played by political exiles from Nazi Germany in the years 1933-45 has not been adequately treated by historians. The author, without attempting to present an exhaustive study, reports on the literary, journalistic and political activities of the exiles. Contact with the opposition within Germany ceased at the outbreak of the war, and the exiles played no role in the abortive coup of 20 July 1944. Documented. C.R. Spurgin

3395. Schmerbach, Günther (Univ. of Jena). DOKUMENTE ZUM FASCHISTISCHEN TERROR GEGEN DIE ARBEITERBEWEGUNG (1933 und 1934) [Documents on the Fascist terror against the workers' movement (1933-34)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(3): 435-463. Documents from the Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe in Breslau and the Deutsche Zentralarchiv II in Merseburg are cited in full to prove that Communists do not give up the struggle even under the most adverse conditions. The documents include telegrams from the Prussian Minister of the Interior, protocols on the sessions of the Prussian Council of Ministers, newspaper clippings on measures against the German Communist and Social Democratic Parties, and the labor unions, and on the establishment of the first concentration camp. H A Staff

3396. Schreiner, Albert. ZU EINIGEN FRAGEN DER NEUESTEN DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [On some questions of the latest German history]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(3): 374-430. The author of the outline of the section "1918-1945" of the textbook on the history of the German People welcomes the active discussions of his proposed draft [See abstract 2522] and considers them a confirmation of the need for a treatment of this epoch along his lines. Consistently applying the Marxist-Leninist Party approach to historical writing, he accepts certain suggestions, but rejects others on the grounds that the projected book is neither a chronology, nor a definitive history of the German Working Class Party. H A Staff

3397. Spranger, Eduard. MEIN KONFLIKT MIT DER NATIONALSOZIALISTISCHEN REGIERUNG 1933 [My conflict with the National Socialist Government 1933]. Universitas 1955 10(5): 457-473. Records the circumstances and background of the threatened resignation of the author, then a professor of philosophy and education at the University of Berlin. C. F. Latour

3398. Tranchal, Jo. OTTO STRASSER SERA-T-IL UN NOUVEAU FUHRER? [Will Otto Strasser become a new Führer?]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(69): 427-438.

Strasser helped organize the National Socialist movement in the 1920's. He headed a left-wing group known as the Black Front and was driven into exile by Hitler. Having returned to Germany, he is now, the author fears, seeking to become another Führer. L. Loubèr

3399. Watt, Donald C. (London School of Economics). THE GERMAN DIPLOMATS AND THE NAZI LEADERS, 1933-1939. Journal of Central European Affairs 1955 15(2): 1-160. In his article, "The German Foreign Service from Neurath to Ribbentrop," published in Gordon A. Craig and Felix Gilbert, eds., The Diplomats, 1918-1939 (Princeton, 1953), Gordon A. Craig displays an uncritical, naive attitude in his use of many oft-apologetic memoirs of such diplomats as von Papen, von Weizsäcker, von Bülow, Dirksen, Kordt, and others. A detailed analysis of the evidence reveals that these diplomats were by no means so innocent of knowledge of and complicity in Nazi plans as they have sought to make out. Craig magnifies the role of the Auslandsorganisation of the Nazi Party at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, overemphasizes the cases where professional diplomats declined in influence as a result of the Nazi dictatorship, and underrates the ability of Schulenberg, Bülow, Hasse, Ribbentrop, and others. C. F. Delzell

3400. Weinberg, Gerhard L. (Univ. of Chicago). HITLER'S PRIVATE TESTAMENT OF MAY 2, 1938. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(4): 415-419. Presents the text of the first of two known private testaments, the second of which was signed on the day before Hitler's suicide in 1945. Compares certain features of the two testaments. Presents also the text of the outer and inner envelopes in which the testament was contained. This earlier testament recently came to light and is now available in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress (Acc. No. 10,075).

Journal (Mary Therese Hartig)

G R E A T B R I T A I N

See also: 3247, 3248, 3249, 3392

3401. Hoare, Sir Samuel (former British M.P. and cabinet minister). EDENS BRUCH MIT NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN: ZUR FRAGE DES VERHANDELNS MIT DIKTATOREN [Eden's break with Neville Chamberlain: concerning the problem of negotiating with dictators]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(9): 586-601. Excerpts from the memoirs of Sir Samuel Hoare, Nine Troubled Years, concerning British foreign policy between May 1937 and February 1938. At first opposed only to the tactics and timing of Chamberlain's appeasement policy, Eden came to regard the whole policy of negotiation with Hitler and Mussolini as futile. C. R. Spurgin

3402. Lees, D. S. (University College, New Staffordshire). PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CHEAP MONEY, 1932-1938. Economica 1955 22(85): 61-78. Criticizes the British treasury's growing involvement in debt operations because it: 1) left the public in 1937 with only a few more deposits but many more bonds than it possessed in 1932; 2) kept up the bond rate by increasing their supply, and 3) changed generally from short to long-term debts. R. Mueller

3403. Rose, A. J. (Univ. of New England). PARTITION AND IRELAND. Australian Quarterly 1955 27(3): 67-81. Recent Irish developments show that the question of the island's partition is still of

sequence and surveys world-wide and Irish backgrounds of the issue. The solution of 1921 involved compromises along religious and geographical lines. Argues that "rioting against Catholics in the shipyards and streets of Belfast carries all the animosity of contemporary racial and communal strife in India, Natal or the U.S.A." The events of a generation since the partition continue to deepen the gulf between North and South. Concludes that Anglo-Irish ties are stronger than United Ireland sentiment.

G. L. A. Reilly

H U N G A R Y

3404. Comnène, Nicolas Petrescu (former Rumanian Foreign Minister). CONSIDERAZIONI SULLE MEMORIE DELL'AMIRALIO HORTHY [Considerations on the memoirs of Admiral Horthy]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(3): 440-455. Supplements and corrects from his personal recollections some remarks of N. v. Horthy in Mémoires de l'Amiral Horthy (Paris: Hachette, 1954) concerning Rumania's role in the ousting of Bela Kun. Comnène gives accounts of several conversations which took place in Berne in the Summer of 1919, in which the Hungarian emigrants Drássy, Windischgrätz and Vazsonyi demanded military intervention by Rumania. H A Staff

3405. Comnène, Nicolas Petrescu. EN LISANT LES MÉMOIRES DE L'AMIRAL HORTHY [Reading the memoirs of Admiral Horthy]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (129): 65-72. Critique of Horthy's memoirs by an ex-Rumanian official who explains that the invasion of Hungary by its compatriots in 1919 was necessitated by the failure of the big Powers meeting in Paris to deal effectively with the spread of Bolshevism. L. Loubère

3406. Gordon, Ferenc. ADALÉKOK 1945-47 [Contributions to the history of 1945-47]. Látóhatár 1954 (6): 360-372. An account of the author's anti-communist activities from the publication of his first leaflet in 1919 to the arrival of the Russians in January 1945. He participated as an interpreter in talks with the American representative, A. Schoenfeld, who refused to consider anti-Soviet intervention. The author describes negotiations prior to Hungary's admission to UNRRA and the transmission of a memorandum on the bad economic situation to the Allied (in fact, Russian) Control Commission, which the Soviets refused to accept. A post-war sequel to this article is found in ibid., 1955 6(1): 29-44.

J. P. Harris

3407. Horváth, Béla. MAGYARÁZAT A "JÁSZI OSZKÁR ALLADÁJÁ"-HOZ [Explanation of the ballad of Oszkár Ászi]. Látóhatár 1954 5(5): 259-262. Horváth wrote this ballad in 1937 when the Hungarian ruling classes had no idea of the impending European disaster, but hoped to join the "New Order in Europe" at the side of their mighty ally, Germany. The ballad protests against the Hungarian people being held in slavery by the ruling class, and being driven into poverty by the estate owners. The persecuted minority, the working class, could only suffer under the jackboot. J. P. Harris

3408. Lafue, Pierre. UNE RESTAURATION MONARCHIQUE ANQUÉE [A monarchic restoration that failed]. Revue de l'Histoire 1955 6(62): 349-355. Brief description of the attempt made by Karl of Habsburg in 1921 to regain the throne of Hungary. He finally withdrew to prevent civil war and foreign invasion. L. Loubère

3409. Molnár, József. A NAGYATÁDI-TRAGÉDIA [The tragedy of Nagyatád]. Látóhatár 1954 5(6): 327-331. Nagyatádi Szabó István, leader of the Smallholders' Party, rose from the status of an agricultural laborer to the rank of minister. He advocated the redistribution of large estates, and worked for the improvement of the lot of smallholders, while neglecting that of farm laborers. His party was unable to withstand the cunning policy of Count Bethlen and other aristocrats. J. P. Harris

3410. Reti, Laslo (Laszlo). LENIN I VENGERSKAIA SOVETSKAIA RESPUBLIKA [Lenin and the Hungarian Soviet Republic]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 29-36. Describes Lenin's lively interest in the fate of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1918. Lenin foresaw and warned of the danger that threatened the young republic from its alliance with the right-wing Socialists. M. Raeff

I T A L Y

3411. Anchieri, Ettore (Univ. of Pavia). L'ESORDIO DELLA POLITICA ESTERA FASCISTA - NEI DOCUMENTI DIPLOMATICI ITALIANI [The first manifestations of Fascist foreign policy - in the Italian diplomatic documents]. Politico 1955 20(2): 211-231. Based on Documenti diplomatici italiani, VIIth series, vol. I (31 October 1922 - 26 April 1923) (Rome, 1953), which includes information on the reaction abroad to Mussolini's seizure of power and the first diplomatic steps of the Fascist government. Describes, on the basis of this and other sources, Mussolini's vain attempt to reopen the question of mandates at Lausanne in November 1922, and his mediation over German reparations between England and France at the conferences of London (December 1922) and Paris (January 1923). His action led to closer relations between Italy and Great Britain. W. E. Heydendorff

3412. Capitini, Aldo. SULL'ANTIFASCISMO DAL 1932 AL 1943 [On anti-fascism from 1932 to 1943]. Ponte 1955 11(6): 848-854. Argues that in Italy the term, "Resistance," may properly be applied to all anti-Fascist activities of Italians after Mussolini's coup d'état of 3 January 1925, rather than only to the period of armed struggle against German occupation between 1943 and 1945. Recalls in some detail the author's clandestine activities from 1932 to 1943. He inculcated into student groups a spirit of anti-fascism based on moralistic, religious concepts inspired by the Bible, Mazzini, and Gandhi. Capitini was associated with professor of philosophy Guido Calogero and other intellectuals in the "liberal socialist" movement. In 1943 this merged with the "Action Party," from which Capitini remained somewhat apart. C. F. Delzell

3413. Carry, Charles. MUSSOLINI TEL QUE JE L'AI CONNU [Mussolini as I knew him]. Écrits de Paris (126): 56-63. The author, strongly impressed by Il Duce whom he met several times, feels that Mussolini was always a gambler, more interested in the thrill of chance than in the final result. Full of scorn for "eternal truths," Mussolini was opportunistic, proud to the point of megalomania, and ardently hopeful that history would adjudge him a great man. L. Loubère

3414. Giannini, Amedeo (Italian ambassador). ALESSANDRO CASATI. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1955 22(3): 456-458. Obituary of the

former Italian Minister of Education, and of War (1924 and 1943), who died 4 June 1955. H A Staff

3415. Manuel, Frank E. (Brandeis Univ.). THE PAL-ESTINE QUESTION IN ITALIAN DIPLOMACY. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(3): 263-280. Based on documents in the Archivio Storico of the Italian Foreign Ministry. Relates the attempts of Italian diplomacy directed by Baron Sonnino to thwart plans for a British protectorate in Palestine and to gain for Italy a role in administering Palestine. These attempts centered around utilizing the Zionist movement and the papacy, and were made at the Zionist Conference in Jerusalem, the Peace Conference in Paris and in foreign capitals, as in Washington where Italian ambassador Cellere tried to win Justice Brandeis to the cause of an internationalized Palestine. Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

3416. Mirgeler, Albert (Aachen). DER FASCHISMUS IN DER GESCHICHTE DES MODERNEN STAATES. DIE SELBST-DEUTUNG MUSSOLINIS UND SEINER MITARBEITER [Fascism in the history of the modern state. The self-interpretation of Mussolini and his associates]. Saeculum 1955 6(1): 84-117. Italian fascism arose as a protest to socialism, liberalism and democracy. Its anti-dogmatic and pragmatic style made this movement a rallying point for heterogeneous elements which were presented with a common ideal in the omnipotent state, ruled by a new elite with one man at the head. To gain the support of the population, this state needed successes in foreign policy. Mussolini therefore tried to revive the Roman Empire, and the objects of his policy as well as his tactics were determined by the "rules" of history. F. Zipfel

3417. Mourin, Maxime. LA MARCHE SUR ROME [The march on Rome]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(67): 169-175. Account of the Fascist seizure of power in 1922. R. Sickinger

3418. Mourin, Maxime. LA NAISSANCE DU FASCISME [The birth of fascism]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(66): 33-40. Fascism grew out of the discontent in Italy following World War I, the fear of communism, the weakness of the Italian government, and the organizing abilities of Mussolini who won converts from all classes by his appeal to national pride.

L. Loubère

P O L A N D

See also: 3265

3419. Daszkiewicz, Wiesław. PRAWO OSKARŻONEGO DO OBRONY A FASZYZACJA POLSKIEGO PROCESU KARNEGO W LATACH 1929-1939 [The right of the accused to defense, and the "Fascist-isation" of the criminal procedure in Poland in the years 1929-1939]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1955 7(1): 165-208. The right of defense cannot be isolated from the social conditions under which criminal procedures are applied. In the feudal period the bourgeoisie claimed the right to defense. In the first years of the Polish bourgeois state the right to defense was limited and special laws deprived people of their rights. The direction of the "Sanacja" is analyzed, showing its class alliances. Supreme Court practices are discussed in the light of legal restrictions. This "Fascist-isation" in law was but an aspect of the general "Fascist-isation" of the government machine.

H A Staff

3420. Dziwicka, Maria. ZAGADNIENIA DEGRADACJI ROLNICTWA W POLSCE KAPITALISTYCZNEJ [The problems of the degradation of agriculture in capitalist Poland]. Ekonomista 1955 (1): 76-94. The chief form of exploitation of the peasant consisted of making them sell their produce at reduced prices. Analyzes the consequences of the development of peasant goods economy under conditions of monopolistic capitalism, especially with reference to small and big landowners. The argument is supported by statistics. H A Staff

3421. Gradowski, Ryszard. ROLA I MIEJSCE POLSKIEGO BURŻUAZYJNO-OBSZARNICZEJ W SYSTEMIE KAPITALIZMU ŚW. ATEGO [The role and place of bourgeois-Poland in the system of world capitalism]. Ekonomista 1955 (3): 100-122. A Marxist analysis of the Polish situation between the two World Wars. The seizure of power by the bourgeoisie and the landowners at once placed Poland (which largely owed its recent independence to the Russian revolution) in the orbit of the Western capitalist world. Foreign capital in Poland was parasitic; it paralyzed industry and generally aggravated the backwardness of the country. The international cartel acted as the channel for this capitalistic penetration and the hatred of the Polish bourgeois of the Soviets completed the orientation to Western capitalism. The result was a general regression in industry - especially in heavy industry. The text is augmented with figures and statistics, and heavily documented. H A Staff

3422. Rybak, P. WSPOMNIENIA O WALCE KPP Z ANTY-SEMITYZMEM I POGROMAMI [Recollections of the fight of the Polish Communist Party with anti-semitism and the pogroms]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1955 (13/14): 268-273. The Communist Party took an uncompromising stand against anti-Semitism and the 1936 pogroms. H A Staff

3423. Rybicki, Z. O ORGANIZACJI I DZIAŁALNOŚCI RAD DELEGATÓW ROBOTNICZYCH I CHŁOPSKICH W POLSCE 1918-1919 ROKU [On the organization and activities of the Councils of delegates of workers and peasant in Poland in 1918-1919]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1954 6(2): 28-77. The successes of the Russian October Revolution, which led to the creation of an independent Poland, also found an echo among the Polish workers. The workers councils which belonged to the Social Democratic Party or to the Polish Communist Party succeeded wherever the Communists had a majority. Despite initial successes--in the district of Lublin the peasant councils under took the expropriation of the big landowners--the bourgeoisie managed to recover, since it was supported with arms from the Western imperialists. Above all, however, the Communist Party underestimated the significance of an alliance between peasants and workers, and felt too certain of an automatic collapse of capitalism. W. Walder

3424. Stańczyk, Marian. PRZELUDNIENIE AGRARNE W POLSCE KAPITALISTYCZNEJ [Agrarian over-population in capitalist Poland]. Ekonomista 1955 (1): 94-111. Reviews the Marxist theories on over-population, criticizes the work of J. Poniowski, P. Zalecki, and J. Piekalkiewicz, and accepts the figure of about 5 million for peasant redundancy in Poland (ages 15-69) in 1937. H A Staff

3425. Witos, Wincenty. FRAGMENTY Z PAMIETNIKA [Fragments of memoirs]. Kultura 1955 9(9): 107-128. Memoirs of the leader of the Polish Peasant Party and former prime minister, written in exile in Czechoslovakia between 1933 and 1938. The fragments printed here cover childhood memories and his political journey to Switzerland in February 1915 and throw some light on the political aspects of the battle of Warsaw (August 1920). A. F. Dygnas

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 3300

3426. Tuominen, Arvo (Poika) (formerly General Secretary of the Finnish Communist Party and Member of the Comintern Presidium). THE NORTH EUROPEAN COMMUNIST PARTIES. Occidente 1955 11(3): 193-209. Traces the history and growth of Communist Parties in Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. A country where industrialism is beginning and which has a radical labor movement is suitable ground for communism. The decline in Communist influence in the Scandinavian countries is due to dissatisfaction with dictation from Moscow. Finland alone, due to proximity to Russia, retains an influential Communist Party. S. Makepeace-Lott

S P A I N

3427. Brademas, John. A NOTE ON THE ANARCHO-SYNDICALISTS AND THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR. Occidente 1955 11(2): 121-135. Examines the influence of the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (C.N.T.), an anarcho-syndicalist trade union organization in Spain, and the specifically anarchist group within it, the Federación Anarquista Ibérica (F.A.I.). Details are given on the revolutionary measures imposed by the C.N.T. and F.A.I. at the beginning of the civil war, including extensive workers' control, and on how gains that were made were lost by participation in the central government. Explains the rise in power from October 1936 of the Spanish Communists and the decline of the social revolution from November 1936 to May 1937. S. Makepeace-Lott

3428. Reske-Nielsen, Erik. SPANIEN UNDER FRANCO [Spain under Franco]. Økonomi og Politik 1954 28(2): 140-149. A study of Franco's politics, which consist chiefly in playing off the army, the church and the Falangist party against each other. Spain's economic stability is also discussed. Ingeborg Luyken

Latin America

See also: 3305, 3466

3429. Elsasser, Edward C. (Western Michigan College). ARGENTINE RELATIONS WITH THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK, 1934-45. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 8(4): 87-93. Studies U.S. government lending activity against the background of U.S.-Argentine economic and political relations. Major Eximbank commitments were made only in 1940, being discouraged previously by the lack of a complementary basis for trade, and subsequently both by political estrangement and by the sharp upturn in Argentina's war-time foreign exchange position. D. Bushnell

3430. Marroquín, Alejandro D. FACTOR ECONÓMICO Y CAMBIO SOCIAL [Economic factors and social change]. América Indígena 1955 15(3): 215-236. Emphasizes the importance of economic factors in the Indian so-

cial structure and cites three concrete examples in Mexico, involving a road building project and agrarian reforms begun in the 1930's. C. F. Latour

3431. Moacyr Campos, Pedro (Univ. of São Paulo). O ESTUDO DA HISTÓRIA NA FACULDADE DE FILOSOFIA, CIÊNCIAS E LETRAS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO [The study of history at the Faculty of Philosophy, Natural Sciences and Literature of the University of São Paulo]. Revista de História 1954 9(18): 491-503. Reviews historical instruction at the University of São Paulo, with emphasis on the period following the establishment of the Philosophic Faculty (which includes the Natural Sciences and Literature) in 1934. This article first appeared in the newspaper O Estado de São Paulo in 1954. Rosemarie Kraus

3432. Rosenbluth, Arturo. LUIS ENRIQUE ERRO. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(3): 134-139. A short biographical memorial to a prominent Mexican who recently died. Erro was a man of varied interests, being at different times a political leader, diplomat, legislator, advisor to various Mexican presidents, writer, astronomer, mathematician and businessman. H. Kantor

Middle East

3433. Grunwald, K. HATIUS SHEL IRAQ [The industrialization of Iraq]. Hamizrah Hehadash 1955 6(3): 197-206. The rise in population since the 1930's, the increase in purchasing power brought about by agricultural development and by Allied war expenditure, and the expansion of the oil industry have been factors in the general industrial development of Iraq. Government encouragement of new industries and the Industrial Bank of Iraq's loan policy have a stimulating effect. Labor legislation and working conditions are also surveyed. Y. Simanenok

Soviet Union

See also: 3272, 3276, 3481

3434. Aleksandrov, P. A. POBEDA KOLKHOZNOGO STROIA V SSSR [The victory of the Kolkhoz economy in the USSR]. Prepodavanie Istории v Shkole 1955 (1): 33-44. Shortly after coming to power, the Communist Party in the USSR began to carry out the collectivization of its economy step by step. This policy found its strongest support among the poorest classes of the peasant population. The next development was provided by the Eighth Party Congress, which called for a struggle of the small and middle peasantry against the Kulaks. The Fifteenth Party Congress decided to draft the mass of the middle peasants into collective farms, which was considered the only method of liquidating the archaic agricultural production apparatus, and to adapt agricultural production to the tempo of industrial development. W. Walder

3435. Anweiler, Oskar. DER AUFSTAND VON KRONSTADT 1921 [The Kronstadt Rebellion of 1921]. Ost-europa 1955 5(3): 176-177. The sailors' revolt was the last example of open mass opposition to bolshevism in Russia. H A Staff

3436. Bahne, Siegfried (Student, Univ. of Münster). "KUNST IST WAFFE": DIE FUNKTION DER KUNST IM LENINISMUS-STALINISMUS [Art is a weapon": the function of art in Leninism-Stalinism]. Deutsche Universi-

tätszeitung 1955 10(18): 9-11. Present-day Communist art theories and practices can be traced back to V. G. Belinskii and D. I. Pissarev. Brief extracts from works by P. Eluard, A. Kurella, V. I. Lenin, Georg Lukács, Vladimir Mayakovskii, A. A. Zhdanov and Stalin are included. H. Hirsch

3437. Beliaeva, B. I., and L. G. Gol'dfarb
O VOSSTANOVLENIÍ DONBASSA V 1920 GODU [On the reconstruction of the Donbass in 1920]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 126-128. Argues that the reconstruction of the Donets basin coal mines was more the outcome of the workers' energetic initiative than of efforts of the "Labor Army" composed of units of the Red Army. M. Raeff

3438. Bessonova, V. I. MOSKOVSKII UNIVERSITET V PERVYE GODY SOVETSKOI VLASTI [The University of Moscow in the first years of the Soviet regime]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (5): 54-65. Based on archival materials, describes how the University of Moscow was reorganized ideologically, administratively and program-wise after the seizure of power by the Soviets. The Workers' Faculty established there became an active factor in opening up the university to the proletariat, despite the resistance of conservative professors. M. Raeff

3439. Bogatyrenko, Z. S. ROL' SOVETSKOGO NARODA V SOZDANII KONSTITUTSII SSSR [The role of the Soviet people in the creation of the constitution of the USSR]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1955 (3): 24-37. The new Soviet constitution of 1936 had become necessary because basic changes in the inner structure of the country had taken place since 1924; i.e., there was no more exploitation and a proletariat had ceased to exist. The main task of creating a new constitution was carried out by the Communist Party, which was considered "the embodiment of wisdom and collective experience" by the entire nation. In contrast to the USA, where the constitution was agreed on behind closed doors in 1787, the Soviet constitution was discussed before tens of thousands of popular assemblies before it was actually passed, and numerous suggestions could thus be incorporated. W. Walder

3440. Chaptikov, K. G. PROIZVODSTVENNOE KOOPERIROVANIE KREST'YANSKIKH KHOZIAISTV V KHAKASSII V 1925-1929 GODAKH [Production co-operation of peasant establishments in Khakassia in the years 1925-1929]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (8): 111-118. Using sources preserved in the local archives of the Khakas (Siberia) area, describes the organization and role of co-operative enterprises among local peasants and cattle raisers. This spontaneous co-operative activity not only furthered the modernization and expansion of local agriculture, but also provided a beginning for collectivization. M. Raeff

3441. Gafurov, B. V. I. LENIN I POBEDA SOVETSKOI VLASTI V SREDNEI AZII [V. I. Lenin and the victory of Soviet power in Central Asia]. Kommunist 1955 32(6): 74-90. The victory of Soviet power in the areas of Central Asia proves the accuracy of Lenin's nationality theories, whose guiding principles are the removal of all colonial exploitation, and the equality of the Asiatic peoples. Small mistakes which were committed in these areas after the establishment of Soviet hegemony are explained by the imperfect application of Lenin's maxims that the na-

tional individuality of a country must be respected, and that the rules applying to highly developed regions were not applicable to underdeveloped areas. One must, however, also guard against the error of overestimating national individuality and of describing every regionalism in those terms. W. Walder

3442. Galay, N. PRINCIPLES OF COMMAND IN THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(6): 11-15. Reviews Soviet vacillation in military command, 1918 to the present: alternately applying principles of dual leadership for purposes of political control and single command (edinonachalie) in times of crisis. H A Staff

3443. Gardanov, V. K., and Iu. F. Kononov. MUZEINOE STROITEL'STVO V RSFSR 1917-1920 GG. [Museum activity in the RSFSR 1917-1920]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 117-123. Based on archival material as well as contemporary printed sources, the article describes the measures taken by the Soviet government in its earliest years to safeguard artistic treasures, restore historic monuments, and open private collections to the masses. M. Raeff

3444. Gimpel'son, E. G. STRANITSA IZ ISTORII PROFSOIUZOV [A page from the history of trade union]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 126-128. Account of the formation of Communist trade union cells in Southern Russia in 1919, despite the White terror and the Menshevik domination of trade unions. M. Raeff

3445. Koriagin, A. VELIKOE ZNACHENIE LENINSKIKH IDEI O PROIZVODITEL'NOSTI TRUDA DLIA POBEDY KOMMUNIZMA [The great significance of the Leninist idea of labor productivity for the victory of communism]. Kommunist 1955 32(6): 45-57. The successes won by the USSR in the economic field are due to the application of the rules initiated by Lenin. Only an increase of labor productivity can lead to a lowering of costs. This is especially true in the development of agriculture, which must be placed on the level of modern mass production, which is only possible through intensive electrification. Moreover, productivity increases can be achieved only through increased work discipline and the creation of a Soviet morale. W. Walder

3446. Lipkina, A. KOMMUNISTICHESKAIA PARTIIA - ORGANIZATOR RAZGROMA INTERVENTOV I IKH STAVLENNIKOV V SIBIRI [The Communist Party - organizer for the destruction of the interventionists and their henchmen in Siberia]. Prepodavanie Istorii v Shkole 1955 (6): 3-13. The chief organizer of the Russian civil war and of the foreign interventionists was the USA. The Communist Party could create the basis for the final expulsion of the interventionists by the Red Army only by building up its local and factory organization, and by setting up partisan units in Siberia. W. Walder

3447. Luser, R. DIE WASSERSTRASSEN RUSSLANDS IM RAHMEN DER GESAMTPLANUNG DER WIRTSCHAFT [Russia's waterways from the standpoint of overall economic planning]. Militärpolitisches Forum 1955 4(9): 26-35. A general consideration of Russia's problems and progress in water supply and transportation from 1917 to the present is given and future development is indicated. Article to be continued.

F. B. M. Hollyday

3448. Manning, Clarence A. (Columbia Univ.). KOLA KULISH AND THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNISTS. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(3): 256-264. Discusses the significance of the writings of the Ukrainian dramatist, Mykola Kulish, active at a time when the Soviets still allowed some semblance of Ukrainian thought. Kulish belonged to the movement which tried to resist the deadening influence of the Russian bureaucratic leaders on the Ukraine. He was arrested in 1934, and disappeared; but some of his plays survive and are here analyzed as illustrating the hardening of Kulish's attitude, and his hatred of the entire regime.

H A Staff

3449. Morawiecki, Wojciech. WALKA ZWIĄZKU RAD-
ZEMSKIEGO O STWORZENIE PRAWNYCH PODSTAW MIĘDZYNARODOWEGO BEZPIECZEŃSTWA ZBIOROWEGO W LATACH 1917-1932 [The struggle of the Soviet Union to create the legal foundations of a collective security in the years 1917-1932]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1955 7(1): 1-40. Argues that the Soviet Union has from the beginning placed her influence at the service of democracy. The first decrees of the Soviets condemned aggressive war, confirmed the equality and sovereignty of peoples, all of which had the support of the masses of the world. The Fourteen Points of Wilson and the League of Nations, are seen as efforts to reply to the Soviet initiative. The imperialist governments, while outlawing war, were using the idea of collective security as a means to wage war on the USSR. However, thanks to Soviet diplomacy, these intentions and declarations were turned against the imperialists; a complete unmasking of this imperialism was constantly undertaken by Soviet diplomacy, as in the struggle against the Locarno agreement, and all other attempts to falsify the principle of collective security.

H A Staff

3450. Mykulin, A. DIE NATIONALE FRAGE IN DER SOVIETARMEE [The national question in the Soviet army]. Nation Europa 1955 5(11): 21-25. Describes the fight of Great-Russian imperialism for domination over all other nationalities in the Soviet army, carried out under the cover of proletarian internationalism. The Russian plans for world domination have made the whole army aggressive. K. H. Mack

3451. Plyushch. THE UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF UKRAINE: ORGANIZATION AND IDEOLOGY. Ukrainian Quarterly 1955 11(3): 244-256. An account of the activities and the organization of the Union for the liberation of Ukraine (SVU), with its affiliated society, the Union of Ukrainian Youth (SUM) in the period 1924-1930. The movement was not an underground one, since this was impossible because of the activities of the Soviet police-espionage-machine. Its aim was a free, independent Ukraine, with a comprehensive program of social and economic reform. Its activities were cultural and political and even extended to the army in spite of a ban on Ukrainians rising higher than regimental commander.

H A Staff

3452. Schneider, M. ENKELE OPMERKINGEN OVER COMMUNISTISCHE AGITATIE EN PROPAGANDA [Some remarks concerning Communist agitation and propaganda]. Internationale Spectator 1955 9(17): 576-593. Deals almost exclusively with present-day Communist propaganda, but touches on the history of the Soviet press. Lenin realized the importance of a political press, vital for the organization of the party and for winning the popular masses. Pravda, of which the first

number appeared on 15 May 1912, very soon became the leading newspaper. The article also contains some statistical data on the growth of the Soviet press.

D. van Arkel

3453. Stackelberg, G. A. von. FROM BAKU TO BAND-UNG. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(6): 23-31. Reviews the attitude and policies of the Soviet Union toward Asian countries from 1917 to the present.

H A Staff

3454. Unpelev, G. A. STROITEL'STVO URAL'SKOGO ZAVODA TIAZHELOGO MASHINOSTROENIIA (1928-1933 GG) [The construction of a Ural factory of heavy machine-construction, 1928-1933]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (6): 104-112. Descriptive account, on the basis of local archival material, of the construction and opening of production of the large heavy machine building factory in the Urals during the first Five Year Plan. The enterprise proved to be a great school for Communist education and for the development of Socialist methods of labor. It also served to train skilled cadres to operate the newly-established heavy machinery.

M. Raeff

3455. Vyltsan, M. A. TEKHNIЧЕСКАЯ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА В ГОДЫ ВТОРОЙ ПЯТИЛЕТКИ [The technical reconstruction of agriculture in the years of the Second Five Year Plan]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (9): 13-25. Descriptive account of the transformation and modernization of agricultural technology during the Second Five Year Plan. In particular, the formation of the machine tractor stations and their role in modernizing and providing an industrial technical basis for Socialist collective agriculture are described.

M. Raeff

3456. Wilson, Edmund. TOWARZYSZ-KSIAŻĘ. WSPOMNIENIA O DMITRII MIRSKIM [Comrade-Prince: Memoirs about Dmitrii Mirsky]. Wiadomości 1955 10(42): 1-2. A Polish translation by Tymon Terlecki of an article printed in Encounter, containing the personal recollections of Mirsky, the Russian literary critic and historian. Influenced by Gorki, he returned to Russia from exile in 1929. A convinced Communist, he disappeared in one of the purges of 1936-37.

A. F. Dygnas

3457. Wolf, C. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN THE USSR. Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the History and Culture of the USSR 1955 2(6): 16-22. There has been no genuine effective collective bargaining by labor in the Soviet Union, and the decrease in wages and deterioration of working conditions reflect this.

H A Staff

3458. --. O FORMIROVANII I RAZVITII SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH NATSII V SSSR [Concerning the formation and development of Socialist nations in the USSR]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 75-85. A series of short contributions to a discussion of the problem of the formation and development of Socialist nationalities--as contrasted to bourgeois--among the peoples of the USSR.

M. Raeff

United States of America

See also: 3311, 3319, 3374, 3384

3459. Armstrong, John P. THE ENIGMA OF SENATOR TAFT AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. Review of Politics 1955 17(2): 206-231. Senator Taft's ideal was

the preservation of the late nineteenth-century American political and economic system. Acutely conscious that an active foreign policy brought with it domestic consequences which threatened the principles for which he stood, he denied the need for any foreign policy at all. From the very beginning of his Senate career in the 'thirties, he was unable to judge a foreign policy proposal on its own merits, but only on the basis of its domestic effects. Although he recognized a need for security for the "American way of life," he had no clear picture of the conditions within which security must be sought, and therefore was in no position to offer a coherent alternative to the Democratic foreign policies during the 'forties and 'fifties. C. F. Latour

3460. Arnstein, George E. (California College of Arts and Crafts). CUBBERLEY: THE WIZARD OF STANFORD. History of Education Journal 1954 5(3): 73-81. Evaluates the contributions of Ellwood Patterson Cubberley to the history of education. L. Gara

3461. Bagby, Wesley M. THE "SMOKE FILLED ROOM" AND THE NOMINATION OF WARREN G. HARDING. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1955 41(4): 657-674. Contends that the familiar legend of the roles of George Harvey and Senator Lodge at the Blackstone Hotel in the 1920's is an oversimplification and a considerable distortion of the "smoke filled room" legend at the Republican convention. The death of Theodore Roosevelt and the demoralization of the Progressives favored control of the party by organization regulars. Harry Daugherty, Harding's manager, told a reporter four months before the convention that he expected Harding's eventual nomination. The "smoke filled room" was actually a suite rented by National Chairman Will H. Hays in which, for six hours, numerous alternative candidates, including Wood, Lowden, and Johnson, were discussed. However, there were objections to all of them. It was the Saturday morning newspaper stories of the proceedings that conveyed the impression of intrigue. "Various groups actually worked along separate lines to bring about the nomination--without combination and with very little contact." Perhaps the most important factor in Harding's nomination was his popularity among the rank and file of the delegates.

G. L. A. Reilly

3462. Bagby, Wesley M. WOODROW WILSON, A THIRD TERM, AND THE SOLEMN REFERENDUM. American Historical Review 1955 60(3): 567-575. Tells the story of the 1920 Democratic convention and the issue of a third term for Wilson. His refusal to withdraw left his close supporters unable to use his strength at the convention for a candidate favorable to his ideas.

G. Rehder

3463. Berlin, Isaiah (Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford). PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. Political Quarterly 1955 26(4): 336-344. Roosevelt and his New Deal policy were regarded by a group of young men in Europe in the 1930's as an alternative to the choice between communism and fascism and as an inspiring example that liberalism, humane ideas and freedom could be combined with greater economic equality and social justice. Statesmen are either men of single principle and fanatical vision, such as Wilson, or essentially political beings capable of understanding their fellow human beings, such as Roosevelt. The author rejects charges of insincerity

and dishonesty levelled by some critics against Roosevelt. J. A. S. Grenville

3464. Berlin, Isaiah. ROOSEVELT THROUGH EUROPEAN EYES. Atlantic 1955 196(1): 67-72. BBC broadcast on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Roosevelt's death. Sees historic role of Roosevelt in demonstrating that conquest and effective exercise of power are perfectly compatible with human qualities and fundamental democratic institutions. H. C. Deutsch

3465. Carleton, William G. (Univ. of Florida). GRAY SILVER AND THE RISE OF THE FARM BUREAU. Current History 1955 28(166): 343-350. Developing hand in hand with the growth of agricultural education, the American Farm Bureau Federation emerged in the period 1915-21 as an expression of agrarian conservatism, emphasizing community of interest with business rather than conflict. In its venture into the field of national co-operatives the Bureau had little success, but as a lobbying group it became a powerful force in national politics. Gray Silver, national representative of the Bureau, was largely instrumental in organizing the farm bloc of the Harding-Coolidge era and successfully placing agricultural problems on a bi-partisan level in Congress in the early 1920's. J. B. Scroggs

3466. Collier, John. LA PERMANENCIA DEL DESCUBRIMIENTO SOCIAL [The permanence of social discovery]. América Indígena 1955 15(3): 175-186. Commenting on the contribution made by Dr. Manuel Gamio to the social sciences and to the welfare of the American Indian, briefly reviews the history and background of Indian policy in North and Latin America, with emphasis on reciprocal influences. The beneficial effects of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 on Indian communities in the U.S. are reviewed and the advantages of group action and responsibility in Indian matters are indicated. C. F. Latour

3467. Ferkiss, Victor C. (Montana State Univ.). EZRA POUND AND AMERICAN FASCISM. Journal of Politics 1955 17(2): 173-198. Pound's basic philosophy and his views on economics, politics, history and anti-Semitism are more closely related to fascism than to any other ideology. His fascism follows the same trends as that of Father Coughlin, Gerald L.K. Smith, and the liberals, Laurence Dennis and Seward Coughlin. Based on magazine articles and Pound's own work (especially the Cantos), his radio addresses and correspondence. A. Dittman

3468. Fite, Gilbert C. (Univ. of Oklahoma). GEORGE N. PEEK: EQUALITY FOR AGRICULTURE. Current History 1955 28(166): 351-355. Analyzes the role of George N. Peek in promoting the parity formula as a means of achieving economic equality for agriculture. The policy of parity prices has become an established policy from which neither major American party has been able to deviate. Much of the credit for the acceptance of this policy goes to Peek and his work as farm lobbyist although he refused to accept the New Deal emphasis on production control. J. B. Scroggs

3469. Hathorn, Guy B. (Univ. of Maryland). C. BASCOM SLEMP - VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN BOSS, 1907-32. Journal of Politics 1955 17(2): 248-265.

views Slemp's major political actions in his own state, and his influence in presidential elections. Explains why he withdrew from politics between 1928 and 1932 when he was at the height of his power and views the charges brought against him in connection with the "Dear Ben" letters (Congressional Record LXIV, 15 December 1922). Based on newspaper articles, the Congressional Record, the L. P. Summers papers and the William Howard Taft Papers.

A. Dittman

3470. Heacock, Walter J. (Univ. of Delaware). WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD AND THE NEW DEAL. Journal of Southern History 1955 21(3): 347-359. As a member and chairman of the Rules Committee, majority leader, and Speaker of the House, Bankhead guided the enactment of the Roosevelt New Deal program. An early supporter of social legislation, he recognized the need for expanding the functions of government and the necessity of the federal government performing essential services when private enterprise could not or did not. Bankhead's problems with the New Deal farm program, the wage and hour bill, and the judiciary reorganization bill are sketched. No major legislation is associated with his name but his value to his party as parliamentarian and strategist is emphasized. Ruby Kerley

3471. Munger, Thornton T. FIFTY YEARS OF FOREST RESEARCH IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. Oregon Historical Quarterly 1955 56(3): 226-254. History of the development of a substantial forestry research program by government and industry, directed toward intelligent use and conservation of forest resources in the timber-rich Pacific Northwest of the United States. C. C. Gorchels

3472. Pross, Helge. DEUTSCHE EMIGRANTEN IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [German emigrants in the United States]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(7): 693-699. Analyzes the social origins and fate of German refugees who came to the U.S. between 1933 and 1941. Points out that the overwhelmingly middle class emigrants not only received little aid and comfort from the German minority, but also that their struggle for

economic status and assimilation was made doubly hard by the aftermath of the great depression. The generous aid of Americans, as well as their own competence, in the end led to a notable success of most former refugees, especially those who belonged to professional groups, with the exception of journalists and writers who found it particularly difficult to adjust to a new cultural pattern. C. F. Latour

3473. Saloutos, Theodore (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). EDWARD A. O'NEAL: THE FARM BUREAU AND THE NEW DEAL. Current History 1955 28(166): 356-361. Head of the Farm Bureau during the entire period of the New Deal, Edward A. O'Neal was one of the most aggressive supporters of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Despite his support of this New Deal legislation, O'Neal led the Bureau fight against the Farm Security Administration, regarded by the Bureau as a possible means of over-expansion of agriculture. He was also highly critical of the labor legislation of the second New Deal. Accused of being a political opportunist, O'Neal's constructive influence has been severely questioned by agrarian critics.

J. B. Scroggs

3474. Thompson, Laura. LA REORGANIZACIÓN INDÍGENA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS CONSIDERADA COMO UN EXPERIMENTO EN LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE ACCIÓN SOCIAL [The Indian Reorganization Act of the United States considered as an experiment in social action research]. América Indígena 1955 15(3): 187-198. Reviews and analyzes the role of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 in the development and maturation of the social sciences. One key ingredient is missing in much current social science research: translating scientific hypothesis into administrative action. The principles of IRA, which were applied not to, but by the Indians, have effectively bridged this gap by offering concrete democratic or integrative leadership. By testing and demonstrating the usefulness and applicability of various deductively formed hypotheses, the administration of IRA may help social scientists to translate human problems into scientific terms and solve them with scientific methods. C. F. Latour

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Asia
Europe (including the Soviet Union)
Latin America
Near and Middle East
United States of America

PRECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

WORLD WAR II

Military History
General
Military Science

GENERAL HISTORY

Military History [Continued]

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)
Pacific and Asian Theatre
Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

War-Time Europe

General
Resistance
Deportation and Concentration Camps
Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

Asia

See also: 3352, 3355, 3367, 3368

3475. Unsigned. AFGHANISTAN. Current Notes on International Affairs 1955 26(6): 377-383.

See: 3337, 3344

Follows a brief description of Afghanistan's economy and government with a discussion of the quarrel with Pakistan over Pakhtoonistan, up to the time of publication, June 1955. G. Rehder

3476. Wertheim, W. F. (Univ. of Amsterdam). CHANGES IN INDONESIA'S SOCIAL STRATIFICATION. Pacific Affairs 1955 28(1): 41-52. The social status of the various resident groups in Indonesia--Indonesian, Indo-European, Dutch and Chinese--is examined in relation to the changes brought about by the Japanese occupation and the establishment of the republic. The pre-war status system, based on individual prosperity and ability, was completely reversed by the Japanese. Subsequent struggles and the resistance movement again brought forth new values. S. Makepeace-Lott

Europe

(including the SOVIET UNION)

See also: 3369, 3381, 3389, 3391, 3394, 3396, 3400, 3416, 3447, 3450, 3457

3477. Berger, Paul-C. LA TROISIÈME ROME [The third Rome]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (127): 49-57. The concordat of 23 September 1943, signed by Marshal Stalin and Metropolitan Serge, laid the basis for a long-time policy by which the Soviet Union intends to strengthen itself by extending the power of the Russian Orthodox Church throughout Europe.

L. Loubère

3478. Gamaiunov, M. LENINSKII KOOPERATIVNYI PLAN - TEORETICHESKAI A OSNOVA RAZVITIIA SOTSIALISTICHESKOGO SEL'SKOGO KHOZIAISTVA [Lenin's plan for co-operatives - the theoretical basis of the development of Socialist agriculture]. Voprosy Ekonomiki 1955 (4): 49-61. Soviet agriculture could develop successfully only on the basis of Lenin's plan for co-operatives. The collectivization of agriculture, however, demanded a major utilization of modern agricultural machinery and tractors. These in turn could be supplied only through the forced development of heavy industry, as demanded by Lenin. Through the mechanization of agriculture, the income of the kolkhozes increased two and a half times between 1940 and 1952, while the real income of the peasants rose by seventy-two per cent. The advantages of the Leninist economic theories are also proved by current developments in Communist China. W. Walder

3479. Korboński, Stefan. ŚMIERĆ I POGRZEB WINCENTEGO WITOSA [The death and funeral of Wincenty Witos]. Kultura 1955 9(10): 117-126. Pages from the diary of a Polish Peasant Party leader, covering the period from 31 October to 8 November 1945. Personal recollections of Witos, and an eyewitness account of his funeral are included. A. F. Dygnas

3480. Průša, O., and K. Růžička. KOŠICKÝ VLÁDNÍ PROGRAM - PROGRAM NARODNÍ A DEMOKRATICKÉ REVOLUCE [The government program of Košice--a program of a national and democratic revolution]. Nová Mysl 1955 2(5): 506-518. A description of a struggle for power between the "London bourgeois emigrants" and the Communists, from the standpoint of the present regime in Prague. The "Program of Košice" is said to have contained measures for installing a People's Democracy in Czechoslovakia. I. Gadourek

3481. Vinatrel, Guy. LA LIBERTÉ RELIGIEUSE DANS L'UNION SOVIÉTIQUE [Religious liberty in the Soviet Union]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (128): 33-42.

The Soviets, ostensibly in favor of religious freedom, have used the church to extend their control outside the Union and forcefully to discourage religious practice within the Union. Official toleration during World War II was a temporary expedient. L. Loubère

3482. Zhukov, G. P. and K. A. Domashevichus. LITOVSKAYA SSR - RAVNOPRAVNI CHLEN VELIKOGO SOVETSKOGO SOYUZA [The Lithuanian SSR - A member of the Great Soviet Union with equal rights]. Sovetskoe Gosudarstvo i Pravo 1955 (5): 31-37. Reviews the advantages to and progress in Lithuania since its acceptance into the Soviet Union on 3 August 1940, as compared with the pre-World War II backwardness of the country. K. Zamorski

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 3429, 3431, 3432

3483. Galindez, Jesús de. UN REPORTAJE SOBRE SANTO DOMINGO [A report on the Dominican Republic]. Cuadernos Americanos 1955 14(2): 37-56. A description of the Dominican Republic under General Rafael L. Trujillo Molina by a Spaniard who lived there from 1939 to 1946. Outlines the career of General Trujillo and reports personal experiences of the author which illustrate life in the Dominican Republic. H. Kantor

3484. Hayn, Rolf (Univ. of Arizona). PERUVIAN MONETARY AND FOREIGN-EXCHANGE POLICY, 1940-45. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 8(4): 23-42. A detailed technical study of Peruvian fiscal policy in the war years. Notes that domestic prices rose as a result of monetary expansion, but foreign exchange rates were stabilized more or less successfully despite domestic inflation and the fluctuation of foreign trade. D. Bushnell

3485. Rippey, J. Fred (Univ. of Chicago). STATE DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS: THE RAMA ROAD. Inter-American Economic Affairs 1955 9(1): 17-32. Analyzes the motives behind and results (to 1954) of U.S. collaboration in constructing the Rama Road to Nicaragua's east coast. The project, of little value to the U.S., was an appeasement of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. D. Bushnell

3486. Unsigned. ARGENTINA. Current Notes on International Affairs 1955 26(7): 479-484. After a brief survey of Argentine history, with especial reference to the position of the Church, the reasons for the quarrel between Peron and the Church are discussed. G. Rehder

Near and Middle East

See also: 3433

3487. Herschlag, Z. Y. MAHUTO VEKOROTAV SHEL HAATATISM BETURKIA (CHELEK SHEINI) [Sources and essence of Turkish Etatism (Part II)]. Hamizrah Hehaddash 1955 6(2): 98-113. Discusses the political reasons why England, France and Germany tried to sign commercial agreements with Turkey shortly before the Second World War, and how the results influenced Turkish etatism and economy during the war.

the gradual decline of etatism since the war, which entered a new phase in 1950 with the change of government, is treated in detail. Y. Simanenok
See also: 2297

United States of America

See also: 3459, 3464, 3467, 3472, 3473

3488. Maddison, A. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN EUROPE AND IN THE U.S. Economica 1954 21(84): 319-319. Examines to what degree the disparity between European and United States industrial productivity had grown between 1937 and 1952. On the basis of output, based on the total number of workers and man hours, the author predicts that the inequality between American and European productivity and living standards is likely to grow in the future. The chief factors in this growing United States lead are richer natural resources, superior technical competence, increased applied research, absence of trade barriers, and increased specialization and standardization. R. Mueller

ANTECEDENTS OF WORLD WAR II

3489. Basler, Werner (Pädagogische Hochschule, Tübingen). ZUR VORGESCHICHTE DES DEUTSCH-SOWJETISCHEN NICHTANGRIFFSPAKTES 1939 [On the antecedents of the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 Supplement 1: 126-161. Takes issue with the documentation of the U.S. Department of State and analyzes the political situation in Europe during 1933-39, with emphasis on German-Soviet relations, using official Soviet sources. While the USSR, attempted to collaborate with the Western Powers after the Munich Pact in order to help maintain peace, the Third Reich sought a rapprochement with Moscow. Stalin came to an understanding with Berlin only when war seemed inevitable in order to have a breathing spell to prepare a defense against an expected later attack by Germany--not to support Hitler and his imperialistic policies. H A Staff

3490. Willard, Germaine. LES RESPONSABILITÉS DES TRIGÉANTS ANGLAIS EN 1939 D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS ANGLAIS [The responsibilities of the British leaders in 1939, according to official British documents]. Pensée 1955 (60): 13-25. Accuses British foreign policy in 1939 of duplicity in its negotiations with Moscow, while at the same time putting out feelers to come to an arrangement with the Germans. Although the French Government--and especially Premier Daladier--realized the dangers of this British double play, it never openly disassociated itself from London. C. F. Latour

WORLD WAR II

Military History

GENERAL

3491. Brandell, Georg (Uppsala). KRIEGSPSYCHOLOGIE [War psychology]. Nation Europa 1955 5(10): 6-10. Surveys the causes, course and effects of the Second World War as seen from the standpoint of the defeated powers. Defends the latter and accuses the victors. K. H. Mack

3492. Mourin, Maxime. ROMMEL SANS LÉGENDE [Rommel without legend]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(63): 417-426. The real Rommel hardly corresponds to the Rommel of legendary fame. The general was a good soldier, not a superman. L. Loubère

MILITARY SCIENCE

See also: 3382, 3442

3493. Boucher, Valentine (Major-General). MOVEMENT WITH AND WITHOUT CONTROL. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(600):595-600. Describes the author's experiences in organizing communications for the British Expeditionary Force in France 1939-40, and his work as Director of Movements at G.H.Q. India, 1944-46.

J. A. S. Grenville

3494. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. HITLER CONTRE LES V2 [Hitler against the V2]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(61): 189-195. Summary of the French translation of Walther Dornberger's V2--Der Schuss ins Weltall. Dornberger, in charge of the construction of V2 rockets, received little encouragement from Hitler until the war had almost ended, when it was too late for the V2's to destroy English morale. L. Loubère

3495. Weller, Donald M. (Colonel). SALVO--SPLASH! PART II--THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAVAL GUNFIRE SUPPORT IN WORLD WAR II. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1954 80(9): 1011-1021. Naval bombardment was one of the key elements of victory in the Pacific Theatre, and naval artillery support for the invading Marines was perfected to a fine point in the landings in the Marshalls and the Marianas. The campaigns of Kwajalein, Saipan, Iwo-Jima and Guam are reviewed in the light of naval artillery problems and contributions, and much credit for mounting efficiency is given to the gunnery school at Kahoolawe in the Hawaiian Islands. C.F. Latour
See also: 909

THEATRES OF OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

See also: 3493

3496. Baldwin, Hanson W. (New York Times Military Editor). "THIS WAS THEIR FINEST HOUR." New York Times Magazine 1955 4 September: 9-11, 34, 38, 40, 43. Describes the Battle of Britain, 10 July to 31 October 1940, "one of the decisive battles of World War II." Lists some myths exposed and created by this battle. R. F. Campbell

3497. Cairns, John C. GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FALL OF FRANCE: A STUDY IN ALLIED DISUNITY. Journal of Modern History 1955 27(4): 365-409. Advances the thesis that the break between the two allies was the result not only of German military successes, but also of long-standing military and general policy disputes. Disagreements on the concept of the war and on strategy became obvious in the conduct of the battle of Arras, the Dunkirk evacuation and the war in the air. In the field of foreign policy, the allies were divided on such questions as relations with Italy. A lack of understanding of each other's point of view confused and disrupted negotiations to establish a redoubt in Brittany, and

also caused a British failure to comprehend the extent of French defeatism, and French confusion regarding British conditions for granting France a release from the agreement of March 1940, which pledged both allies not to conclude a separate peace. An already unhappy situation was exacerbated by such personality clashes as that between Spears, Churchill's personal representative in France, and Weygand, then commander-in-chief of the allied forces in France.

Journal (Mary Therese Hartigan)

3498. d'Ornano (Lt. Col.). LE XIX CORPS BLINDÉ ALLEMAND DANS LES ARDENNES EN 1940 [The German 19th Armored Corps in the Ardennes in 1940]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(3): 87-117. A reprint from Revue de la Cavallerie blindée, 1954, giving a detailed analysis of Guderian's strategy. With maps and photos. H. M. Adams

3499. Mordal, Jacques. DUNKERQUE. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(62): 268-278. A detailed narrative of the military maneuvers leading up to the evacuation of Dunkirk, listing the units involved; with a dramatic sketch of the evacuation. Slightly critical of the English. L. Loubère

3500. Mordal, Jacques. IL Y A QUINZE ANS: EN JUIN 1940, L'EXODE ET LA CHUTE DE PARIS [Fifteen years ago: in June 1940, the exodus and the fall of Paris]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(65): 654-664. Vivid description of the flight from the North and the panic among refugees on the roads. Paris fell because it was militarily indefensible. L. Loubère

3501. Mordal, Jacques. MAI-JUIN, 1940, SUR LA SOMME ET SUR L'AISNE [May-June 1940, on the Somme and on the Aisne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 526-536. Brief account of the German breakthrough along the Somme and Aisne Rivers in June 1940; with maps. L. Loubère

3502. Vanwelkenhuyzen, Jean (Licencié, Political Science). L'ÉVOLUTION DU PLAN ALLEMAND D'ATTAQUE DE LA BELGIQUE, OCTOBRE 1939-JANVIER 1940 [The evolution of the German plan of attack on Belgium, October 1939-January 1940]. Revue Historique de l'Armée 1955 11(2): 105-120. Extensive, detailed exposition of the three plans of attack, of the consequences of the Mechelen-sur-Meuse incident of 10 January 1940, and of the final plan involving the invasion of Holland and France. Based on German military records and documents. Illustrated with sketch maps and photographs of captured documents.

H. M. Adams

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

3503. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. LA PRISE DE MALTE N'AURA PAS LIEU [The capture of Malta will not take place]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(63): 456-461. Elaborate plans were drawn up for the taking of Malta in 1942, but Hitler, concerned with the Russian front, killed the project. The author infers that this decision was a grave error. L. Loubère

3504. Mordal, Jacques. DAKAR. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(69): 479-487. A discussion of the events leading up to the battle of Dakar in September 1940. De Gaulle hoped to take over the port peacefully in order to continue the war in Africa; he did not intend to fight his compatriots. The Brit-

ish also hesitated, but the appearance of their ships led to fighting which ended in a British retreat. L. Loubère

3505. Mordal, Jacques. LA TRAGÉDIE DE MERS-EL-KEBIR [The tragedy of Mers-el-Kebir]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(66): 66-74. Churchill and his government are held largely responsible for the tragic and useless destruction of the French fleet by the British at Mers-el-Kebir in 1940. Had lines of communication been better organized, the attack might have been averted. L. Loubère

Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: 3564

3506. Milojević, D. SEDMI JUL - DAN USTANKA NARODA SRBIJE [Seventh of July - the day of the uprising of the people of Serbia]. Politika 1955 7 July. Summary of communiqué No. 1 of the Supreme Command of Yugoslav partisans published on 10 August 1941. A copy of this communiqué is in the archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (registry No. 15187). An item of particular interest is a sixteen-point directive defining the basic tasks of the national liberation units. S. Gavrilović

3507. Opić, Slavko (Yugoslav Army). DRVARSKA OPERACIJA [The Drvar Operation]. Borba 1955 19 July - 13 Sept. A series of forty-six articles on the history of the surprise attack by German parachute troops on Drvar, Bosnia, in May 1944, in an attempt to capture Tito. The narrative includes the period of preparation (January - May 1944) and is based on both German and Yugoslav army documents. Of all the German military operations of this type (seizure of Crete, escape of Mussolini, etc.), the Drvar operation is the only one which did not succeed. S. Gavrilović

3508. Radoš, Zvonko. DOŽIVLJAJI NAŠIH POMORACA [The experiences of our seamen]. Borba 1955 12-18 July. A series of six articles containing accounts of isolated naval operations (interception of enemy ships, transportation of wounded, etc.) conducted by Yugoslav partisans in the Adriatic, 1943-1945. S. Gavrilović

Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)

3509. Bagreev, A. D. OSVOBOZHDENIE SOVETSKIMI VOISKAMI POL'SHI V 1944-1945 GODAKH [The liberation of Poland by Soviet armies in 1944-1945] Voprosy Istorii 1955 (7): 29-41. Account of the operations that led to the liberation of Poland from the Germans. The main emphasis is on the formation and activities of the Lublin government and on the anti-national, pro-fascist provocative actions of the Polish government in London and its Home Army (the Warsaw uprising). M. Raeff

3510. Boltin, E. A. POBEDA SOVETSKIKH VOORUZHENNYKH SIL NA ZAKLIUCHITEL'NOM ETAPE VELIKOI OTECH-ESTVENNOI VOINY [The victory of the Soviet armed forces in the final stage of the Great Patriotic War]. Voprosy Istorii (5): 9-22. Describes the operations of Soviet armed forces during the last weeks of the war, especially in connection with the capture of Berlin and Prague. M. Raeff

511. Buchner, Alex. KAUKASUS-KAMPF SCHEITERTE NACHSCHUB [The Caucasus campaign foundered on sup-]. Frontsoldat Erzählt 1955 19(10): 311-313. Describes the hardships and deprivations to which the 4th German Mountain Division was exposed in the Caucasian mountains during the Winter of 1942/43, largely to inadequate supply lines. R. Mueller

512. Mackiewicz, Józef. ZBRODNIA W DOLINIE RZE-
DRAWY [Crime in the Drava valley]. Wiadomości 1955 10(43): 1. Describes the fate of the Cos-
ak troops under General Domanov. They withdrew
from Italy to Carinthia, surrendered to the British
Army, were interned, disarmed, and delivered to the
Soviet authorities in June 1945. The Russians shot
over a thousand of them in Vienna, others were taken
to Russia. A. F. Dignas

513. Okęcki, Stanisław. W DZIESIĘCIOLECIE ZWY-
ĘSKICH WALK 2 ARMII WOJSKA POLSKIEGO [In the ten
war period of the victorious battles of the 2nd
Army of the Polish Forces]. Nowe Drogi 1955 9(4):
4-96. The second Army of the Polish Forces,
created in 1944, was under the command of General
Tadeusz Świerczewski, and fought on the Eastern Front
with the Soviet Army. Its activities described here
took place on the first Ukrainian Front, and cover
the period from April/May 1945, including the ad-
vance on Prague. Sketch maps illustrate individual
operations such as the Neisse crossing, Budziszyn, and
the advance on Prague. H A Staff

514. Palant, M. A. TRUDIASHCHIESIA MOSKVY NA
OBRONCHITE STOLITSY V 1941 G [The workers of Moscow
in the defense of the capital in the year 1941].
Uchenye Zapiski Istorii v Shkole 1955 (2): 49-55.
Despite the nearness of the front line, the life of
the inhabitants of Moscow remained disciplined and
quiet. All preparations for the defense of the city
were made, and the defense industries continued to
operate without interruption, largely because of the
efforts of the workers and youth organizations, which
voluntarily increased their work norms. Thousands
of Muscovites reported to partisan units and thus
made a valuable contribution to the final repulsion
of the enemy. W. Walder

515. Wagoner, Carl (Major General, retired).
DER VORSTOSS DES XXXX. PANZERKORPS VON CHARKOW ZUM
KAUKASUS JULI-AUGUST 1942. EIN BEISPIEL FÜR WEITREI-
HENDE OPERATIONEN MIT SCHNELLEN TRUPPEN [The thrust
of the German 40th Armored Corps from Kharkov to the
Caucasus, July-August 1942. An example of far-reach-
ing operations with highly mobile forces]. Wehrwis-
senschaftliche Rundschau 1955 5(9): 397-407.
A detailed critical analysis and exposition of the
command objectives and actions of this operation,
to 18 July 1942. Article to be continued. H.M.Adams

516. Zheltov, A. VSEMIRNO-ISTORICHESKAYA POBEDA
SOVetskogo NARODA [The world-wide historical victory
of the Soviet people]. Kommunist 1955 32(7): 44-57.
The victory of the Soviet people against Hitler Ger-
many, which had been primed for an attack against
the USSR through American support, is especially sig-
nificant as it was won without outside help. The
Western Powers delayed opening a second front until
the destruction of Germany was already certain. In
fact, the Soviet Army, at the urging of Churchill,
opened its general offensive in January 1945--much

sooner than had been planned in order to save the
Western forces from a critical situation. American
aid in war materials was ridiculously small.

W. Walder

Western Europe (1944-1945)

3517. Bergier, Jacques. AGENTS SECRETS CONTRE
ARMES SECRÈTES [Secret agents against secret arms].
Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(62): 303-311.
Summary of Bergier's book of the same title (Paris:
Arthaud, 1955) dealing with the Marco Polo under-
ground network in Lyons during World War II. Em-
phasizes the skepticism and indecision of Allied
military experts toward important secret information,
especially data on V2 rockets, obtained by the net-
work. The author was a member of the network.

L. Loubère

3518. de Cossé Brissac (Colonel). LA CONTRE-
OFFENSIVE ALLEMANDE DES ARDENNES [The German counter-
offensive in the Ardennes]. Revue Historique de
l'Armée 1955 11(2): 121-149. Detailed daily
exposition in all sectors, of the German penetration
and Allied counter-offensive, of December 1944 to
January 1945. Based mainly on reports of the His-
torical Branch of the U.S. Army and writings of
generals on both sides. Illustrated with maps and
photographs. H. M. Adams

Pacific and Asian Theatre

See also: 3495

3519. Bourdet-Pléville, Michel. LA CARRIÈRE DE
L'"ENTERPRISE" [The career of the "Enterprise"].
Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(67): 199-206.
An account of the events of the Pacific War in which
the aircraft-carrier Enterprise took part.

R. Sickinger

3520. Davies, H. L. (Major-General). THE DEVELOP-
MENT OF AREA DEFENCE IN JUNGLE WARFARE. Journal
[of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100
(597): 54-57. Studies the technique of area de-
fence, as illustrated by the Malayan campaign of
1941, the Burma campaign of 1942, the Wingate oper-
ations in 1942, and the Burma campaigns of 1944. The
lessons learned in these campaigns provide sugges-
tions for future campaigns fought under conditions
of nuclear warfare. J. A. S. Grenville

3521. Fuchida, Mitsuo, and Masatake Okumiya.
FIVE FATEFUL MINUTES AT MIDWAY. United States Na-
val Institute Proceedings 1955 81(6): 660-665.
Relates the successful attack of American torpedo
planes and dive bombers on the Japanese carriers
Akagi and Kaga just as their planes were about to
be launched for a counter-attack. C. F. Latour

3522. Fuchida, Mitsuo, and Masatake Okumiya.
PRELUDE TO MIDWAY. United States Naval Institute
Proceedings 1955 81(5): 505-513. An account of
the operations of the Japanese fleet moving to at-
tack Midway between 29 May and 4 June 1942 by the
former commander of the air groups of Cardiv 1, who
participated in the attack, and an Air Staff Officer
who, after the war, became a member of the Second
(Navy) Demobilization Board. The breakdown of in-
telligence channels and poorly executed aerial re-
connaissance misled the Japanese commanders into
believing that the decimated American Pacific Fleet
would be lured out only by the strike at Midway.

They had not the slightest idea that the enemy had already sortied, much less that a powerful American task force was lying in ambush. C. F. Latour

3523. May, Ernest R. (Harvard Univ.). THE UNITED STATES, THE SOVIET UNION, AND THE FAR EASTERN WAR, 1941-1945. Pacific Historical Review 1955 24(2): 153-174. A paper read at the New York meeting of the American Historical Association on 30 December 1954. The vain pleas of the U.S. government for Soviet participation in the war against Japan ceased only after 1942, when the German debacle at Stalingrad quieted Allied fears of a Russian collapse in Europe, and when United States long-range bombers were able to strike at Japan from non-Soviet bases. Roosevelt's interest in Soviet collaboration against Japan reappeared with Allied uncertainty over policy toward the final battle for Japan. This lends support to the theory that military expediency, not Roosevelt's concern for amicable Russo-American relations, determined his efforts to draw Russia into the Pacific war. Considerable documentation.

R. Mueller

3524. Mead, P. W. (Lt. Col.). THE CHINDIT OPERATIONS OF 1944. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(598): 250-262. A detailed examination of Wingate's Chindit operations in 1944. The novel idea of cutting enemy supply lines some 80 miles behind the front was a sound one under the topographical conditions of the area and taking into consideration complete air supremacy.

J. A. S. Grenville

3525. Van Deurs, G. (Rear Admiral). TWO-BLOCK FOX. United States Naval Institute Proceedings 1955 81(3): 301-305. An account by a former captain of the escort carrier, USS Chenango, of a multiple plane crash on her decks in April 1945 during the Okinawa campaign, which seriously endangered the existence of the ship. C. F. Latour

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

3526. G. V. UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(598): 263-266. Describes the measures taken by the Admiralty to ensure that all U-boats complied with the surrender terms.

J. A. S. Grenville

3527. Mordal, Jacques. LA CROISIÈRE DE L'ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE [The cruiser Admiral Graf Spee]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(68): 269-278. The author traces the route followed by the pocket battleship, describes her attacks on allied merchantmen, and her disastrous end in the South Atlantic. L. Loubère

3528. Murray, L. W. (Rear Admiral). MAX HORTON AND THE WESTERN APPROACHES. A COMMENT. Journal [of the] Royal United Service Institution 1955 100(598): 280-285. Critically reviews W. S. Chalmers' Max Horton and the Western Approaches (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1954). Admiral Horton was not the sole architect of victory in the anti-U-boat campaign since his two predecessors as Commanders-in-Chief, Western Approaches, Admiral Dunbar-Nasmith and Admiral Noble, had laid the foundation of victory. Weaknesses in the co-operation between the Air Force and the Navy during World War II are stressed. The organization of a separate Fleet Air Arm was a serious error. J. A. S. Grenville

War-Time Europe

GENERAL

See also: 3383, 3414, 3497

3529. Bohn, Helmut. DIE PATRIOTISCHE KARTE IN DER SOJWJETISCHEN DEUTSCHLAND POLITIK [The patriotic card in Soviet policy toward Germany]. Ost-Probleme 1955 7(38): 1446-1457, (40): 1531-1541, and (42): 1606-1614. After late 1942, German patriotism became one of the major Soviet propaganda devices, to be turned on and off at will. After the battle of Stalingrad the Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland", became one of the key instruments of Soviet policy. Its appeal was never fully utilized however, as any permanent commitment to German patriotism ran the danger of coming in conflict with long-range Soviet interests vis-à-vis Germany. The patriotic card was again played after 1948, following establishment of the German Democratic Republic (DDR). C. F. Latour

3530. Borsódy, István. KÁLLAY MIKLÓS EMLÉKIRATAI [Memoirs of Kállay Miklós Emlékiratai]. Látóhatár 1954 5(4): 245-247. A critical review of the memoirs of Kállay (Hungarian Prime Minister, 1942-1944), published under the title A Personal Account of a Nation's Struggle in the Second World War (New York: Columbia University Press, 1954).

J. P. Harris

3531. Brustin-Berenstein, T. ROLA PRZEDSIEBIORCÓW NIEMIECKICH W EKSTERMINACJI LUDNOŚCI ŻYDOWSKIEJ W GETCIE WARSZAWSKIM [The role of German entrepreneurs in the extermination of the Jewish population in the Warsaw Ghetto]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1955 (13/14): 185-211. Analyzes the progressive penetration of German firms with the support of the SS and the police, and furnishes a detailed description of the firms and types of shops involved. A connection is established between the German economic policy and the liquidation of the ghetto. Concludes that the economic exploitation, allied with the destruction of the population, was a general German occupation policy, while SS actions speeded up the extermination of the Jews collected and demoralized in the German undertakings.

H A Staff

3532. Christensen, Carlo. HANS HEDTOFT. American-Scandinavian Review 1955 43(2): 137-140. A eulogy of the late leader of the Danish Social Democratic Party who died in February 1955, emphasizing his resistance struggle against the Nazis in World War II, and his effective opposition to Communist intrigues after 1945. C. F. Latour

3533. Dabrowska, A. ZAGŁADA SKUPISK ŻYDOWSKICH W "KRAJU WARTY" W OKRESIE OKUPACJI HITLEROWSKIEJ [The extermination of the Jewish concentrations in the "Wartheland" during the Hitlerite occupation]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1955 (13/14): 122-185. Discusses the administrative and demographic characteristics of "Wartheland" in the early stages of German occupation. The Jewish population was about 400,000, mostly concentrated in Łódź (233,000). Germanization of the "Wartheland" was undertaken at high speed, and a series of ghettos was set up. Population control was effected via deportation by the general government. In 1941 death-camps were constructed 60 km. from Łódź. Jews were at first liquidated by selection.

The final stage was the closing of the ghettos, and the concentration on the Łódź ghetto (to December 1942). Transports to the death-camps (Oswiecim) were organized so that by 1945 only a small number of work camps for Jews existed in the Łódź area. With heavy documentation and sixteen detailed tables of liquidation, and "re-settlement" dealing with Łódź, Inowrocław, and Poznań. Sources are listed. HA Staff

3534. E. C. LA LOTTA DI BENES PER LA CECOSLOVACIA [A Beneš' fight for Czechoslovakia]. Relazioni Internazionali 1955 19(38): 983. An appreciation of Eduard Beneš' activity in exile, 1938-1943, explaining his aims with regard to the Germans in Czechoslovakia and with respect to the Friendship Treaty of 12 December 1943 with the Soviet Union.

W. E. Heydendorff

3535. Gershberg, S. R. VSESOIUZNOE SOTSIALISTICHESKOYE SOREVNOVANIE RABOTNIKOV PROMYSHLENNOSTI V 1942 GODU [The all-Union socialist competition of industrial workers in 1942]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 1(4): 23-37. On the basis of contemporary periodical material, describes and assesses the character and effectiveness of the competitive drive for higher productivity in war industries and on the collective farms in 1942. The drive was under the leadership of the party and gave both moral and material rewards to the most active participants. M. Raeff

3536. Gregoriy, Victor. GROWING UP IN MOSCOW 1940-1948. Occidente 1955 11(1): 44-55. Personal narrative, studying the effect of war-time Soviet environment on children from pre-school age to adolescence. Suggests that Soviet indoctrination provokes automatic apathy toward politics among children of the intelligentsia. The conflict between family and state influence is examined against its social background. Discusses hooliganism and the Russian "spiv." S. Makepeace-Lott

3537. Hartmann, Sverre. LOFOT- OG VÅGSØY-RAIDENE [RGSTJAL STATSAKTEN] [The Lofoten and Vågsøy attack events a treaty]. Samtiden 1955 64(8): 487-504. In December 1941 the National Socialist Party of Norway had an opportunity of taking over governmental control by means of a peace treaty with Germany. On account of the difficult general military situation, particularly in Russia, and of the Allied surprise attack on the Lofoten Islands, Hitler decided against the treaty, left the country under military government and recalled Terboven. Neither Quisling nor Langelin obtained the power they had hoped for.

H. W. Dilling

3538. Hutchins, Robert M. V-E DAY. REDE AM TAG AV DE ALLIERTE SIEGES I EUROPA [V-E day. Speech on the day of the allied victory in Europe]. Geschichte der Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(5): 275-278. In 8 May 1945 the author advocated a just peace as the best protection against a further unjust war, and pleaded for clemency towards the conquered nations and political and economic support. K. H. Mack

3539. Manacorda, Gastone. DIECI ANNI DOPO, O DEL MODO DI SCRIVERE LA STORIA RECENTE [Ten years after, or how to write recent history]. Società 1955 11(3): 443-558. An extended critique of various volumes concerning post-war Italy. Foremost among such recent publications is the new composite work, Dieci anni Dopo (Bari: Laterza), which, however, suffers

from a lack of objectivity. Most of the contributors were directly involved in the events they describe and their contributions stem from a particularistic point of view. Although all of the contributors to the compendium are anti-Fascists of sorts, they fail to represent the "grass roots" liberal aspirations of the Italian people. Another recent volume, published under Italian governmental auspices, Il Secondo Risorgimento (Rome: Istituto poligrafico dello Stato, 1955), is too much a justification of the "centralist politics of the past ten years." Garosci's Gli Ideali di Libertà dal Risorgimento alla Crisi Fascista is overly inspired by Benedetto Croce's ideological teachings about the nature of Italian democracy. Works by Luigi Salvatorelli and other historians are similarly criticized. A. F. Rolle

3540. Milhiau, Guy. UN MÉMORIALISTE SANS MÉMOIRE [A memorialist without a memory]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (128): 71-80. The author seeks to destroy the myth that De Gaulle, in fleeing to England in 1940, voluntarily sacrificed his family for his country. On the contrary, the general made elaborate plans for the evacuation of his family with the aid of the English. L. Loubère

3541. Nemesh, Dezhe. IZ ISTORII VOZNIKNOVENIJA VENGERSKOI NARODNOI RESPUBLIKI 1944-1945 GG [From the history of the formation of the Hungarian People's Republic 1944-1945]. Voprosy Istorii 1955 (4): 98-107. Using a few unpublished documents, the article describes the organization of the first national and democratic administrations in the regions liberated by the Soviet forces in Hungary. At first they comprised a wide coalition of all anti-Fascist elements, but after the liberation of Budapest the Communist Party took the leading and directing role. M. Raeff

3542. Olsson, Henrik A. TVÅ FRÅGOR RÖRANDE DE SVENSK-FINSKA FÖRBINDELSERNA 1939-1940 [Two questions concerning Swedish-Finnish relations 1939-40]. Statsvetenskaplig Tidskrift för Politik-Statistik-Ekonomi 1955 58(2/3): 124-141. Treats the consequences of the Swedish attitude during the Finnish Winter War and the Swedish policy determined by it, Swedish neutrality, the Swedish program of aid, and the Nordic Defense Union. Based partly on the writings of contemporary Swedish statesmen.

Ingeborg Luyken

3543. Ording, Arne. NORWAY IN WORLD AFFAIRS. American-Scandinavian Review 1955 43(2): 141-150. Reviews Norwegian foreign policy from the forced abandonment of her traditional neutrality after the German invasion in the early spring of 1940 until the present. C. F. Latour

3544. Ringelblum, E. NOTATKI Z GETTA [Notes from the Ghetto]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 122-167 and 1955 (13/14): 211-268. Continuation of notes previously published in this journal in 1951(2) and 1952(1), which represent part of an attempt to build up a set of Jewish underground archives. The notes printed here consist of day-to-day eye-witness accounts of the events in the Warsaw Ghetto for the periods May - December 1941 and January-June 1942, and of a set of notes dealing with the following topics: resistance, selections for deportation, hiding-places,

confiscations, traps, German as an obligatory language, living conditions, communications, family tragedies, survival of Jews in Warsaw, German tactics towards the Jews, and German and Jewish police.

H A Staff

3545. Rutkowski, A. O KULISACH PARYSKIEGO PROCESU HITLEROWSKICH ZBRODNIARZY WOJENNYCH GEN. SS KARLA OBERGA I PEK. SS. HELMUTHA KNOCHENA [On the scenes of the Paris trial of the Nazi war criminals General of the SS Karl Oberg, and Colonel of the SS Helmuth Knochen]. Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego 1954 (11/12): 175-180. Oberg and Knochen had been arraigned before a British Military Tribunal and their death-sentences had been commuted to life imprisonment. At the Paris trial, the proceedings were broken off, and adjourned sine die. Concludes with sharp criticisms of the number of war criminals who have been released by the Western Powers, although sentenced to death or life imprisonment.

H A Staff

3546. Unsigned. O RAZRABOTKE ISTORII VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY SOVETSKOGO SOIUZA [The study of the history of the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union]. Voprosy Istории 1955 (5): 3-8. Editorial pointing out the need for deeper and more serious study of the Second World War in all its aspects, particularly stressing the role played by the Soviet peoples, and expressing the hope that Soviet historians will rise to the task.

M. Raëff

3547. Vallat, Xavier. LA CONSTITUTION VOULUE PAR LE MARÉCHAL [The constitution desired by the marshal]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (127): 19-27 and (128): 51-61. The author, a firm opponent of parliamentary government, points out his contributions to the constitution favored by Pétain in 1944. This constitution is reproduced.

L. Loubère

3548. Vámos, Kálmán (Philadelphia, Pa.). EGY EL NEM MONDOTT KÁLLAY-BESZÉD [A speech by Kállay that was never made]. Új Magyar Út 1955 6(4/5): 141-143. Publication of part of a speech that was to have been made at the projected Kossuth celebrations on 20 March 1944, by Miklós Kállay, then Prime Minister of Hungary. It is believed that the Germans occupied Hungary on 19 March because they feared that Kállay would proclaim Hungary's withdrawal from the war.

T. Bogayay

3549. Whittmore, Reed. CHURCHILL AND THE LIMITATIONS OF MYTH. Yale Review 1955 44(2): 248-263. Asserts that Churchill viewed World War II as a medieval romance with himself as the hero. His memoirs, cast in the form of a Homeric myth, reflect this ego-centric assumption.

C. F. Latour

3550. Zelenin, W. ZNAMENATELNAJA DATA W ISTORII NARODOW YUGOSLAVII [Important date in the history of the Yugoslavian nations]. Slaviane 1955 (3): 24-25. Gives the historical background of the demonstrations which took place on 26 March 1941 in Belgrade in protest to the Pact of 24 March 1941 between Yugoslavia and the Axis. Clear-headed politicians followed this up by an alliance of friendship and non-aggression with the Soviet Union.

I. Zamorska

R E S I S T A N C E

See also: 3390, 3412, 3517

3551. Citati, Pietro. GEWISSEN WIDER GEWALT. EUROPÄISCHES BLUT [Conscience versus force. European blood]. Merkur 1955 9(7): 676-679. A commentary on and appreciation of Lettere di condannati morte della resistenza europea [Letters of members of the European resistance who were condemned to death] (Turin, 1954).

O. Stenzl

3552. E. S. DER MYTHUS DER RESTAURATION [The restoration myth]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1955 3(2): 297-300. Quotes an article published in the Munich journal Deutsche Woche 1955(8) on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Carl Goerdeler's execution, which calls the victim a thorough reactionary, a nationalist and a collaborator. Despite this, he is still regarded in West Germany as the central figure in the anti-Nazi resistance.

H A Staff

3553. Franović, Božo. ILEGALCI [The illegal workers]. Politika 1955 2-9 Sept. Accounts of seven episodes in the lives of a group of Communist agents in Sušak and Rijeka (Fiume) in 1943-44, describing their operations and the precaution they took to elude the police. Both cities were under German occupation.

S. Gavrilović

3554. Hasanagić, Edib (State Archives, Belgrade). NEŠTO O MEMOARIMA IZ NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA [Something about the memoirs on the War for National Liberation]. Naša Stvarnost 1955 9(1): 70-73. The memoirs (1941-45) are collective works of singing groups, individuals and chronicles of villages and towns.

V. Melik

3555. Jovanić, Djoko (General, Yugoslav Army). POD ZASTAVOM REVOLUCIJE [Under the flag of the revolution]. Borba 1955 26 July. History of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Croatian branch. The author, a member of this group, publishes his experiences between April-July 1941 in the Banija, Kordun and Lika districts of Croatia where the local Serbs were subjected to mass massacres by organs of the Italian-sponsored Independent Croatian State (ustaši). The Communist Party was the only refuge for the defenseless population.

S. Gavrilović

3556. Jovanović, Radovan. U JEDNOM MUZEJU - ZAPISI O ISTORISKOM VREMENU [In a museum - records of a historic time]. Politika 1955 7 July. Based on documents in the National Museum of Kragujevac. Describes briefly the early history of the partisan movement in this Serbian city, where the Germans, carrying out their threats of mass retaliation, shot 7,300 inhabitants on 20 October 1941.

S. Gavrilović

3557. Korać, Smilja. NEOSVOJIVA TVRDJAVA [The unconquerable fortress]. Borba 1955 19 July. Examines World War II documents in the Museum in Mostar (files of the Italian army of occupation and the Italian-sponsored Independent Croatian State). Italian military authorities and Croat ustaši made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts in this city in Herzegovina to find the Communist secret printing press, to disperse the underground apparatus engaged in the distribution of the illegal bulletin,

to detect the means used for the transportation of weapons. S. Gavrilović

3558. Kuhn, Käthe. GEWISSEN WIDER GEWALT. AUS ERKENNTNISSEN UND LETZTEN BRIEFEN DES WIDERSTANDES 1933-1945 [Conscience versus force. From testimonies and letters of the resistance, 1933-1945]. Merkur 1955 7(7): 653-670. Extracts from letters published in the collections Du hast mich heimgesucht bei Nacht [You afflicted me in the night] (Munich: Kai- ser, 1954) and Besonders jetzt tu deine Pflicht. Briefe von Antifaschisten, geschrieben vor ihrer Hinrichtung [Do your duty now above all. Letters of anti-Fascists, written before their execution] (Berlin, 1949), with commentaries. O. Stenzl

3559. Mann, Golo. GEWISSEN WIDER GEWALT. CARL GOERDELER [Conscience versus force. Carl Goerdeler]. Merkur 1955 9(7): 670-676. Extracts of letters published in Gerhard Ritter's book Carl Goerdeler und die deutsche Widerstandsbewegung [Carl Goerdeler and the German resistance movement] (Stuttgart, 1954), with a commentary. O. Stenzl

3560. Marković, Dragan. PRE CETRNAEST GODINA - I DRUGA KARDELJA U OKUPIRANI BEOGRAD [Fourteen years ago - the journey of Comrade Kardelj to occupied Belgrade]. Politika 1955 7 July. Gives some details of techniques used in Yugoslavia by top-ranking Communist leaders after the occupation of the country by the Axis (1941) in their efforts to avoid detection by the enemy. S. Gavrilović

3561. Marović, M. MARSELJEZA U SLOVENAČKOJ ŠUMI [The Marseillaise in the Slovenian mountains]. Politika 1955 16 September. Interview with Emanuel Erero, a French ex-prisoner of war, who in October 1944 escaped from Frizek Camp in Austria and joined Yugoslav partisan unit in Slovenia. Erero remained in Yugoslavia until 31 December 1944, when he was taken down by the Allied Transport Command to Bari, Italy. In the Černomelj partisan stronghold there were 75 other Frenchmen besides Erero. S. Gavrilović

3562. Meseberg, Wilhelm. BINDUNG - NICHT ZERSTÜTZUNG [Cohesion - not Dissolution]. Nation Europa 1955 5(9): 65-67. Creation of the West German army requires renewed emphasis that the plotters of the 20 July 1944 revolt were traitors, for hostility to the leadership in time of war is equivalent to revolt against the nation. R. Mueller

3563. Petković, A. PARTIZAN NOVOZELANDJANIN [New Zealander partisan]. Borba 1955 29 August. Interview with a New Zealander, John Denver, ex-prisoner of war, who in November 1941 escaped from his Axis captors and joined a Yugoslav partisan unit. He fought in the partisan ranks throughout World War I and was made lieutenant. His experiences in Yugoslavia are recorded in a book published on his return to New Zealand. S. Gavrilović

3564. Pieri, Piero. TORINO E IL PIEMONTE DELL' AUTUNNO 1943 AL 27 APRILE 1945 [Turin and Piedmont from 8 September 1943 to 27 April 1945]. Nuova rivista Storica 1955 39(2): 290-300. A speech made in Turin on the tenth anniversary of the liberation, describing the growth of the resistance movement in the Piedmontese mountains (despite severe repressive measures by German occupation troops and

Fascists) through the co-operation of all classes of the population. The spreading of passive resistance in Turin, the general strike of 18 April 1945 and finally the partisans' invasion on 27 April contributed to the liberation of the city and prevented the destruction planned by the Germans.

W. E. Heydendorff

3565. Plesse, Werner. ZUM ANTIFASCHISTISCHEN WIDERSTANDSKAMPF IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND (1939-1945) [On the anti-Fascist resistance struggle in Central Germany (1939-1945)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 2(6): 813-843. Describes the party organization and illegal activities of Communists in the Leipzig area. Anti-Fascist resistance was set on a broader basis by the founding in 1943 of the Nationalkomitee "Freies Deutschland" under the leadership of Communist officials. Although the Communist Party was hard hit by the mass arrests of 20 July 1944, resistance activity continued up to the liberation. The lack of anti-Fascist agitation is explained by the political situation. H A Staff

3566. Saje, Franček. NOSILI SU PROGLAS CK [They carried the Tse-Ka proclamation]. Politika 1955 22 July. History of the Central Committee (Tse-Ka) of the Yugoslav Communist Party, Slovenian Branch. Describes activities in the period April-June 1941 (propaganda, contact with headquarters, partisan military preparations, etc.). Reveals some of the devices used to evade the police (invisible ink, false passes, etc.). The author was a member of this group. S. Gavrilović

3567. Unsigned. DAN BORCA [The Veteran's Day]. Politika 1955 4 July. Brief history of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party, 8 April to 4 July 1941. Lists in chronological order the Committee's meetings and decisions, culminating in a directive of 4 July which marked the beginning of partisan military operations. The first meetings were held in Zagreb. The home of the editor of Politika was the Committee's meeting place in Belgrade. The direct military measures were decided upon after the signature of the treaty of capitulation by the Ancien Régime (18 April).

S. Gavrilović

DEPORTATION AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

See also: 3533

3568. Adler, H.G. DIE ANKUNFT DER ERSTEN DEUTSCHEN JUDEN IN THERESIENSTADT [The arrival of the first German Jews in Theresienstadt]. Deutsche Rundschau 1955 81(6): 587-591. The Central European Jews who began to arrive in Theresienstadt in June 1942 were generally elderly, retired people, who had been persuaded by Nazi authorities that they were being moved to a comfortable home for the aged at the delightful "spa of Theresienstadt." In fact, a great many had paid substantial sums to the "Organization of Jews in Germany" [Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland]--a front organization of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt of the SS--for the promise of comfortable accommodations for the rest of their lives. The Berlin authorities in the end admitted this swindle. Physical and psychological hardships at Theresienstadt are discussed, and numerous examples cited. C. F. Latour

3569. Adler, H.G. DIE JÜDISCHE "SELBSTVERWALTUNG" IN THERESIENSTADT [Jewish "self-administration" at Theresienstadt]. Merkur 1955 9(9): 828-833. In August 1944, the Jewish inmates of "Ghetto-Theresienstadt" were placed under a grotesque form of "self-administration," which was taken seriously neither by the SS nor by the Jewish administrators. SS motives appear to have been a desire to experiment whether Jews were capable of living under a self-administered system patterned after national socialism. C. F. Latour

3570. Thieme, Hans (Univ. of Freiburg i.Br.). KATYŃ - EIN GEHEIMNIS? [Katyn - a mystery?]. Vierteljahreshefte für Zeitgeschichte 1955 3(4): 409-411. Author admits that there are many seemingly unexplainable circumstances concerning the massacre of the Polish officers in the Katyn Forest, but concludes that the evidence indicates the strong probability of Russian rather than German responsibility. C. R. Spurgin

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

3571. Colin-Simard, and G.-M. Tracy. DANS LES COULISSES DE LA CONFÉRENCE DE YALTA [In the wings of the Yalta Conference]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1955 6(64): 593-602. Colin-Simard offers a day-by-day summary of the conference. Tracy tells "The truth about Yalta," concluding that Roosevelt was duped by Stalin. L. Loubère

3572. Eisenbach, A. DIE GEHEIME UNTERHANDLUNGEN FUN DIE MEREFDIKE GROISSMÄCHTEN MIT EN DRITEN REICH UN DER GORAL FUN DER JIDISCHER BEVELKERUNG 1944-45 [The secret negotiations of the Western Powers with the Third Reich and the fate of the Jewish population 1944-45]. Bleter far Geszichte 1954 7(4): 3-47. After the victory of the Red Army at Stalin-grad, the Western allies feared that Europe would be overrun by the Russians. The second front agreed upon in 1943 in Moscow and Teheran was postponed by the USA and Great Britain, since they feared Russian superiority, and preferred secret negotiations with Hitler Germany. In these negotiations, the Jews in the German concentration camps functioned as the means of barter. Names of representatives of the belligerent states in neutral countries and dates of their meetings--all with the purpose of harming Russia--are cited. After the end of the war, the Western allies continued their treacherous policy against the Soviet Union. H. Swoboda

3573. Hasan, Khurshid. THE YALTA AGREEMENTS. Pakistan Horizon 1955 8(2): 366-376. Reviews the Yalta Agreements in the light of the military and political setting of 1944-45, in connection with the release of the Yalta Papers by the Department of State. The United States entered the conference

without well-defined aims beyond that of inducing the USSR to enter an international organization; the British were anxious to re-establish a balance of power, with a major post-war role reserved for France whereas the Soviets had clear objectives in both Europe and the Far East, which were argued from a strong military position. The resultant compromises of the West, though subject to criticism, were not founded on a spirit of appeasement, but on military advice which grossly overestimated Japan's military strength, making Soviet military collaboration in the Far East a seemingly overriding consideration. C. F. Latour

3574. Kovács, Imre. A JALTAI KONFERENCIA - AMERIKAI VÁLTOZATBAN [The Yalta Conference - American version]. Látóhatár 1955 6(3): 182-187. With reference to the publication of the report of the conference by James Reston in the New York Times on 17 March 1955, a short account is given of the tactics followed by Stalin in opposition to Roosevelt and Churchill. The reproach that the allied leaders let the Russians penetrate too deeply into Central Europe is ill-founded, as the Russians were already 50 kilometers east of Berlin at the time of the conference. By cunning and stubborn insistence, Stalin achieved what he wanted, as in Poland for example. J. P. Harris

3575. Mosca, Rodolfo (Univ. of Florence). LA FINE DELL'ALLEANZA FRANCO-SOVIETICA [The end of the alliance between France and Russia]. Comunità Internazionale 1955 10(3): 427-448. Reviews the historical and political causes for the cancellation of the treaty of 10 December 1944, and briefly examines the background of the Franco-Russian alliance from its beginnings in the 19th century, with emphasis on the interests which frequently have increased or lowered the efficacy of the treaty. The signing of the treaty of 1944, and its effects on the international position of De Gaulle's France are examined in detail. The article is based on recently published sources. P. Pastorelli

3576. Nikitović, Časlav (Prince Paul's Minister). JUGOSLAVIJA PREMA EVROPI [Yugoslavia confronted with Europe]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1954 5: 11-25. An account of the events which led to the abortive signing of the Axis Tripartite Pact by Yugoslav envoys on 25 March 1941 in Vienna. S. Gavrilović

3577. Ollivier, Georges. ROOSEVELT À LA PREMIÈRE CONFÉRENCE DE QUÉBEC [Roosevelt at the first Quebec conference]. Écrits de Paris 1955 (127): 45-48. Extracts from Ollivier's book Franklin Roosevelt, l'homme de Yalta [Franklin Roosevelt, Man of Yalta] (Paris: La Librairie Française, 1955). Roosevelt made a grave error in "appeasing" the Russians at the first Quebec conference. L. Loubère

JOURNAL NEWS

Information on New or Defunct Historical and Related Journals,
on Microfilm Projects and New Bibliographical Publications of Significance.

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BRITISH UNION-CATALOGUE OF PERIODICALS

The British Union-Catalogue of Periodicals, a record of the periodicals of the world from the seventeenth century to the present in all languages and covering all fields filed permanently in British libraries is being published in four volumes by Butterworths Scientific Publications (88 King's Way, London W.C.2.); I. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., Distributors. It will contain details about more than 10,000 titles contained in 440 libraries, and includes: a) all magazines, journals, reviews and other publications commonly considered as periodicals; b) all Acta, Mitteilungen, Proceedings, Transactions, etc., of academies, universities, societies and institutions of all kinds; c) periodical reports of all kinds of organizations which contain the results of research in any field; d) year-books and other annual publications; e) miscellaneous publications, including series, issued by universities, societies and similar institutions. The handbook is edited by James E. Stewart, Muriel E. Hammond and Edwin Saenger. Volume I, covering letters A - C, was published in September 1955. Volume II will be published in June 1956, Volume III in March 1957 and Volume IV in December 1957.

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HOLDINGS OF THE FORMER WELTKRIEGSBÜCHEREI

On the occasion of its fortieth anniversary, the Bibliothek für Zeitgeschichte [Library of Recent History], formerly Weltkriegsbücherei, (Stuttgart 0, Banstrasse 19) has announced that its collection, which suffered heavy losses during the Second World War, now again exceeds 100,000 volumes and thus remains the largest historical library in West Germany. The focal interest of the BfZ remains the history of the two World Wars, but it also collects militaria concerning the period after 1870. Earlier militaria were accepted as gifts and included in the general catalogue.

At present, about half of the holdings of the BfZ, or 50,000 volumes, deal specifically with World Wars I and II and other militaria; 25,000 volumes are concerned with political and diplomatic history; 10,000 volumes cover politics, biographies and memoirs and general history, and 10,000 volumes are miscellaneous reference works and the like. Its photographic collection includes 40,000 photos from World War I, some 10,000 photos from World War II, as well as 100,000 Leica prints from the SS propaganda company. The poster and leaflet collection, much of which was lost during the war, is most authoritative in the field of German political parties during 1920-33. The serials collection includes some 600 complete sets of journals published between 1914-45, and 150 periodicals, including some military publications, are currently on file.

The BfZ also publishes a quarterly bibliography of its area of interest, Bücherschau der Weltkriegsbücherei, which includes some 6,000 - 10,000 book titles annually, and cites pertinent articles from

about 150 international journals. More important works are listed and indexed down to their individual chapters.

Another publication series of the library offers definitive bibliographies of certain historical periods, events or areas, such as the Treaty of Versailles or the German-Austrian Anschluss. Seventeen titles of twenty-two published between 1934-43 are still in print and others are in preparation. A list of these may be obtained by writing to the Director of the library, Dr. Erwin Weis.

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GERMAN MILITARY ARCHIVES

A German military archive (Militärarchiv) was recently established at the Bundesarchiv in Koblenz which will be responsible for all documentary material on the former Wehrmacht, and on the activities of the Bonn Ministry of Defense. Initially, the military archive will collect and make accessible to scholars of military history all available documents on the former Prussian army, the Reichswehr and the National Socialist Wehrmacht, including army, navy, air force and Waffen-SS. The address of the archive is: Bundesarchiv - Militärarchiv, Koblenz, Am Rhein 12. Material still used by the German Ministry of Defense will be kept in a recently established document center while some military material prior to 1945 will be administered by a Central Reference Office (Zentralnachweisstelle) at Kornelimünster. [Source: Militärarchiv]

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GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE RECORDS, 1914-1919

The U.S. National Archives (Washington 25, D.C.) have received an additional 117 reels of microfilmed German Foreign Office records from the Department of State, covering the period of 1914-1919. They include correspondence, reports, telegrams and similar documents concerning relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, Italy, Turkey, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Serbia, the Ukraine and Finland. The material was filmed by St. Antony's College, Oxford, and supplement the larger microfilm collection of German Foreign Office records of the World War I period which have been previously transferred to the National Archives by the State Department. The Archives will have a complete set of microfilms of German Foreign Office records for the period of World War I when they receive another set of films on the same period, taken under the auspices of the University of California. [National Archives]

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ROOSEVELT PAPERS ON THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN CATHOLICISM

The Department of Archives and Manuscripts of the Catholic University of America (Washington, D.C.) has acquired some 300 feet of microfilmed material pertaining to the history of American Catholicism from the Hyde Park papers of the late President

Franklin D. Roosevelt. The material was screened and selected by the Rev. Henry J. Browne of Catholic University, with the help of Herman Kahn, the director of the Roosevelt Library (Hyde Park, N.Y.). [Catholic Historical Review 1955 41(3): 320]

PRAVDA AND IZVESTIJA MICROFILMS

Harvard University has compiled microfilm files of Pravda (from 18 March 1917) and Izvestija (from 28 February 1917) through June 1938. Positive copies of these films and of issues since 1938 which are currently being filmed are available at cost from the Newspaper Microfilm Project, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Massachusetts. [American Slavic and East European Review 1955 14(3): 431]

SPANISH AND LATIN AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A new bibliographical series of works concerned with Spanish and Spanish-American history was started recently. Editorial Teide, Regás, 16 y 18, Barcelona published volume I of Bibliografía Historica de España e Hispanoamerica, which consists of the first seven issues of their periodical Indice Historico Español, covering the years 1953-54. Nearly 7,000 titles of pertinent books published throughout the world have been included, together with a critical review of each work. There is a topical and source index, as well as an author index. The work is compiled and edited by the Centro de Estudios Historicos Internacionales of the University of Barcelona under the direction of Prof. Jaime Vicens Vives and the editorial secretary, David Romano Ventura. Prof. Guillermo Céspedes del Castillo is in charge of the Latin American section.

JAPANESE STUDIES OF MODERN CHINA

John K. Fairbank (Harvard University) and Magata Banno (Tokyo Metropolitan University) have recently published Japanese Studies of Modern China. A Bibliographical Guide to Historical and Social-Science Research on the 19th and 20th Centuries (Rutland, Vermont, and Tokyo: Charles E. Tuttle Co. 1954). The work, sponsored by the Harvard-Yenching Institute, describes more than a thousand Japanese books and articles, constituting the main body of Japanese research in this field. In addition to its topical arrangement, descriptive notes, and comprehensive general index, the book includes a special character index to aid in the correct reading of Japanese authors' names.

Newly published:

Civil War History. Published by the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. Quarterly (1955: Vol. I). Editor: Clyde C. Walton, Jr. Contents: Articles dealing primarily with the period 1830-76 in USA: the American Civil War, slavery and reconstruction. Review articles, book reviews, documents, bibliographical news ("For Collectors Only"), a readers' column ("Notes and Queries"), and a news column on current Civil War publications ("The Continuing War"). Annual index.

The following journal replaces Neues Abendland: Jahrbuch für Politik und Geschichte. Neues Abendland, Neue Folge [Yearbook for politics and history. New occident, new series]. Quarterly. Editor: Dr. Emil Franzel, Munich 38, Tizianstrasse 30. Contents: Articles on important aspects of contemporary international relations and on such historical periods and events which influence current affairs either directly or indirectly.

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

PAST EVENTS

INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION STOCKHOLM CONGRESS 1955

The Third Congress of the International Political Science Association (IPSA) was held at Stockholm from 21-27 August 1955. The congress was devoted to five major topics: 1) Government of Great Cities (Harald Zink, Ohio State Univ.; W.A. Robson, Chairman of IPSA; Luther Gulick, City Administrator, New York, N.Y.; J. Chapsal, Univ. of Paris). 2) Political Parties (B. Akzin, Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem; James K. Pollock, Univ. of Michigan), including three sub-topics: a) Role of Party Systems in Democracy (C.B. Macpherson, Univ. of Toronto; Adam Schaff,

Univ. of Warsaw; N. Srinivasan, Univ. of Andhra, India); b) Role of Public Opinion Polls in the Study of Political Parties (James K. Pollock; Elis Håstad, Univ. of Stockholm; O.H. von der Gablentz, Director of the Political Science Institute, Berlin); c) Relations between Social Classes and Political Parties (Maurice Duverger, Univ. of Bordeaux; Jürgen Westerstähl, Univ. of Göteborg; Giuseppe Maranini, Univ. of Florence). 3) Political Implications of Development Programmes (Francesco Vito, Catholic University of the Holy Heart, Milan; Macmahon Ball, Univ. of Melbourne; D.N. Banerjee, Univ. of Calcutta; H.J. Van Mook, Director, Public Administration Div., United Nations Technical Assistance Administration; Masamichi Royama, Univ. of Tokyo). 4) Small and

Large States in International Organization (Th. Cavalcanti, Univ. of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro; Max Sösten, Univ. of Aarhus, Denmark; S. Calogeropoulos, Univ. of Athens; John A. Hawgood, Univ. of Birmingham). 5) Political Conditions of Democracy (Marcel Grégoire, Belgian Institute of Political Science; J. Barents, Univ. of Amsterdam; Jovan Djordjevic, Univ. of Belgrad). A report on the results of the round table on Bureaucracy (Paris, June 1953, Chairman: D.N. Chester, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford) was given by S.V. Kogekar (Poona University, India). G. Heckscher (Vice Chairman of I.A.) reported on the results of the round table on Comparative Government (Chairman: Marcel Bridel, Univ. of Lausanne). The new Secretary General is Jan Goormaghtigh, 172 Route de Ferney, Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, Switzerland. [From the program, a single reviewing the work of the congress by Jean Renaud, the former Secretary General of IPSA will appear in the forthcoming issue of International Social Science Bulletin.]

CONFERENCE ON THE CARIBBEAN

The sixth annual conference on the Caribbean sponsored by the School of Inter-American Studies of the University of Florida was held on 1-3 December 1955, in Gainesville, Florida. Diplomats, political leaders, government officials, and scholars discussed the contemporary political problems of the Caribbean. The following papers of interest to historians were read: Robert J. Alexander, Parties and Pressure Groups in Caribbean Politics; Jose A. Baquero, Main Trends in Public Administration of Certain Caribbean Countries; Harry Bernstein, Nation-State, Constitution, or Leadership in the Caribbean since 1900; George I. Blanksten, Problems of Local Government in the Caribbean; Anita Brenner, Mexico as a School of Revolution; Charles C. Cumberland, Bases of Caribbean Revolutions; Russell H. Fitzgibbon, Theory versus Practice in Caribbean Constitutions; Albert James, Current Political Problems of the Caribbean; Howard Heiliger, Source Material for the Study of Caribbean Political Problems; Hubert Herring, The Struggle for Democracy in the Caribbean; Gerhard Esur, Foreign Ideologies in the Caribbean Area; Elena Mederos de Gonzalez, The Franchise in the Caribbean; Dana G. Munro, Democracy and Dictatorship in Latin America; Herminio Portell-Vila, Public Administration and Local Government in the Caribbean; Stanley R. Ross, Some Observations on Military Coups in the Caribbean Area; Robert E. Scott, Executive Power in the Caribbean--an unlimited quantity; Alfred B. Thomas, The Candillo: An interpretation; Ione Stuessy Wright, Political Factions and Elections in the Caribbean; and Wm. M. Pepper, Jr., Press Freedom in the Americas; Samuel Guy Inman, Dictators and Presidents in the Caribbean. These papers will be published as Volume 6 of the Proceedings of the Caribbean Conference.

MEETING OF JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER-INSTITUT

The research council of the Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut (Marburg/Lahn, Beringweg 7) held its annual meeting at Marburg in the last week of April 1955. Founded in 1950 for the purpose of engaging in research on East-Central European questions, the Council and its parent institute, which are headed

by Prof. Hermann Aubin, have prepared a catalogue of all East German learned writings in West German libraries and established a sizeable library of their own, including a map and photograph collection and a press morgue. Six historical commissions on East Germany and five topical research groups have been created by the Council.

Papers of interest to historians are: Prof. La Baume (Marburg), Zur Erforschung der Westgrenze der Slawen im Mittelalter [On determining the Western borders of the Slavs during the Middle Ages]; Prof. Peuckert (Göttingen), Ostdeutsche Sagenforschung [East German research on legends]; Prof. Wiora (Freiburg), Zur Erforschung der Musikgeschichte Ost-Mitteleuropas [On research on the history of music in East-Central Europe]; Prof. Grundmann (Hamburg), Herausgabe der neuen Schriftenreihe Bau- und Kunstdenkmäler des deutschen Ostens, Aufnahme ostdeutscher Kunstdenkmäler in westdeutschen Museen, Kunstatlas Ost-Mitteleuropas [Publication of a new series Building and Art Treasures in the German East, collection of East German art treasures in West German museums, an art atlas of East-Central Europe]; and Dr. Dülfer (Marburg), Inventarisierung von Ostarchivalien in westdeutschen Archiven [Inventories of Eastern archival materials in West German archives]. Prof. Lemberg (Wiesbaden) and Prof. Keyser (Marburg) discussed two major research projects now being carried on concerning the Sovietization of East-Central Europe and the changes in East Germany since 1945. These two studies are expected to be completed during 1956. [E. Birke, Herder-Institut]

YUGOSLAV HISTORICAL CONGRESS

The first congress of historians of the Federal Peoples' Republic of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade from 5-8 May 1954. Papers were presented on ancient history and archeology, the middle ages, the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, auxiliary sciences and archival work, secondary school instruction in history, history of law, and history of art. [Titles of papers and some summaries appear in Istoriski Glasnik 1954 (3): 163-173]

UNIROPA CONGRESS, SAARBRÜCKEN, 1955

University teachers from fifteen Western European nations attended a colloquium, The European Idea and the University, sponsored by the Council of Europe, which was held at Saarbrücken on 4-9 July 1955. The Congress (Chairman: J.F. Angeloz, Univ. of Saarbrücken) set up six commissions: 1) History (Chm.: Prof. Stadtmüller, Univ. of Munich); 2) Culture (Chm.: Prof. McHugh, Dublin Univ.); 3) Law and Politics (Chm.: Prof. Röling, Univ. of Groningen, Netherlands); 4) Economics and Social Studies (Chm.: Prof. Meyer, London Univ.); 5) Political Integration (Chm.: Prof. Socini, Univ. of Florence), and 6) University Relations (Chm.: Prof. Senf, Univ. of Saarbrücken). The work of the Historical Commission included a set of recommendations for the teaching of history in member states designed to stress the unity of European cultural and political traditions. Specifically, nine theses of European history were established:

- 1) The antique foundations of European culture in-

clude not only the bases of ancient Greece and Rome, but also of the Old Orient, with stress on Israelite religious and ethical teachings;

2) The Romanic and Germanic peoples are not the only carriers of European historical tradition, but also the Slavs, Celts, Finno-Ugrians, etc.;

3) Different concepts of Christianity and Church and State relations have led to a growing separation between Western and Eastern Europe. European intellectual history has been profoundly influenced by this division;

4) After the collapse of the West Roman Empire, two geographic centers of Western culture were formed: the Frankish lands between Seine and Rhine, which became a melting pot of Romanic and Germanic tribes; and northern Italy;

5) Geography and accident have largely determined the forming of nations. Long association within a state and a written language have been the key contributing factors. National ideologies are based largely on a secularization of theological ideas;

6) Western culture is characterized and set apart by scientific rationalism;

7) Western development has led to the establishment of states based on the sovereignty of law, which were most strongly influenced by the revolutions of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries;

8) European history during the last two centuries can be understood only in the context of the technical, industrial and agricultural revolutions, which caused a rapid population increase with certain social and economic results, and

9) European history today can be viewed only as a part of the history of mankind, requiring constant comparison with the other great cultural areas of the world. [Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1955 6(12): 761-763]

GERMAN-AMERICAN HISTORICAL CONFERENCE

The second German-American Historical Conference was held at the Kant Hochschule in Braunschweig, 24-31 August 1955, in conjunction with the meeting of the International Textbook Institute. The seven American and eight German historians who participated submitted recommendations for an objective presentation of historical developments in both countries from the eighteenth century on. The question of National Socialist policy toward USA and the attitude of the German people toward the Hitler regime will be the subject of a third meeting some time next year. [Deutsche Universitätszeitung 1955 10(17): 22]

POLISH CONGRESS ON POMERANIA

A Congress on the History of Pomerania, sponsored by the Polish Academy of Sciences on the occasion of the 500th anniversary of Pomeranian reunion with Poland, was held at Warsaw from 23-30 October

1954. Papers presented included: S. Hoszowski and K. Lepszy: The Struggle for the Reunification of Pomerania with Poland; A. Bukowski and T. Cieslak: Pomerania during the Development of Capitalism; K. Piwarski: The Position of the Imperialist Power and the Polish Bourgeoisie in Connection with Polish Rights to the Sea and Pomerania; Z. Cwiek and J. Cluziński: The Achievements of the Peoples' Democracy of Poland in Pomerania and in Maritime Affairs and F. H. Gentzen (East Germany): Polish Research Contemporary Germany. In this connection, publication of a two-volume documentary collection dealing with "the common struggle of progressive Germans and Poles in the national and social liberation of Poland" was announced, issued under the joint sponsorship of the Section Party History of the Central Committee of the United Workers' Party of Poland (PZPR) and the Polish Academy of Sciences. [Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1954 2(6): 933-935]

SOVIET UNION AND ASIA

The annual meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde (Stuttgart, Leonhardsplatz 28/IV) was held at the University of Hamburg on 20-22 October 1955, in conjunction with the Slavistische Arbeitsgemeinschaft. The theme of the conference was The Soviet Union and Asia, and it was divided into three sections: History and Area Study (Chairman: Prof. Werner Markert, Tübingen University); Economics (Chairman: Prof. Karl C. Thalheim, Free University of Berlin); and Law (Chairman: Prof. Reinhart Maurach, University of Munich). Papers of interest to historians included Otto Schiller (Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Stuttgart-Hohenheim): The Agrarian Question, the Central Problem of Asia, and its Significance in the Conflict with the Communist World; Reinhart Maurach: The Development of Soviet Law as an Expression of the Consolidation of a New Class; and Boris Meissner (Bonn): Soviet State and Soviet Officialdom. [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Osteuropakunde]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

29th annual meeting of the American Association of the History of Medicine, Durham, North Carolina, 19-21 April 1956. The chairman of the Committee on Program Papers and Lectures is Dr. George Rosen, Chairman of the Department of Health Education, Columbia University, 600 West 168th Street, New York 32, N.Y. [Journal of the History of Medicine and Allied Sciences 1955 10(4): 436]

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from page 335]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

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|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Editor or editorial board. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Date first published. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indexes,
and other relevant information). |
| (5) Publisher or sponsoring institution. | |

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

East Germany

[Deutsche Demokratische Republik]

Das Altertum [Antiquity]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 1). Pub. by Akademie Verlag, Berlin W 8, Mohrenstrasse 39. Editorial Board: Sektion für Altertumswissenschaft bei der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften [German Academy of Sciences], Berlin W 8, Jägerstrasse 22/23. First pub. in March 1955. Contents: Articles on Greek and Roman antiquity and on the ancient Orient; their influence on the culture of the modern world; reports on existing remains of ancient civilizations. Illustrated.

Aufbau [Construction]. Kulturpolitische Monatschrift [Cultural and political monthly]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 11). Pub. by Kulturbund zur demokratischen Erneuerung Deutschlands [Cultural association for the democratic revival of Germany]. Editor: Bodo Uhse, Berlin W 8, Französische Strasse 32. First pub. in 1945. Contents: Articles chiefly on literary subjects, including a few on literary history and history of art; news and notes on literature and art; literary criticism. Author index.

Berichte über die Verhandlungen der sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. Philologisch-historische Klasse [Reports on the activities of the Saxon Academy of Sciences in Leipzig. Philological and historical section]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 102). Pub. by Sächsische Akademie der Wissenschaften [Saxon Academy of Sciences], Leipzig. First pub. in 1846. Contents: Scholarly papers.

Dokumentation der Zeit [Contemporary Documentation]. Informations-Archiv [Information Archive]. Semi-monthly, consecutive issue numbers (1 December 1955, No. 107). Pub. by Deutsches Institut für Zeitgeschichte [German Institute of Recent History], Berlin N 4, Hessische Strasse 12. Editor: Karl Bittel. First pub. in 1949. Contents: Extracts from East and West German publications on contemporary political events; news items; chronicle of events in Europe; bibliography of East and West German political writings. Subject index.

5. Forschungen und Fortschritte [Research and Progress]. Nachrichtenblatt der deutschen Wissenschaft und Technik [News journal of German scholarship and technology]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 24). Pub. by the Academies of Sciences of Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig, Munich and Vienna. Editorial Board: Hans Ertel, Hans Kienle, Kurt Latte, Wilhelm Wissmann; Berlin W 8, Jägerstrasse 22/23. First pub. in 1924. Contents: Articles on all fields of scholarship and technology; news on scholars and notes. Subject index.

6. Sitzungsberichte der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Philosophisch-historische Klasse [Reports of the meetings of the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin. Philosophic and historic section]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955; no volume indicated). Pub. by Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin NW 7, Unter den Linden 8. First pub. in 1882. Contents: Scholarly papers, some dealing with historical subjects. Subject index.

7. Sowjetwissenschaft [Soviet learned subjects]. Gesellschaftswissenschaftliche Abteilung [Social sciences section]. Pub. by Gesellschaft für deutsch-sowjetische Freundschaft, c/o Verlag "Kultur und Fortschritt," Berlin W 8, Taubenstrasse 10. Editorial Board: E. Bergmann (Secretary) and others. Contents: Translations of articles (many of them from Russian journals) on economics, education, linguistics, history (mostly nineteenth and twentieth century), anthropology, law, etc.

8. Wissenschaftliche Annalen zur Verbreitung neuer Forschungsergebnisse [Scholarly Annals for the propagation of the results of new research]. Monthly (1955: Vol. 4). Pub. by Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften [German Academy of Sciences]. Editorial Board: Hans Wittbrodt and others, Berlin W 8, Jägerstrasse 22/23. First pub. in 1952. Contents: Scholarly papers on all fields of research; reports on the work of the Academy; book reviews. Author index.

9. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Ernst Moritz Arndt-Universität Greifswald. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe [Scholarly journal of the Ernst Moritz Arndt University Greifswald. Social and linguistic series]. Appears at irregular intervals; announced quarterly (1954/55: Vol. 4). Editorial Board: The Rector and pro-Rector in charge of research, of Greifswald University. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Articles on pre-history, history, literature, philology, social sciences, pedagogy, art, archeology, and theology.
10. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe [Scholarly journal of the Humboldt University in Berlin. Social and linguistic series]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954/55: Vol. 4). Editor: The Rector of the University. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Scholarly papers on subjects taught at the university, including a few items of historical interest. Author index.
11. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe [Scholarly journal of the Karl Marx University Leipzig. Social and linguistic series]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954/55: Vol. 4). Editor: The Rector of the University. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Scholarly papers on all subjects taught at the university.
12. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe [Scholarly journal of the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg. Social and linguistic series]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954/55: Vol. 4). Editor: The Rector of the University. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Scholarly articles on subjects taught at the university, including a few items of general historical interest; appendix: new acquisitions of the University and Provincial Library of Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle.
13. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock. Gesellschafts- und sprachwissenschaftliche Reihe [Scholarly journal of Rostock University. Social and linguistic series]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954/55: Vol. 4). Editor: The Rector of the University. First pub. in 1951. Contents: Scholarly papers on subjects taught at the university, including a few items of historical interest.
14. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft [Journal of History]. Bi-monthly (1955: Vol. 3). Pub. by Verlag Rütten & Loening, Berlin W 8, Taubenstrasse 1-3. Editor: Dr. Fritz Klein, and an editorial board of ten historians (as from 1956: Vol. 4), Berlin C.2, Unter den Linden 2. First pub. in March 1953. Contents: Articles mostly on modern German history, rarely on ancient and medieval history; book reviews; discussions; news and notes.

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Volume 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS will publish the World List at an accelerated rate. It is anticipated that it will include journals from Eastern Europe (supplementary list), West Germany, the Scandinavian countries, Great Britain, Italy and France.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review

*A Journal of American History and the official organ
of the*

Mississippi Valley Historical Association

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New Orleans 18, Louisiana

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PERIODICALS LIST

VOLUME 1

Cumulative

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS makes an annual report with the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication), frequency of appearance. Year, Volume (and numbers) examined: abstract numbers in Vol. 1 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated in the cumulative list to be published in the fourth number of Volume 2.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (For details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on some journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HA from that date.

Normally, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS intends to publish abstracts not later than three months after the original date of publication of the article. When this appears not to be the case, it should be recalled that many journals appear much later than

their stated date of publication. We are not always as up-to-date as we wish--largely because of the difficulties accompanying the first year of publication. We expect to reduce or eliminate any excessive lags in our second volume.

The issues of periodicals are abstracted successively in the order of their appearance. An issue number is indicated in brackets [] in the isolated instances when it has not been examined for abstracting. In that case it will be cited in the annual summary in Volume 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, if the number contains an article within the scope of HA.

NOTE

Attention is drawn to the Supplementary List of Periodicals, by countries, of journals to be added to the present coverage. See page 472.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

A	- Annual	M	- Monthly
S-A	- Semi-annual	S-M	- Semi-monthly
3 x y	- 3 times a year	B-W	- Bi-weekly
Q	- Quarterly	W	- Weekly
B-M	- Bi-monthly	D	- Daily

Irr - Irregular

Periodicals available for assignment to volunteer abstracters are cited with the letters J (Journal available) or U (Unavailable) in the left column. Qualified persons desiring to abstract are requested to give the information listed on page III, and to examine the Supplementary List on page 472 for additional journals available for abstracting.

A

- Acta Historica (Hungary) Irr. 1954 2(3), 3(1/2): 484, 555, 2279
- L'Actualité de l'Histoire (France) Irr. 1954 (9), 1955 (10-12): 405, 524, 526, 1164, 1263, 1657, 2069, 2077, 2480, 3048
- Aevum (Italy) B-M. 1954 28(3-6), 1955 29(1-3): None
- Africa (Great Britain) Q. 1954 24(3,4), 1955 25(1): 210, 672, 2869
- L'Afrique et l'Asie (France) Q. 1954 (26-28), 1955 (29): 2668, 2689, 2802
- Agricultural History (USA) Q. 1954 28(3,4), 1955 29 (1-3): 330, 357, 361, 373, 457, 473, 617, 624, 691, 776, 998, 1224, 1277, 1451, 1613, 1944, 2088, 2296, 2699, 2854, 2887, 3163, 3374
- Al-Adib (Lebanon) M. 1955 27(1-6), 28(7-10): None
- Amateur Historian (Great Britain) B-M. 1954/55 2(4-7): 1882, 1886, 1890, 2010, 2175, 2747, 2751, 2761, 2763
- América Indígena (Mexico) Q. 1954 14(3,4), 1955 15 [1] (2,3): 336, 3105, 3430, 3466, 3474
- The American Archivist (USA) Q. 1954 17(3,4), 1955 18(1-4): 30, 143, 144, 148, 149, 151, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162, 165, 166, 1008, 1067, 1069, 1072-1074, 1080, 1081, 2467, 2537, 2541, 2543, 2558, 2565, 2569, 2571, 2574
- The American Economic Review (USA) 5 x y. 1954 44 (3-5), 1955 45(1-3): 346, 1105, 1552, 1612, 1614, 1857, 1957, 2138, 2227, 2359

- The American Historical Review (USA) Q. 1953/54 59(4), 1954/55 60(1-4): 56, 67, 225, 269, 353, 403, 456, 472, 715, 879, 1851, 2056, 2128, 2228, 2264, 2590, 2830, 3245, 3462
- American Jewish Archives (USA) S-A. 1954 6(2), 1955 7(1,2): 374, 763, 767, 1443, 1459, 2852, 3169
- American Journal of International Law (USA) Q. 1954 48(3,4), 1955 49(1-3): 171
- The American Neptune (USA) Q. 1954 14(3): 604, 773
- The American Political Science Review (USA) Q. 1954 48(3): None
- American Quarterly (USA) Q. 1954 6(2-4), 1955 7(1-3): 129, 342, 354, 365, 371, 468, 606, 760, 774, 1220, 1223, 1953, 1955, 2452, 2512, 2840, 2972, 3129, 3130, 3317
- J American-Scandinavian Review (USA) Q. 1954 42(2-4), 1955 43(1-3): 312, 850, 2595, 3299, 3532, 3543
- American Slavic and East European Review (USA) Q. 1954 13(3,4), 1955 14(1,2): 33, 214, 296, 301, 306, 572, 868, 1753, 2179, 2201, 2206, 2302, 2304, 2328, 2332, 2354
- The Americas (USA) Q. 1954/55 11(1-4), 12(1): 1203, 1207, 1418, 1427, 1432, 1453, 1540, 1541, 1706, 1710, 1774, 2024, 2026, 2028, 2039
- Anglican Theological Review (USA) Q. 1955 37(1) [2] (3): 2741
- Angloellinikí Epitheōrissi (Greece) Q. 1954/55 7(5-8): 1245, 1329
- U Annales. Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations (France) Q. 1954 9(2-4), 1955 10(1,2): 242, 382, 527, 567, 800, 2469

- U Annales de l'Université d'Ankara (Turkey) Irr. 1949-54 4: 339-341
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- Annales du Centre Universitaire Méditerranéen (France) A. 1952/53 6, 1953/54 7: 198, 243, 2659, 2662, 3224
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- U Annali della Scuola Superiore Normale di Pisa (Italy) S-A. 1955 24(1/2): None
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- J L'Année Politique et Économique (France) B-M. 1955 28(123-127): 2723
- J Antropologia e Historia de Guatemala (Guatemala) S-A. 1953 5(2): 2029
- Anuario de Estudios Americanos (Spain) A. 1953 10: 82, 104, 325, 447, 590
- J Archeion (Poland) S-A. 1954 (22,23): 1156, 1184, 1349, 1350, 1585, 2554
- J Archiv für Kulturgeschichte (Germany) 3 x y. 1954 36 (1-3), 1955 37(1): 46, 54, 177, 650, 1471, 1737
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- J Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación (Venezuela) Q. 1954/55 42 (166,167): 3119, 3120
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- Christian Century (USA) W. 1954 71(22-52), 1955 72 (1-48): None
- Christianity and Crisis (USA) B-W. 1954/55 15(3-6): 1745, 1760
- Chung-kuo-k'o-hsueh-yuan Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo Ti-san-shuo Chi-kan (China) A. 1954 (1), 1955 (2): 1322, 2473, 2677, 3003, 3355
- Church History (USA) Q. 1954 23(2-4), 1955 24(1-3): 223, 368, 372, 541, 706, 775, 885, 1313, 2828, 3022
- Civil War History (USA) Q. 1955 1(1): 3139, 3140, 3143, 3155, 3157, 3173
- Civilisations (Belgium) Q. 1955 5(1,2): 1118, 1125, 1132, 1135, 1596, 1831, 1840
- Civitas (Italy) M. 1954 5(6-12): 1088, 1126, 1167, 1379, 2644, 2648, 3079
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- Convivium (Italy) B-M. 1955 23(1): None
- Corvina (Italy) S-A. 1953 2(1,2): 2094
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- J Ekonomista (Poland) Q. 1955 (1-4): 2941, 3189, 3337, 3420, 3421, 3424
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S U P P L E M E N T A R Y L I S T O F P E R I O D I C A L S

The following serial publications are to be added to the list of journals now covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS (See pages 463-471). Some of these are listed here even though arrangements for abstracting them are pending, because no abstracts or negative reports were received. The titles of a few of the journals listed here have been recommended for addition, but detailed information on these has as yet not been received. Persons desiring to make additional suggestions are requested to supply the editorial address and an indication of the content of the periodical.

A R G E N T I N A

- U Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia
- U Boletín. Instituto de Estudios Políticos
- U Boletín del Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas
- U Cuadernos de Historia de España
- U Revista de la Academia Americana de la Historia
- U Stornia

A U S T R I A

- U Mitteilungen der Wiener Katholischen Akademie

A U S T R A L I A

- U Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society

B E L G I U M

- U Nouvelle Clio

B R A Z I L

- U Revista do Instituto Histórica e Geográfico Brasileiro

B R I T I S H W E S T I N D I E S

Caribbean Historical Review

B U L G A R I A

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C A N A D A

- J Beaver
- British Columbia Historical Quarterly
- Bulletin des Recherches Historiques
- U International Journal

C H I L E

- U Atenea
- U Boletín de la Academia Chilena de la Historia
- J Revista Chilena de Historia y Geografía

C H I N A

- Hsim-Hua Yueh-Pao
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- U Shih Yu Yen Yen Chiu So Chi K'an
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C O L O M B I A

- U Revista de América

C O S T A R I C A

- U Memoria de la Academia de Geografía e Historia de Costa Rica

C U B A

- U Anales de la Academia de la Historia
- U Archivo José Martí

C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

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- Sborník Ústavů Slovenského Národného Povstania
- J Slovanský Přehled
- Slovenská Bratislava

D E N M A R K

- Danske Magazin
- J Historiske Meddelelser om København
- U Tiden

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C

- U Revista Clio

E C U A D O R

- U Anales del Archivo Nacional de Historia
- U Boletín de la Academia Nacional de Historia
- U Boletín de Informaciones y de Estudios Sociales y Económicos
- J Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología
- U Museo Histórico

E G Y P T

- U al-Hilāl
- U al-Majalla al-tarikhiyya al-misriyya
- U Cahiers d'Histoire Égyptienne

E I R E

- U Bulletin of the Irish Committee of Historical Sciences
- J Seancas Ardmhacha

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